

St. Joseph's Industrial School TRICHINOPOLY.

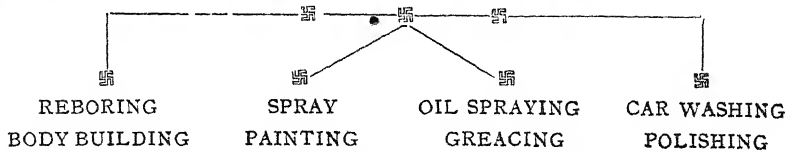
PROMPT
DELIVERY

RELIABLE
WORK

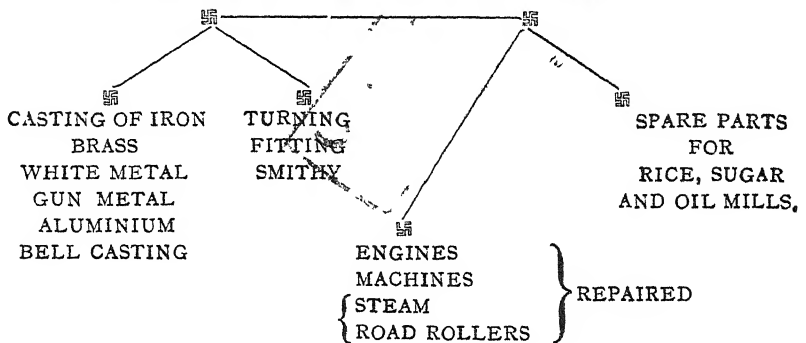
MODERATE
CHARGES.

NEAT
WORKMAN-
SHIP.

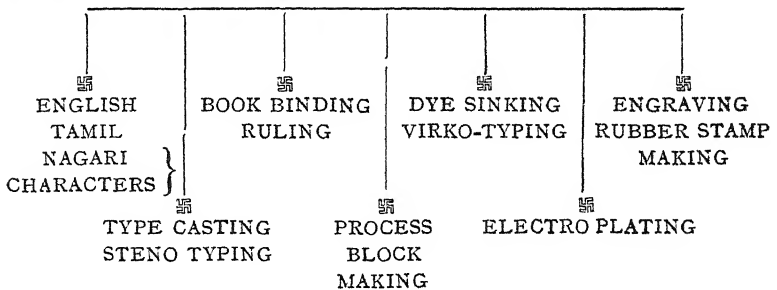
1. Service Station for all Cars



2. Mechanical Engineering Dept.



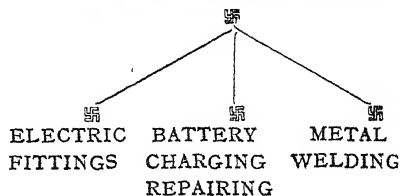
3. Printing Department



4. Cabinet Making.



5. Electrical Dept.



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Producing yarn of 20^s
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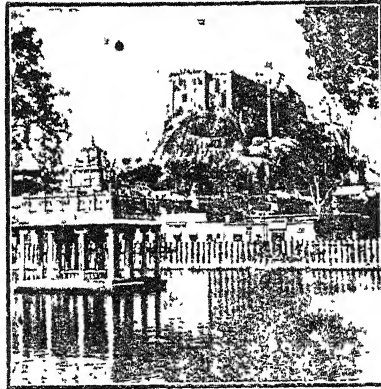


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WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

SPACIOUS ACCOMMODATION
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FAMILIES

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ALWAYS READY

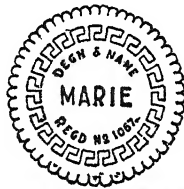
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Garments Well Sterilised
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Dying Faded Silk & Woollen
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Or in any Changeable Colour

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Ananda Sugandi & Super Bath CARBOLIC SOAPS } Preserves Health
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Good for all
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All diseases Success-
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Excellent Fitting
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House for Matches

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GOOD RESULTS

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Coaches Private Students

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Uniformly Brilliant Results

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GUARANTEED FOR SAFE ARRIVAL TO DESTINATION.

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AT Rs. 7-0-0 PER HUNDRED.

ROSE SCENTED LICHÉES AT Rs. 5-0-0 FOR FIVE HUNDRED

Advance Essential.

Expenses Extra.

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Expenses extra.

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Completely cured and White SPOTS
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AFTER YEAR-BONUS
FROM THE VERY INCEPTION
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& CLOTH CHESTS WORLD FAMOUS ROYAL FLOWER DUST

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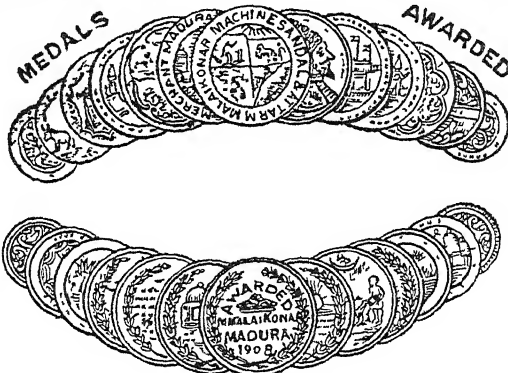


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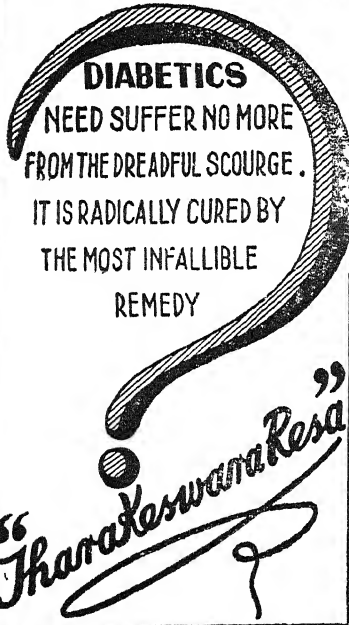
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PREFACE

In bringing out the First Edition of the Southern India Educational, Commercial and Industrial Directory, we may confidently tell the reading public that we have tried our best to satisfy the demands of all businessmen and others of varied interests in providing efficient information on all avenues of human interest practically available.

Features, unattempted yet, are included in this Directory --illuminating latest happenings in Agriculture, Business Psychology, History, Music, Radio, Cinema, Flora, Insurance, Epigraphy, Industry, Rural and Urban Economics of Southern India in cyclopaedic range. Special prominence is given to the Educational Development from times out of mind and much care is bestowed upon stressing the literary eminence of Southern India in all its phases. Details of Exhaustive Trade Lists and Commerce are given for the information of traders abroad who may desire to enter into commercial relations with Southern India. No stone is left unturned in providing the Tourists the requisite information to stay at the principal towns and only visit the important places of interest in each district. The scenic wealth and commercial importance of the States have necessitated us to bring out the grandeur of West Coast, Mysore and Hyderabad in this Directory which contains first hand and up-to-date information about these magic regions in all their aspects. Ours is the pioneer Directory to hail from Tamil Nad.

We have strained every nerve to ensure that facts and figures given are correct to the detail in this publication. We are keenly aware to what extent a Directory may prove a bright and indispensable guide for all. When life is a competition and a challenge, when the market is fast becoming a puzzle and when the world is moving with speed haphazard, it is the Directory that eliminates all handicaps and effectually disciplines all isolated endeavours, so that man's successful activities may be scheduled to a scheme of unified excellence.

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Our grateful thanks are due to the Ceylon Government for their Annual General Report; Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Credit Department, Bombay, for their article on 'Reserve Bank of India'; Pudukottai Durbar for their Administrative Report and the life-sketch of His Highness The Maharaja of Pudukkottai; the Madras Local Self-Government for the list of Members of M. L. A. & M. L. C.

We are highly indebted to all those, especially the distinguished Dewans of Indian States and our illustrious Madras Ministers, who have kindly sent their life sketches and photos for Who's Who Section. We also thank the Advertisers for the insertion of their esteemed matter.

We welcome valuable suggestions for increasing the utility of this Directory in future editions

TRICHINOPOLY, }
Jan. 1939. }

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INDIA

GENERAL INFORMATION

INDIA is a vast continent by itself, jutting far into the Indian Ocean from the Central Asian Plateau. The area of this mighty country is about 1,800,000 sq. miles with a population of over 350 millions equal to that of Europe without Russia.

It is surrounded on all sides by natural boundaries. The snow-capped peaks of Himalayas act as an impregnable barrier in the North, protecting effectively India from the lusty pestilence of cold arctic winds and the hanging pendant of South India, dipping its jewelled splendours into the Indian Ocean, is fairly shot with high mountain links.

To a TOURIST India is a storehouse of wonders. He carries with him to his native land a fund of glorious memories: glittering palaces, moonlight nights in the jungle, princely hospitality, the lure of the mountains, the enchantment that lies in great Taj Mahal that haunts him like a passion, the awe-inspiring grandeur of architectural temples, the æsthetic appeal of Indian arts and culture.

Though isolated from the rest of the world by the oceans and the high mountains and deserts, India has developed magnificent indigenous civilisation, enhanced by the spiritual message of Buddha.

THE CRADLE OF CULTURE was rocked in our woods. As Mr. Smith remarks 'no literature in any Indo-European or Aryan language is nearly as old as the hymns of the Rig-veda which stands quite by itself high up on an isolated peak of remote antiquity'. The mighty contents of Vedas bear eloquent testimony to the eminence of Indian culture in those remote days.

India is an EPITOME of the whole world geographically. The lofty mountains defy the spirit that reposes in leagues of ice in any part of the Globe's elevation. Indo-Gangetic Plain is famed for its fertility and beauty. The rapacious hunger of the invaders to lay waste its virgin glory has stood the test of times. The deserts of Rajputana with their bleaching summer fires stand as a monumental contrast

to the icy pinnacles of the Himalayan peaks. Regions of genial warmth and noon-tide brilliance abound.

Rice, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Coffee, Tea and all tropical products find their home here. Forests are numerous. Animals of all kinds roam through the wilds of this mighty continent. The skill of our indigenous industries have cast a spell over monarchical gatherings of the west from times out of mind. Garments, silken wares, fabrics and brocades have won universal admiration from foreigners in the dim past.

Her fabulous wealth and vastness of her fertility have been the age-long temptation for invaders who at every phase of history swept over this land in countless numbers, pillaging and devastating and robbing the dumb millions and the lack of proper leadership under one sovereign had inflamed the cruel desire of the invaders, drunk mad with the wine of avarice to launch upon invasion after invasion. India from the remote past has been the battlefield of conflicting interests. Mighty empires have risen and fallen to dust, but yet again her prosperity has persisted the rapacity of invasions. Moghul courts were held in such a great pomp and splendour that no instance can be found parallel to it in the history of the world.

At last the advent of modern means of transport had overcome the natural barriers of India which became a happy hunting ground of traders from the west. The rise of territorial expansion of the British Power in India lay externally in its struggle with the various foreign powers for commercial and naval superiority and internally in its contention with the native Indian Powers for territorial supremacy all over India.

The struggle with the foreigners that began by competing for, and establishing the political superiority on the Indian littoral, finds its various interesting stages in the struggle with the Dutch in the seventeenth century and with the French in the eighteenth century, which laid the

foundation of the British dominion in India. In the passage of time, India is growing to political manhood. She has made one more stride towards political freedom by gaining Provincial Autonomy and an extensive electorate.

THE SPIRITUAL GREATNESS of India is pre-eminent. This is a land of mystics and sages. A peep into the dim distances of India's remote past brings up before our vision a league of saints, doing penances on the peaks of mountains. Her spiritualism still prevails despite the vehement invasions of, materialisms, pouring in floods over this mighty land. She has kept ablaze her beaming torch of Divinity, undimmed by the persecutions of Invaders. Thanks to the timely far-sightedness of Mahatma Gandhi, the depressed classes are kept within the folds of Hinduism. India has given to the world monumental religions like Buddhism, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Saivism, etc.

THE ADMINISTRATION of the Empire is vested in the hands of Viceroy and Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council. There are two Houses of Legislature—the Legislative-Assembly and the Council of State. The introduction of Federation is contemplated in the India Act which is being stoutly opposed by almost all shades of political parties. In the eleven provinces, each working under a Governor, the Ministers are running the Government. The Native States are ruled by Rajas or Chiefs, the descendants of ancient dynasties. They cover an area of 700,583 sq. miles

India has 6,000 miles of land frontier and 5,000 miles of sea frontier. It measures 2,500 miles from east to west, 2,000 miles from North to South.

Her commerce with Europe is greatly facilitated by Suez canal.

India is formed of THREE MAIN REGIONS: the Himalayan Region, Indo-Gangetic Plain, with its grand valleys of three rivers, the Indus, Ganges and Bramhaputra and the Deccan. Burma composed chiefly of mountain ridges and long river valleys is now segregated from India proper. Ceylon is the only important island lying off the coast of India, to which it is nearly joined by a line of sandflats and rocks called Adam's Bridge.

The long stretch of Himalayan peaks lying like a huge python has enabled

India to nourish a civilisation of her own. It feeds its tributaries with perennial floods and effectively obstructs the passage of rain bearing winds of Bay of Bengal to progress northward, and affords plenty of rains to the Southern valleys. The immense rainfall is a great impetus to Hydro-electric stations. The torrential flow of the water-falls are employed for the generation of power. The wealth of forest productions are incalculable. Vegetation is immense. Assam is the best field for Tea cultivation. In Punjab Silk is abundant. The passes in the mountains were used as trade routes in olden days.

The fertility of Indo-Gangetic Plain is proverbial. This region is thickly populated and the rivers are navigable.

THE DECCAN covers the whole peninsular portion of the country. Extending from the Vindhyan mountains, Deccan plateau gradually tapers to the south, ending at Cape Comorin. This triangular table-land is bordered by Western and Eastern Ghats. The plain slopes towards the east generally. There is much of rainfall in the Malabar coast due to the unbroken range of high mountains.

THE CHIEF RIVERS of the Deccan are the Narmada and Tapi, flowing into the Arabian Sea and the Mahanadi, Godavari, Kistna, Cauvery and Tamraparni flowing eastward. Cauvery, 'Ganges of the South' rising from the Coorg Mountains, flows through Mysore State and waters the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts. The whole of Deccan lies within the Tropics.

The influence of *rainfall* is very great in India. Ours is a foremost agricultural country and seasonal dependence tells upon the prosperity. So, 'the Indian Budget is a Gamble in rain'. 'The economic prosperity of India, the ease and plenty of the Agriculturists, as well as of the manufacturers, her trade and commerce, finance and currency, all depend upon a steady and constant rainfall'.

THE SOIL varies to different climates. The alluvial soil in Sind and the Punjab grow wheat, sugar-cane and rice. The crystalline tracts of South Deccan is fit for rice. The Deccan trap soil is suitable for oil seeds, cotton, etc. Black cotton soil of Central India comes under this group.

Thus, India is well situated for commercial and industrial prosperity. Situated

as she is in the centre of the Eastern Hemisphere and at the head of the Indian Ocean, it is the nerve centre of numerous trade-routes to East and West

FORESTS in India cover nearly one-fifth of its total area. The wealth of forest is great in Bengal and Western Ghats. There are many Sandalwood tracts in Deccan and hills of Mysore. Forest research is receiving much attention at the hands of the Government. The bamboos furnish the best raw material for Paper Industry which is flourishing by leaps and bounds. Lac is produced and Match Industry is provided with large materials. Tea chests are made out of Himalayan woods.

THE FISHERIES are growing into prominence. Madras takes the first place. The backwaters of Travancore play a leading part in fishing. Pearl fishing is done by Native States. River fishing is prominent in Bengal and Punjab. Fish manuring is gaining popularity in the country.

INDIA'S SHIPPING and shipping Industry had made her, for ages the 'Queen of the Seas'. 'For full 30 centuries', says Radha Kummud Mukerji, 'India maintained her position as one of the foremost maritime countries. She had colonies in Pegu, Cambodia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and even in the countries of the farther east as far as Japan. She had trading settlements in Southern China, Malaya Peninsula, Arabia, and in all the chief cities of Persia and all over the east coast of Africa. She cultivated trade relations not only with the countries of Asia, but also with the whole of the then known world including the countries under the dominion of Roman Empire and both the east and west became the theatre of Indian commercial activity'.

Her dexterity in the manufacture of textiles, dyes, cement and steel work was an established fact. The lure of India loomed large in the eyes of the westerners when the ship-loads of precious metals left Mediterranean shores, firing the envy of Romans and Greeks.

It is said that about 40,000 vessels plied in the Indus alone in the Mauryan Age. Ship-building was a monopoly of the Government then. Chandragupta had a Board of Admiralty and a well-drafted code for the regulation of Sea traffic and for the collection of port dues. Under the

Guptas, colonisation was encouraged. In the 10th and 11th centuries, under the Chola Kings, South India 'witnessed a remarkable outburst of naval activity.' During the Moghul Period, the size of ships gradually increased, Akbar and Aurengzeb revised the rules of Admiralty and a well-trained navy was the fruitful outcome. Even the East India Company was witnessing the heyday of naval superiority. But the year 1840 marked the decline of shipping and by 1863 this once brilliant Industry passed away beyond the limbo of oblivion. But attempts there are to revive this Industry to its pristine glory. Companies have sprung up. But lack of training and heavy competition mar its progress. But India's foreign trade has not suffered under this handicap. It told on her status and reduced her to a mere supplier of raw materials to the world. But there should be some dynamic rejuvenation.

India has built a culture of her own. Her pre-eminence in art is yet unchallenged. The children of her soil are holding aloft in the Empire and World Exhibitions held in the Capital cities of Nations like New York, the greatness of Indian painting and Indian culture.

It would be interesting to go into details to see whether India in the past is indebted to any Hellenic influence.

THE GREEKS first came to India in 326 B.C., when Alexander invaded India. Alexander's fierce invasion perhaps produced no direct effects upon either the ideas or the institutions of India. But the question as to the extent of Greek or more accurately, Hellenistic influence upon Indian civilisation, later on, is of interest and has been widely discussed by many European and Indian Scholars.

ART: The territory around Ghandara country was the centre of Hellenistic culture in India and from it have come almost all examples of Greco-Indian Art. As Dr. Smith says, at Sanchi, Bodhgaya, Ajanta and other adjoining places proofs may be given that the local styles of art was modified by contact with that of the western world, but the evidence does not lie upon the surface. But the Ghandhara and Mathura sculpture show strong classical influences; the influence at Sanchi is not so very evident.

Of the influence of Greece on Gandhara and other kindred schools many different kinds of estimates have been made by scholars. Dr. G. N. Banerjee says that Indians as well as the Greeks are equally responsible for the production of the Gandhara sculpture. With regard to the paintings at Ajanta Dr. Smith observes that the artists were indebted to the West. But Banerjee differs from this view.

Dr. Marshall says that Hellenistic art never took a strong hold upon India because the temperaments of the two peoples were not similar. To a Greek, beauty and intellect was everything but these things alone did not stir the minds of an Indian. The vision of the Indian was filled with the ideas of the immortal soul and the problem of creation. He had a spiritual outlook whereas the Greek thought was not so. The Greek thought was rational while that of the Indian was emotional. These higher aspirations found full expression especially in the time of the Guptas.

Whatever may be the precise extent of the indebtedness of Hindu art to Greece the conception that gave birth to it and the spirit that animated it are essentially Indian. Dr. Smith is finally of opinion that Indian art is subsequently original. He says that actually proved borrowings by Indians are confined to details

COINAGE : The name of 'Punch marked coins' is given by Scholars to the coins discovered from almost every important site in India. These are rectangular and circular flat pieces of silver much alloyed, cut from a hammered sheet of metal and also clipped to a certain weight. The coins are covered by a number of punches. Sometimes the coins are covered by many devices which are wonderful in their variety. They include human figures, arms, trees, birds, etc.

All available evidence goes to prove the fact that these coins were prevalent in Northern India during the 4th and 3rd centuries B. C. Scholars are almost unanimously of opinion that these coins were indigenous in origin and owe nothing to any foreign influence.

There are also ancient die-struck coins but in this also there is little trace of foreign influence but in only some of them which

were perhaps designed in the North-west there are signs of some foreign influence. Thus it is clear that India possessed a system of indigenous coinage which developed on indigenous lines for some time when Hellenic influence attributed to it, further progress.

When writing about the indebtedness of the Indian coinage to Greek influence Mr. C. F. Brown remarks that the coinage of the Indo-Greeks, the Kushanas and the Sakas shows that the very strong influence of Greece and its art had passed away before the reign of Kanishka. He further adds that art should have been produced in India and largely, if not, wholly, by Indian craftsman. We may take for instance the splendid coins produced in the Gupta period with its inscriptions in Sanskrit, which are one of the finest examples of Indian art.

ASTRONOMY: As regards astronomy, the general opinion is that Hindu Science in that sphere is original. No doubt certain Greek words are found in Varaha Mihiras' works but this only proves that there was some contact between Hindu and Greek Sciences and no case can be made that there was any borrowing.

Mr. Coolebrooke is of opinion that the Hindus received from the Greeks that knowledge which enabled them to correct and improve their own imperfect astronomy. He also quotes several instances how Hindus went beyond the other nations in their astronomical knowledge. It is highly probable that if Hindus borrowed at all, it was after their own astronomy had made considerable progress. Whatever may be the precise nature of the indebtedness of India to Greece in this respect, it is beyond doubt that Hindu astronomy was benefitted by its contact with the Greek Science. The extent of advance of Indian astronomy may be noted from the fact that Arya Bhatta was acquainted with the true theory of solar and lunar eclipses as well as with the diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis the idea of our modern II.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA & GEOMETRY : It is a well-known fact that the works and achievements of our ancient Mathematicians are very original. It is only necessary to sum up their important achievements. They were inventors of numerical figures with which the whole world reckons and

of the decimal system. They became as a result, the greatest calculators of antiquity, just as the Greeks were the greatest Geometricians. Yet the Indian showed a great amount of Geometrical knowledge. The conceptions of the square and cube roots were but elementary to them. They unquestionably attained the greatest eminence in Algebra, to a degree beyond anything achieved by the Greeks. Bhaskaracharya of the 12th century A.D., is regarded as the Indian Newton, because he discovered the principle of Differential calculus, as well as its applications to astronomical problems and computations.

MEDICAL SCIENCES: The works of Fharaka are supposed to show a knowledge of Hippocrates, the father of Greek medicine, but really the indebtedness of India to foreigners stands on a very slender basis. Many of the principles of Hindu medicine are good. In all probability Hippocrates took some of his theories from the Rig-veda. He refers to "very remarkable views of the Hindus". As Elphinstone observes the Hindus were the first who found the use of mineral drugs internally. Their great variety of surgical instruments proves the great advance in this branch of medical science and the nicety they showed with regard to surgery. The doctrine of antidotes is dealt with by both Fharaka and Sushta. Surgery was the speciality of the latter while medicine was that of the former. Many Hindu treatises on medical science were translated from Sanskrit into Persian and Arabic languages.

CHEMISTRY. The Arabs derived the knowledge of chemistry from India and as the original treatises were unknown in Europe they got the credit of being original. The Hindus knew how to prepare nitric and sulphuric acids. They were also familiar with a number of metals and with

the various process of solution, evaporation and distillation. They knew the chemical arts of bleaching, dyeing, tanning, soap and glass making. The oxides, sulphides and carbonates were used medicinally.

ART OF WRITING: With regard to the art of writing, the idea that Hindus derived anything from the Greeks may be dismissed since it is beset by many difficulties.

LITERATURE: Opinion is divided as regards this branch of Indian culture. Dr. Smith says that Weber and Windisch are right in tracing Greek influence on the form of Sanskrit literary drama. He however, mentions the difficulty to form a conclusive opinion. But Professor Rawlingson says that the arguments of Weber and Windisch are not true. He adds that it is impossible to convince that Kalidasa could not only read Menander but also Terence; and that stray comparisons between the Ramayana and Iliad are absolutely made much of. There can be no doubt that the drama in India was developed on independent lines.

To conclude in the *via media* policy advocated by the distinguished scholar Dr. G. N. Banerjee "Greece has played a part but by no means a predominant part in the civilisation of ancient India". In India Philosophy and Religion developed independently. Though India had begun both coinage and astronomy, Greek contact certainly improved them to a certain extent. With regard to poetry, grammar, literature, the art of writing drama, mathematics and medicine, it was far advanced and there was no need to wait for the help and initiative of Hellenism. Most probably in the plastic arts flattical sculpture had instilled some ideas in the minds of the Indian artists in order to brush up their inborn native talent "without robbing them of their originality and subtilty".

SOUTH INDIA

HAVING taken a bird's-eye view of India's geographical, economic, commercial, industrial and cultural features, past and present let us go to the subject ahead.

'The geographical division of India, forming a three-sided table land and

covering the southern half of the Peninsula is an extensive tract known in ancient times as the Deccan or the South. The Tungabhadra and the Krishna rivers form the dividing line of the Deccan, to the south of which lies the country generally distinguished as South India'.

SOUTH INDIA embraces major number of the districts of the Madras Presidency and Native States of Mysore, Cochin, Travancore and Pudukottai.

While the fair skinned Aryans settled in Punjab, a horde of yellow races whom the Sanskrit writers called the 'sons of Gods' emigrated by sea to South India and Ceylon. Most of the Mongolian tribes migrated to South India from Tamalitti, a centre of trade on the banks of Ganges and this accounts for the name Tamils. Testimony is unanimous on the high degree of perfection they have attained in Grammar, Music, Astronomy, before the advent of Brahmin immigrants.

India is a beaming star in the British galaxy. And it is in South India the memorable seeds of a luminous Empire were sown. Before a Karachi or a Bombay was thought of Madras occupied the distinguished position of military and trade importance. Even to-day Madras is the most senior of the three great Presidencies and her Governor ranks second only to the Viceroy.

The Madras Presidency comprises 27 districts with five native states. It has a total area of 1,42,260 sq. miles excluding the area occupied by the 5 states. Its extreme length is 950 miles and extreme breadth 450 miles.

The three-cornered table land of Deccan forms a vast mass of thick forests, ridges and imposing peaks—reposing their venerable heights on the liquid bosom of the air, oft wafted by undulating valleys. These divisions are determined by the two great mountain ranges, the Eastern and Western Ghats, which meet at an angle near Cape Comorin at the southern extremity of India, thereby completing the three sides of the table-land. The inner plateau lies far below the shade-line with an ordinary elevation of 3,000 feet. Nilgiris shoots up its peak to a height of 8,760 feet at Dodapetta. Among the minor hills are the Shevaroy in Salem, the Anamalais in Coimbatore and the Palni Hills in Madura. River Cauvery is renowned for its sanctity and its basin area is 28,000 sq miles, its length being 472 miles. Besides there are small rivers such as the North and South Pennar, the Palar, the Vellar, the Vaigai and the Tampravarni.

THE CLIMATE varies considerably with different parts of South India. The western hills have the effect of arresting the lower strata of rain clouds brought up from the Indian ocean by the periodical winds of the South-West Monsoon and of causing excessive rain precipitation on the narrow strip of coast line on the western side of the Peninsula.

THE WESTERN GHATS influence the climate. The vagaries of the monsoon has driven the peasants to the necessity of providing themselves against the dearth, and hence innumerable tanks or reservoirs abound at all places. The three districts on the western side of the mountains produce abundantly.

The most important staples of South India are rice, cholam, cumbu, ragi and varagu among food grains, gingelly among oil seeds and chillis, tobacco, sugarcane, plantains, betel leaf among garden crops. Cotton is well grown. The groundnut is extensively cultivated. Coconut, arecanut, tamarind, and mangoes are widely grown trees.

THE ANTIQUITY of Tamil literature speaks volumes in the works of Plini, Ptolemy and in the *Periplus Maris Erythræi*. We know from their writings that the people acquired wealth and civilisation at this early period by their commercial intercourse with foreign nations like Arabs, Greeks, Romans, and Javanese. Solomon reigning over Palestine about 1,000 B. C. said that once in every three years, the ships of Tarsish came bringing gold and silver, ivory, apes and peacocks.

Mr. R. D. Oldham thinks that there was a continuous stretch of land connecting South Africa and India. The South African beds are clearly coast or shallow water deposits like those of India.

In the dim ages of the past living beyond the ken of history or tradition, South India had its history. Many distinguished ethnologists regard the Australians as closely related to or associated with Dravidians of India. The affinities are based upon linguistic considerations. The wearing of the Bamboo combs by the women of Dravidian tribes are also found in Australian and the allied tribes. But the Australian skull is heavier and foreheads much receding that this racial affinity remains an open question.

The great fusions of various tribes has brought such a superficial uniformity amongst great masses of settled and urban population, even amongst the out-castes and wild tribes, that the deeper discrepancies are overlooked, the primordial constituent elements obscured and forgotten, and on anthropometrical grounds the whole of India is declared by some distinguished ethnologists to be inhabited by a homogeneous tribe.

Deccan was the seat of well-ordered monarchical Governments. The principal kingdoms of Pandya, Chola, and Chera contained towers and citadels. Capital cities had palaces of considerable size with an upper storey, with dining halls sufficient to hold 500 guests at a banquet. The palaces contained dancing girls. The festive dresses included silk garments. They worshipped Devas.

FOREIGN COINS: The coins of the Persian Empires circulated well in ancient India.

In the ports of Chera and Pandya kingdoms viz. Muziris, Neleynda, and Bacare, one chief item of import was 'coin, in great quantity', while their exports consisted of diamonds, pearls sapphires etc. The influx of gold and silver coins served the purpose of financing trade, though it is told that gold and silver coins yielded a profit in the exchange at Barygaya. This profit was due to the superiority of Roman coins to indigenous issues which were crude in workmanship. Every year the Romans had to send to India more than 6 crores of rupees worth of coins and bullion. This shows the fondness of the Romans for eastern luxuries.

The coins of Roman Emperors have been excavated in different parts of Deccan. The coins of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero are numerous, while those of Vespasian and Titus are rather rare.

The Madras Government Museum possesses almost a complete series of coins of the Roman Emperors of the time, when the Indian commercial intercourse was so active in the early centuries of the Christian era.

The recent drainage of gold and the sterilisation of 7/11 of the World's gold stock in the vaults of American and French Banks will have their repercussions on the international trade of India. The Roman example augurs ill.

TAMIL NAD is a combination of the Dravidian and the Aryan classification of castes. They come under 4 categories, Brahma, Kshatrya, Vysia and Sudra.

Here in Tamil districts we find an assemblage of memorable temples which keep ablaze the religious fervour of the people. The magnificent scale in which each temple authorities conduct their festivals, lavishing thousands of rupees in decorations, strikes the aesthetic tastes of the worshippers who pour in hundreds every year. There are temples as in Srirangam that scarce let slip a day without festival. It is a matter of pride to say that every village owns a temple and though sulkiness and the iron hammer strokes of decadence are working at the venerable quadrangles of these fanes, the villagers never forget to celebrate the leading festivals.

The foreigner will be struck with awe and wonder at the architectural splendour of these great temples which throws open rich avenues of epigraphical research. Each temple has its own property which is looked after by a Board of Trustees. The skilful dances of girls are an attractive feature in festivals.

South India is a museum of wonders. Thrills of rapture pervade our being as our eyes survey the majesty of a Mettur Dam, the defying splendours of the grand anicut, the magnificent peaks in the paternal bosom of the air, the architectural skill of grand temples, the mystic silence that resides in green fields and the mysteries of dark caves.

The buses ply to all places. There is not a village left unconnected to bus route. But there is a keen competition between Rail and Road. This problem is a complicated one. Town buses are being introduced in every town.

MALABAR is the magic land of wonders. Who could not be touched by the incommunicable charm that pervades the picturesque landscapes the mystic silence that broods over the sequestered vales rich in their floral wealth and the flowing plenty that is a characteristic splendour of this land of enchantment.

The origin of Malabar according to the tradition is that a demi-god Parasurama reclaimed from the sun, the portion of the

land extending from Bombay to Cape Comorin and from the Western Ghats to the sea. This demi-god having killed 21 times all the Kshatriyas and having surrendered to Rama all his possessions after the trial of battle, wanted a place to live in. He ordered the sea to recede and thus formed these lands. Malabar is a portion of this land. What historical facts are concealed in this tradition is not easy to know but it may be guessed that in general organising of the Deccan, a certain number of Aryans crossed the Western Ghats and reclaimed the lands from the forest and wild beasts, making it habitable for the civilised man to live in. They might have dominated the original inhabitants by their superior civilisation and Parasurama might have been the leader of the little band of Aryas. The tradition says that the demi-god gave all the lands that he created to 64 Brahmins who became the leaders of 64 villages into which the whole of the land was divided. These 64 Brahmins formed the original Brahmins or Nambudiris and they formed an assembly and decided matters of common concern. Individual villages decided their own matters and in every discussion of their affairs the Brahmin was the President and his opinion had perhaps the force of law. The whole village belonged to him and he was the chief man in the village. As time went on the one important family extended its branches and each branch had an equal voice in the affairs of the village. The one became many.

Each village belonged to the Brahmin family. The soil was still theirs but the products belonged to the buyers. The right of the original family is the Janmam right *i.e.*, the right of the original family of inheritance to which Parasurama gave the land. Every year the Janmam holder receives certain sum from the occupier. But the Nambudiri Brahmins are still the Janmies. But the general confusion that arose on Tippu's invasion was availed of by the sudras who usurped the right. In other cases the Brahmins themselves gave up the Janmam right in favour of temples, friends, sudra wives, and through immoderate living. So this system has left the agricultural population in a state of lethargy since their ambition to earn is sapped.

For many years past, there has been no attempt towards scientific cultivation. The advent of scientific measures are dreamed. This resulted in the terrible deterioration in the production of lands.

Tanks and wells abound. Tanks are used for bathing and agricultural purposes.

Only traders use the Banks. The sowcars pursue their age-long custom.

The villagers use the cattle dung for fuel and agricultural purposes. Fish and muddy water are used as manure for cocoanut. Salt manure is also used, and this accelerates the harvest. The outer cover of the cocoanut, the major trunks serve as fuel and they are in abundance.

Home industries flourish grandly. Rope-making, umbrellas, and such other crafts are in vogue.

The passion for jewellery which was monopolised by Brahmin is spreading like fire. They pride in this hoarded wealth. Agricultural indebtedness remains a bane of the society. Economic backwardness and failure of ambitious projects, excessive display in marriage has deepened the crisis. But the caste below non-brahmins spend very paltry sum for marriage festivities.

Town planning is in full swing. The roads are broadened and town civilisation is gradually growing. Hotels and up-to-date Restaurants abound. The evening recreation afforded by the growing cinemas almost in all towns, act as soothing balm to the weary labourers haunted by the sad music from the workshops of the world. The Hill stations are much resorted to. The scientific development that make easier the cheap amenities of life have thoroughly modernised the rural people and the walls of orthodoxy are tottering.

The Urban population has received great impetus in the past years but with the introduction of electricity that has converted into day all the villages and illuminated the dark high roads at nights, the people in the villages are contented to stay in their village homes since all amenities of life are placed within their reach. The proverbial ignorance of the Indian peasant is past receding and the

villager is not a stranger to the dynamic changes that are revolutionising the urban areas. The installation of Madras Radio in June is a boon to them.

Post Offices are established almost in all villages. The introduction of Empire Air Mail service has drastically cut down the barriers of Time and Distance and the Tata's Air Mail service since February 1938 connects Ceylon with Madras by air. It takes only three days for a plane to reach London from Karachi.

The dynamic changes in the habits and customs of the people are telling upon

ladies of the land. The feverish growth of Ladies Club in even Taluq Towns speaks volumes about the ideals of freedom, our sisters are realising in the social sphere. They have proved themselves no way inferior to men in the political sphere and the heroic way in which they have withstood the agonies heaped upon them in the recent Satyagraha campaign has shot them into political eminence. Lady graduates are coming out every year and the spread of education on these lines tell favourably on the hygiene and energies of our nation.

SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY.

THE history of South India reads like romance. The invasions of foreigners who swept over North India with their magnificent plans of universal plunder, worthy of the heroic name of their originators, had their repercussions on the serene tranquillity and peace of this ancient land. The antiquity of South India is highly venerable and the glimpses of its ancient historic greatness glisten with immemorable lights on the dim footprints of time. The antiquity of this godly land is traced to divine origin.

The Aryans entered South India between the 7th and 4th centuries B.C. There is a reference in Magasthenis to the Pandya country, which had an army of 500 elephants, 4,000 cavalry and 1,30,000 infantry. Pearl fisheries brought in substantial revenue. The edicts of Asoka recognise the Tamil Kingdoms as beyond the fall of the Empire.

Memorable are the Great three kingdoms of Chera, Chola and Pandya. The period of the first Chola ascendancy might be reckoned as early as 100 B.C. Chola Karikala invaded Ceylon and brought as war hostages as many as 12,000. Woraiyur, now in ruins — on account of the divine wrath — was the capital of Chola kingdom.

Chera king won Himalayan celebrity by carrying his invasions as far as distant Himalayas. His no less powerful son claimed the 'Garland of the seven crown' of his father.

The first Pandyan king known to fame historically is the Pandyan victor over

the Aryan forces with Madura as his Capital.

We gleam the height of prosperity and Trade success, these kingdoms enjoyed, from the song of Tamil poets on whom the kingly munificence was grandly showered. The three Sangams have left a constitution. Great poets who have read the eternal deep, haunted for ever by the eternal mind, resided in this age and have left behind unexplored mines of literature. The presence of Pallavas is reflected in the famous pillar inscription of Samudragupta. Martial connections paved the way to their sovereignty in South. According to the latest epigraphical researches, the history of the Pallavas falls under 4 stages. After the period of Prakrit Charters, comes in Sanskrit Charters.

The reign of Narasimhavarman deserves special mention. During this period comes the famous Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang who has left Chinese a grand account of the civilisation in those days.

Constant fighting with the three kingdoms was a notable event in the phase of this history.

Magnificent are the monuments left by Narasimha. The Chola king Aditya I gave a death knell to Pallava Empire that broke up into pieces in the middle of the thirteenth century.

The Cholas emerged from a temporary eclipse of victory and carried on their whirl-wind progress of campaigns. They remained a thorn in Pallava supremacy. The battle near Kumbakonam sealed the doom of Pandyas and Cholas, took advantage of this. They carried out their

greatness and with Vijayala the prosperity of Chola kingdom went by leaps and bounds up to the time of Rajaraja the Great.

Rising from the ashes of Pallavas, they early began their conquests at Thondaimandalam. One of the mightiest exploits of Rajaraja in tenth century is the conquest and conciliation of the eastern Chalukya dominions of Vengi, the Telugu country. Matrimony strengthened their alliance.

For three generations the Cholas and Chalukyas contended for the mastery in Peninsular India. Then came Vikramaditya's usurpations and here commenced the battle of Royal between the contending nations. Usurping the Empire, Vikramaditya perhaps rendered a service to it by preserving it from disintegration for $2\frac{1}{2}$ decades, and he added to it southern and eastern Mysore. This bore germs of dissolution and the Hoysala benefactors of the Empire were the chief instruments which brought in the collapses.

Kulottunga planted military colonies. He shot into prominence by his conquest of Northern Kalinga. The then half century was a period of consolidation for the chola empire. Kulottunga's age was one of the religious and literary revival. Ramanuja carried his reforms during his reign.

With the death of Kulottunga, Chola dynasty decayed.

The Village assembly was the sole government of the village in all its departments. It received deposits, granted loans, received all taxes, had several committees to look after each portfolio of administration. It was also a court of justice. Direct election was not unknown in those days.

The Empire was divided into 8 divisions, each administered by a Viceroy.

Lands were carefully surveyed. The Emperor transacted office business. He sent his orders to the Royal Secretary who sent it out through a regulated medium.

The long list of taxes stand in comparison to seigniorial duties of Europe before the French Revolution. But the chief source of income came from land. The unspent part of revenue collections were kept up in reserve. So plentiful was the peace and prosperity of the land that remissions were unknown.

Civil administration formed an integral part of the public works expenditure. Public works were carried on a grand scale. Even a navy was kept up.

Cholas were great builders. Irrigation works were extensively executed. Public Works Committee of the Sabhas looked after them. Vadavaru, along the road to Trivadi was cut to flow a big irrigation tank in the now Postal town of Vaduvur. Another artificial reservoir is at Gangaikondacholapuram in Udaiyarpalayam Taluq of Trichinopoly District.

The grand achievement of Grand Anicut on Coleroon is a lasting poem in stones. This magnificent relic lost greatness and the forgotten empire was the work of the great son of a greater father. The single block of granite, 25 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. sq. in the main tower of Tanjore, 200 feet high, was raised to its present position by an incline which rested on the ground 4 miles away from the temple. Grand palaces and temples were built by Cholas. The Lingam in Gangaigondapuram, made of single block of polished granite is now unfortunately split into two by a stroke of lightning.

The standard of life was high, and the average income of a family per month would have been Rs. 16.

The Cholas were Saivas in religion but religious persecutions was unknown. They were patrons of art and letters and Tamil poets found a fountain light of encouragement from their benign Monarchs.

Tamil Nad could not escape the rapacious waves of Musalman invasion. While the Architectural splendour of the Northern temples served as tragic anvils to the hammer strokes of Muhammad Ghazni's fanatic hatred that found diabolic expressions in the demolition of the sacred temple of Somanath and Punjab rolled in floods of innocent Hindu blood and human slaughter permeated with blood the plains, Tamil Nad was blessed to escape their rapacious shadows.

But the unhappy appeal of a Successor to the Pandyan throne for help to Delhi Sultanate brought Muhammadan army to the gates of Srirangam in 1310, and a musalman garrison was left at Madura. But the hold did not last long. The Governor of Madura revolted and declared his independence in 1334—35.

The Delhi Empire could not penetrate its sway into South India because of the kingdom of Vizianagaram was supreme and kept up Hindu independence intact for over 2 centuries.

Tamil Nad was the largest slice that broke away from the Delhi Empire and the rebel Amirs chose one among themselves for their new leader.

Then the Nayaks of Krishnadeva Raya's administration governed the distant Provinces like Gingee, Tanjore and Madura. With the destruction of Vizianagar, these Nayak Governors became independent. The Nayaks of Gingee disappeared before the advance of Bijapur and the Nayak kingdom of Tanjore was soon swallowed up by the Marathas who came in the wake of Bijapur.

In Madura the Nayak rule lived long. Tirumalai Nayak, (1623—59 A.D.), the famous of the Nayaks built the celebrated Palace. The last Nayak ruler Rani Minakshi was overthrown by Chanda Sahib and Trichy and Madura came under Muhammadan sway.

The Nayaks beautified the temples of Madura, Srirangam and Rameswaram.

The first English fleet to trade with east reached the Indian Ocean in 1595. On the east coast, Masulipatam was the greatest port in the 17th century. It traded in diamonds of Golconda kingdom.

The English planted a factory at Masulipatam. Another place, Armagaon was occupied before Madras, when in 1639—40, its founder Francis Day, a member of the council of the Masulipatam factory, built a factory and named it Fort St. George, 'the first piece of soil apart from the mere plots on which our factories were built.'

Gradually the Fort was strongly fortified and garrisoned. The Dutch and French rivalry was a serious handicap to the growth of their supremacy.

The French entered India later than the English or the Dutch. Martin acquired Pondicherry in 1674 and left it a well fortified and a prosperous settlement. Duplex's ambition set on foot the outbreak of rivalry between the English and the French.

The growing Anarchy in the Carnatic induced Duplex to befriend the Nawab and

other country powers. The outbreak of a war between the English and the French set ablaze the flames of hatred and in all earnestness the French and English forces threw themselves into the vortex of warring events. A series of battles ensued.

The French captured Madras in 1746. Then ensued the celebrated quarrel between Duplex and La Bourdannis as to the relation of Madras in French hands.

Madras surrendered unconditionally. La Bourdannis accepted the bribe of a lakh of rupees paid as from the English. This is proved by official records themselves.

The wrath of the Nawabs was imbibed resulting in the battle of Santhome. Desperately the English clung to Fort St. David, their only remaining possession in Tamil Nad. Fortunately further Pondicherry was blockaded by sea and land. The Peace of Aix-la-chapelle was concluded, "The sword was unsheathed and it depended on the Agents of the companies to resume in tranquillity their mercantile occupation".

The next struggle lasted for 7 years. The English captured Devacotah, a fort at the mouth of the Coleroon, in defiance of a contract which they had entered into with the ruler of Tanjore. The French dived into the local Politics and attempted to place on the throne rulers favourable to them. Duplex concealed no design of his in celebrating the proclamation of Muzafar-Jaung and Chanda Sahib as the Nizam and Nawab respectively as French candidates. He received grants of money and territory round Fort St. David. In retaliation the English obtained a grant of Santhome. The English sent Muhammad Ali to Trichinopoly. They saw that the French movements threatened their trade and their very existence. In the second phase the French and English fought as auxiliaries of the native rulers.

The operations round Trichy lasted 3 years, resulted in the death of Chanda Sahib and the defeat of his allies and the final triumph of the English. Not all the success and gains of Bussy in Deccan could prevent the final failure of the French before Trichinopoly.

Then appeared on the British horizon the indomitable Clive who gave up his pen for a sword. His inestimable marshal powers shot him into accredited fame and

with whirlwind progress of campaign he laid sole foundations of a vast Empire. The refuge of Duplex into the fortress pagoda of Srirangam facilitated Clive to catch him in a trap and in July 1752, the French surrendered Chanda Sahib who had struck on to Law, now surrendered to the General of the Rajah of Tanjore who however mercilessly put him to death, as the English were indifferent as to his destiny. But undaunted, Duplex created troubles. Clive and Lawrence won in the end and French were deprived of all their possession except Pondicherry and Gingee.

The hostilities resumed. But Duplex was recalled. In all his schemes there was something of the gambler's rashness, the Gambler's desire to advance from success to success, staking at each throw the whole of his past aims.

Then followed a series of misfortunes for the French. Pondicherry fell in 1761 and Gingee was captured. The latter's fortifications were levelled to the ground. Clives' triumph in Bengal and the final defeat of Lally in the Carnatic closed the epoch of French rivalry for ever.

Hyder Ali Khan spread the fires of destruction as he dived into the deep recesses of Carnatic. He captured Arcot. It was the genius of Hastings and the stand made by Coote that saved English dominion in the Carnatic from the fury of Hyder. After a series of wars the Carnatic passed under British rule.

In 1783 Coimbatore was taken from Tippu by an English army but was restored to him in 1784. In the third Mysore War it came under British control. By the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, Tiruppattur and Krishnagiri came to the British.

Till 1857 the Maharatta dynasty ruled in Tanjore. Tuljay was deposed from the throne by the Madras Government, but

reinstated sometime later. Maharaja Shivaji was the ruling Prince of the line.

In 1762 Nawab Muhammad Ali set up a claim to the suzerainty of Tanjore and claimed from the Raja a large arrears in tribute due to himself and even appealed to the English for Military help in enforcing his claim. Through the mediation of the Madras Government the Raja agreed to pay the Nawab 22 lakhs as arrears and a fixed annual tribute of 4 lakhs—in 1771 sent a force to recover from the Raja certain districts. Vellum fell under British control.

Finally Tanjore was taken in 1773 (September) and the Raja with his family was imprisoned in the Fort. Amar Singh the new Raja, concluded two treaties with the English. But his claims were cancelled and Sirtoji recognised as Raja in 1798. He died in 1832 and with his successor's death in 1855 the English declared the titular dignity of the Raja of Tanjore to be extinct.

Devacotta was ceded to English by Pratap Singh, Negapatam and Nagore captured by them and Tranquebar was ceded by the Dans to the English in 1845.

After the extinction of the Nayak line of Madura the Nawab of Arcot held sway over Trichy, Madura andinnevelly. Yusuf Khan was appointed to the sole charge of the districts. But he threw off the British Allegiance. He was imprisoned and put to death as a traitor. The Paligars were put down and the districts were controlled by the British.

Then under the peaceful rule of the British, all the regions of the Madras Presidency were surveyed and mapped. Legal codes and Courts were established and systematic administration introduced, on whose heels came the Posts and Telegraphs and establishments of numerous Banks and Joint Stock Companies.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

EDUCATION is the life-blood of any nation. It is the foundation on which the whole structure of the society is built. It is the bedrock of civilisation, the cornerstone of democracy.

'Education is co-extensive with life. When Adam and Eve entered Eden, the tree of knowledge had already grown large enough to bear fruit. Education is also universal; the young birds learn their

language lessons of a morning and get their vocational instructions from their mothers in the arts of flying and feeding. Education is the single comprehensive word we have got for representing human progress from a state of savagery to security, civilisation and modernity, that go to make up the present century. It has also explored the inner world of spirit, discovered the Americas and Australias of the mind—there have been Columbuses of the mind, instructed through heart and spirit.'

India has a history, the glory of which has no parallel in the entire history of the world. Our civilisations dates back to remote antiquity. Before Greece attained her supremacy, before Rome built her capital among the seven hills on Tiber, India has produced poets and artists whose monumental productions are outstandingly superior to any in any age.

Herbert Spencer defines education as the training for completeness of life. These were the ideal educational endeavours the ancient Indians aimed at. They imparted intellectual education in the magnificent forest universities. Dr. Anne Besant's speeches bear eloquent testimony to this fact. In ancient India the pupil used to retire to meditation to ponder over the aphorisms given to him by his teacher. This splendid exercise encouraged his latent powers. Such were the educational ideals that prevailed in the Universities of Taxila of Nalanda and of Vikramasila.

The Greeks emphasise the civic and cultural aspects of education. The Romans emphasise the close tie that should exist between the Home and the School, as well as the importance of oral composition and declamation in the school curriculum. The modern Indian educationalist has to have these objects before him in any change he brings in.

The Roman Empire is the golden bridge that connects together the two great periods of History, the Ancient and the Mediæval. The mighty warrior and the fierce barbarian became the law abiding knights of chivalry. The theological disputation kept his wits alert and their educational ideals gave a striking similarity to the forest universities of Ancient India. But in the modern world the education in west has become pre-eminently secular.

It is purely vocational and technical then liberal and cultural. In Oxford, the various tricks and pranks of the under graduates, their passion for sports and their apparent indifference to their books make us believe that the students are out to enjoy life, rather than carry intellectual pursuits. But tutorial supervision makes it supremely difficult for the student to neglect his studies. Utmost liberty coupled with strict discipline should be the aspiration of the present day Indian Universities.

ANCIENT INDIAN EDUCATION: Throughout the long centuries of India's past, educational development was taking place. It began with the vedic times. Sacrificial ritual marked the first beginnings and this Brahminic education has persisted the passage of ages. But Buddhism under monarchical patronage, largely influenced Indian education; the Moslems brought a foreign influence. Running parallel to the knightly education of the Middle ages of Europe, the young nobles were educated.

In 1835 a momentous decision was made by the Government of Lord William Bentinck, acting on the advice of Macaulay's famous minute to make English the medium of instruction in higher education in India. This revolutionised the whole outlook of Indian education and dynamic changes were brought out in the intellectual, social, political and religious spheres.

Before going to the study of present developments, a survey of Ancient Indian Education will prove very illuminating.

DRAVIDIANS were the early inhabitants of South India. The several waves of Aryan invasion established dynasties in many parts of India. Brahmins, the intellectual priestly class, moulded the religion, philosophy, science, art and social systems of the land. Brahmins had nature worship. The vast blue, bedecked with the gleaming tapestry of beaming starry diadems, the lure of the mountains, the enquiring breeze, the mysteries that lie huddled in the depths of mystic seas, the vagrant grandeur promenading the corridors of cathedral space, fired their imagination and in their breathless inebriation they broke into their poetic vein and poured out their volcanic contents on the blue expansive sheets of scriptural immensity.

VEDA really means 'Knowledge'; and the four Immortal vedas, Rig, Yajur, Sama

and Adarvana are monumental, intellectual treasure we have richly fallen heir to. Space does not permit us to read the eternal deeps, haunted for ever by the eternal mind, brimming in profusion in Vedic Text. The Rig-veda means 'Veda of Hymns'—a lamentory stanza—much needed for sacrificial use.

Sama veda contains all the stanzaḥ to be chanted at the Soma sacrifice, forming a special musical collection.

Yajur veda is a collection of prose formulas or mantras among which many verses, mostly taken from Rig Veda are also interpolated.

At arvana veda is a book of magic and sorcery and consists of spells used for incantation.

UPANISHADS are treatises on philosophic speculation nourished in the solitude of the forests. They represent the last stage of the Brahmana literature.

The central idea is that the world has been evolved from the Atman, or universal self and that is also the self within us. The Doctrine of Karma explains the inequalities of man.

From the Upanishads we glean the perfections our ancestors have achieved. They show us the theory of four Ashramas or stages of life.

Then comes the literature of sutras on or about 600 to 200 B.C. These 'Sutras' or 'Threads', consist of aphorisms or pithy phrases.

Dharma sutras relate the rules of education. The word 'Dharma' is one of the most comprehensive and important terms in the whole of sanskrit literature. It deals about the ideas of sacred law and duty, justice, religious merit, religion and morality. It is applied to the established practice or custom of any caste or community.

Education in ancient days was the heritage of the Priestly class and the Brahmins covetously treasured ancient literature. Vocational training was devised for the sons of noble families. The Brahmins controlled the education of the Vysyas as well.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS in India was entirely domestic and vocational. The position that women held in Aryan days was one of authority and honour. The

Dancing girls or Devadasis—servants of God—have been famous for their wit and intelligence. They received education to get by heart the songs for public recitals. The education of Dasis is a very ancient custom in India.

WOMEN had a very high ideal of virtue and devotion and when opportunities were given to them they had acquitted themselves capable of intellectual attainments. 'It was almost entirely an ideal of domestic virtue and capability that was set before the Indian girl and though it was certainly very narrowed and circumscribed it was in many ways a great and noble one. And the high degree to which the Indian women in the past has realized the ideal which her somewhat narrow education held before her, is a promise that when her educational horizon shall have become enlarged, she will achieve still greater excellence in wider and yet more noble ideals'.

BUDDHISM had a telling effect on Indian Education. 'Apart from monasteries, Buddhist education influenced the general mass of people, and provided opportunities of popular instruction. The valuable picture of Buddhist learning and education in the monasteries at the time of I—Tsing's visit shows a great amount of intellectual activity going on. The main course seems to have been framed on an elaborate study of sanskrit grammar which led on to logic and finally to metaphysics and philosophy. Tsing says, 'there are two traditional ways in India of attaining to intellectual power. 1. Committing to memory; 2. the alphabet fixes ones' ideas. By this way after a practice of ten days or a month, a student feels his thought rise like a fountain and can commit to memory whatever has been once heard. This is far from myth for I myself have met such men; it was such men apparently who got royal appointments and whose names were as a reward written in white on their lofty gates. Nalanda was at the peak of his glory.'

Buddhism has passed away from India. It has left considerable influence upon Indian philosophic thought and religious ideals. Its curriculum was meagre, mostly borrowed and adopted from Brahminic schools. The vedas were replaced by its own sacred books, Medicine and Logic

were distinguished subjects. 'Mediaeval Indian Logic from about 400 to 1200 A.D., was entirely in the hands of Jains and Buddhists and their books on this subject are very numerous. Buddhism has done something to extend among Indian people the desire for popular education besides the training of the young craftsmen and so have stimulated a demand which led to the growth of the popular Elementary Schools.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION was at best confined to that minority of population which embraced the religion of Islam. At first this minority was small and it has never induced more than about one-fifth of the population. For centuries the Muhammadans were little more than an armed garrison in a foreign land, and though many inhabitants in India joined the Muhammadan religion the learned class of Brahmins held firmly to their old faith. In spite of this, however, the extent and influence of Muhammadan education in India was by no means inconsiderable. Its fluctuating and uncertain character was very largely the result of despotic rule which indulged in sudden impulses and afforded no certainty of the continuance of any new undertaking as shown in many Delhi which were built and deserted. Moreover the poverty of the country and the rapacity of officials stifled the popular demand for education. The Maktab attached to the mosque was probably the most permanent of Muhammadan educational institutions in India, and those of them which taught Persian, a language which was required for official use, were resorted to even by Hindus who wished to acquire this language and this had an influence on a considerable proportion of the population. Rev. Keay in his renowned thesis says that at a certain period in the history of the Middle Ages, Muhammadan learning in the west was full of intellectual vigour, and in many ways was the means of stimulating thought and mental activity amongst students in Europe. But the zenith of its influence was passed before it became widespread in India and it is perhaps for this reason amongst others that it never attained to such an excellence and fame in India as in more western lands. The criticisms of Aurengzeb had become formal and scholastic with a strong emphasis on grammar, and having as its

climax the discussions of dry, abstract and metaphysical trivialities. That it often included more than this, as did the mediæval education of Europe, we may be quite sure. Science of some kind was studied and literature and history were also taught. History was, in fact, a very favourite subject amongst the Muhammadans in India and the large number of historical works written by Muhammadan writers is in striking contrast with the paucity of Hindu historical literature. The critical and impartial spirit which modern scientific historians seek to cultivate is indeed lacking, nor could we really expect to find it in those days. In the matter of arts and crafts there were little difference, if any, between the training of the Hindu and Muhammadan craftsman.

Under the Tughlak Monarchs, Muhammadan education in India made considerable progress. Many libraries were started. Akbar took very great interest to further education.

UNIVERSITIES carry the torch of knowledge undimmed. The function of a University is well portrayed in the illuminating words of Bertrand Russell, "All great art and all great science spring from the passionate desire to embody what was at first an unsubstantial phantom, a beckoning beauty, luring men away from safety and ease to a glorious torment. The men in whom this passion exists must not be fettered by the shackles of a utilitarian philosophy. For to their ardour we owe all that makes man great".

THE GROWTH OF UNIVERSITIES: In 1845, the Council of education in Bengal first proposed to found an University in India. But the Board of Directors of the East India Company did not accept, considering the scheme premature. This assumed prominence after the famous despatch of Sir Charles Wood in 1854, demanding a well ordered scheme of education in India.

In accordance with this declared policy of the Government of India the foundations of University Education were laid and in 1857 the University of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras came into existence. Then came the University of Punjab in 1882 and the University of Allahabad in 1887.

To reform the constitution of Universities, Lord Curzon appointed an University

Commission in 1902. The Act of 1904 gave the Universities the power to appoint professors and lecturers of holding and managing endowment, of erecting, equipping and maintaining libraries, laboratories and museums. Though the bulk of the teaching remained with affiliated colleges, higher education now began to be concentrated under University management.

Then came the Hindu University in 1916 at Benares, largely through the mighty efforts of the revered Indian leader Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. In 1920 the Aligarh University started working.

In their wake were started a series of new Universities at Patna in 1917, the Mysore University in 1916, Osmania University at Hyderabad—Deccan in 1918 where the medium of Urdu is upheld in the teaching.

The Calcutta University commission marked a new era. Presided over by Sir Michael Sadler (1917-19), the commission recommended the establishment of Unitary and Residential Universities. The endeavours of Sadler commission's recommendations witnessed the starting of Rangoon University in 1920, the Decca University in July 1920, the University of Lucknow in 1920, Delhi University in 1922, Andhra University in 1926, Agra University in 1927 and Annamalai University at Chidambaram in 1929 which came into being out of the munificence of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad. The Travancore University is the latest addition.

'THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS was founded under the Act of Incorporation XXVII of 1857. This Act was in operation until 1904 when as a result of the Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1902 to examine the working of the Universities under that system, the Indian University Act VIII of 1904 was passed with the intention of reorganising the Universities in India and of enlarging their functions in the matter of University Teaching and of supervision of affiliated colleges. This Act again has been superseded by the Madras University Act No. VII of 1923, and came into force on 1st May 1923. This New Act was passed by the Legislative Council of Madras early in 1923, so as to reorganise the University 'with a view to establishing a teaching

and residential University at Madras while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality of the teaching given by colleges which are to constitute the University or are affiliated to it'. The Chancellor, the Pro-chancellor, the Vice-chancellor, the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the council of affiliated colleges constitute the body corporate of the University. The visitor of the University is the Governor-General; the Chancellor is the Governor of Madras; the Pro-chancellor is the Minister of Education; the Vice-chancellor is a whole time officer, to whom a salary may be paid, who holds office ordinarily for three years, and is appointed by the Chancellor from among five persons recommended by the Senate. The authorities of this University under this new Act are (1) the senate, (2) the syndicate, (3) the academic council, (4) the Faculties, (5) the Boards of studies (6) the council of affiliated colleges and (7) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University'.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS: "The report of the Director of Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1937, is in the main a record of continued progress. On account of financial stringency in the earlier years of the quinquennium it was necessary to adopt several measures of retrenchment; these were, however, so designed as not to cause any curtailment of the facilities for education already available," observe the Government of Madras, reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the period under reference. Proceeding, they state :

Towards the close of the quinquennium a new class of superior inspecting officers known as Divisional Inspectors of Schools was sanctioned by Government. There are four such Inspectors and their duties are mainly to exercise control over the District Educational Officers and Deputy Inspectors and to ensure that the large funds allotted for grants-in-aid are properly utilised.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION: The quinquennium was in many respects an important period in the history of the Madras University. Besides a large extension of research work, the constitution

of the new faculty of Veterinary Science, the institution of new research degrees, the formation of a University Student's Union and the organisation of the Inter-Collegiate and Inter-University Tournaments, the period saw the completion of the University building scheme at an aggregate cost of about 20 lakhs of rupees and the completion of the Tamil Lexicon. As a result of the transfer of the Madras Christian College to its new buildings at Tambaram since the close of the quinquennium, the institution has ceased to be a constituent college; but enjoys the privileges of affiliation to the Madras University.

As regards the Andhra University, the construction of buildings with hostel accommodation and appurtenances for the University Colleges and the opening of the University College of Science and Technology, the latter made possible by the munificent endowment of the Maharaja of Jeypore, represent two of the most outstanding events. A general inspection of affiliated colleges was conducted in 1933 by a University Commission, the first of its kind since the inauguration of the University. Arrangements were also made for conducting, with effect from January 1934, the Andhra University Medical Examination independently of the Madras University.

The most noteworthy developments in connection with the Annamalai University were the incorporation into the University in 1932 of the Raja Annamalai Music College and the Oriental Training College and the organisation of a department of research in Tamil. The tutorial system was introduced in the University Colleges of the Andhra University and in the Annamalai University.

The number of Arts Colleges for Men and Women and their strength decreased from 44 and 12,646, respectively in 1931-32 to 42 and 12,168 respectively in 1936-37, the slight decrease in both cases being due to the transfer of two colleges, viz., the Parlakimedi Raja's College and the Kallikotta Raja's College, Berhampur, to the Orissa Province in April 1936. The number of women students attending Arts Colleges showed a further increase from 681 to 1,024. Although the number of professional

colleges remained the same as in the previous quinquennium, viz., 12 their strength increased from 2,121 (1,933 men and 138 women) to 2,530 (2,355 men and 173 women).

SECONDARY EDUCATION: The number of secondary schools for boys has remained practically stationary, but there has been a steady growth in the number of high schools accompanied by a decline in the number of middle schools. The continuous decline of the latter is largely due to the increase in the number of higher elementary schools which in many cases function as cheap middle schools. This is an unsatisfactory feature and the question of devising means for arresting such unhealthy competition between the two classes of schools by prescribing different syllabuses of study is engaging the attention of Government.

It is gratifying to note that the movement for the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in high schools made further progress during the quinquennium and that 184 high schools for boys representing 51 percent of the total number of schools have adopted the change. The Government consider that there should be a more extensive use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in high schools and necessary instructions in this regard are being issued.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION: At the end of a decade of rapid numerical expansion of elementary schools for boys their number had reached 50,121 in 1930-31. Since then, the number gradually decreased till at the end of 1936-37, there were in the Presidency 41,128 schools. The strength in these schools had on the contrary increased during the quinquennium from 2,264,776 to 2,492,909 or by 10 per cent. Similarly, although the number of elementary schools for girls decreased from 5,672 to 4,807 their strength increased from 358,394 to 380,495 or by 6 per cent. This is partly due to the wholesome reaction in favour of a policy of concentration and consolidation of schools as against one of expansion without regard to either the geographical distribution or the organisation of schools. The distribution of pupils among standards I to V at the beginning and at the end of the quinquennium was as follows:—

Percentage of pupils in each standard to the total number on rolls in standards I to V.

		1932.	1937.
I	Standard ...	49.5 p.c.	47.0 p.c.
II	Do. ...	20.7 p.c.	20.7 p.c.
III	Do. ...	14.7 p.c.	15.2 p.c.
IV	Do. ...	11.1 p.c.	12.3 p.c.
V	Do. ...	3.7 p.c.	4.6 p.c.

The position as revealed by these figures is very unsatisfactory. The majority of pupils in elementary schools leave school without attaining permanent literacy and there is much stagnation in the first two standards. Considerable attention has been paid to this matter recently and rules have been framed with a view to improve the efficiency of schools and to ensure that as far as possible children enrolled in schools complete the full primary course. The Government hope that the measures adopted will bring about a rapid improvement in the present state of affairs.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION: The progress in women's education was kept up. The number of girls reading in public elementary schools increased by 24 per cent while the number attending secondary schools increased by about 46 per cent. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population rose from 3 to 4 during the quinquennium.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION—There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Muslim boys and girls under instruction in public institutions, the increase being 9 per cent in the case of boys and 26 per cent in the case of girls. Reference was made in the previous report to a Committee appointed to consider the question of Muhammadan education. During the quinquennium orders were passed on the various recommendations of the Committee. The most important of these relate to religious instruction for Muslim pupils in schools under public management. The Government accepted the principle that instruction should be provided within school hours in institutions under departmental management chiefly intended for Muslims and that local bodies should be at liberty to incur expenditure from their funds on the provision of Muslim religious instruction in schools under them.

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES: The education of the scheduled castes continued to receive special

attention. The Government framed a rule to the effect that if no pupils of the scheduled castes actually attended a school, the school should be deemed to refuse admission to such pupils thereby rendering itself liable to forfeiture of recognition unless the management showed that no pupils of the castes in question resided within a distance of one mile from the school or adduced other satisfactory reasons. The rule has had a salutary effect and the number of schools not accessible to the scheduled castes is rapidly diminishing. The Government are glad to note that there was an increase of 8 per cent in the number of boys and of 27 per cent in the number of girls of the scheduled castes attending schools."

ANCIENT AND MODERN UNIVERSITIES: The great difference between ancient and mediaeval universities is the cultural aspect of the former and the vocational traits of the latter. Many of the professions had not then been clearly known. With the cropping up of stranger walks in life, answering the call of the times, the University halls were converted into 'Marts' instead of remaining mines of true knowledge. From an examining body the Universities changed into teaching one. This change brought in unpleasant results. 'To sharpen the intellect or illuminate the mind up to a certain extent is not difficult with most men but intellect that can create is rarity and the development of such an intellect if undertaken in an organisation must be different from the less gifted ones. Whilst general education is a necessity—so beautifully represented in the Soviet Educational Poster by a blind man about to fall down a precipice—and to day a birth-right with most, the higher cultural centres are useless for their immediate purpose'.

THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: Sir P. C. Ray in his Convocation Address at the Mysore University opines, 'the first outrage that we find we committed was in making a foreign language our vehicle of instruction. It is surprising that this principal reason for our intellectual sterility was not discovered till very recently and it is still more surprising to find that some of the well-known educationalists of the time continue to regard this relegation of the English language to an inferior position as fraught with disastrous consequences.

To avoid this conception, I must here, once for all, make it clear that the study of English or other important foreign languages is by no means discouraged, they open up newer vistas of thought and ideals; there is no need of entertaining that fear that the language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote will be left uncultivated. Only it must not be looked upon as the medium of instruction. A man of education must, in the first place be well up in all-round information, and he can gather it best and in the minimum of time if he does so in a language he learned to hush in, while sucking his mother's breast—the language of his nursery. Arithmetic, History, Politics, Economics, Logic and Geography, in short, the book of Knowledge, can readily be mastered in one's own vernacular. That should be the first stone in our educational edifice, if we want to build well and high!

A sound secondary education enables him to carve out his own intellectual empire.

THE ILLUMINATING PASSAGE from the Broadcast of Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri from the Madras Radio Station reads grandly thus:—'Another University problem, always present, but now of great urgency, is that of the media of instruction. The practice of generations has now come under examination from all points of view. The adoption of English as the sole medium of instruction in Secondary and University education is a grave anomaly which has aroused dissatisfaction and even resentment. It is scarcely possible to test the proposed solution by reason. Sentiment asserts itself. Patriotism will not be balked. English must be dethroned. All that we can do is to ensure that the change is effected with the least damage to the real interest of learning. The need of this reform has been acutely felt for a generation. But our Government till the other day looked upon the innovation with disapproval or indifference. Secondary schools were allowed to make an experiment, if they chose and to the extent that they chose. The work of deciding up a common nomenclature and body of technical terms was not undertaken in earnest and passed to a satisfactory consummation. Reformers and conservatives are at logger-heads as to the result of the experiment. The evils of a lack

of planning are woefully evident. Good text books are not available. In this confused state of Secondary education, the Wardha scheme has suggested the elimination of English from the pre-university stage, producing what must be a great hiatus between it and the university stage. Within the last few weeks the Madras Government have ordered that henceforth the northern tongue must be the medium in all non-language subjects. Great difficulty will attend the introduction of this change. Though long contemplated, it has not been adequately prepared for. In the circumstances, one must counsel patience and circumspection. A uniform terminology must be evolved and prescribed for universal adoption in each language area, though it may not be free from defects. Till this preliminary work is fully accomplished, it is difficult to carry the reform into the University stage. And yet how will the students bear the sudden transfer from the mother tongue to English when they matriculate? The Gurukul scheme of education in the north, the Women's University of Poona and the Osmania University are the three institutions that have done pioneering work in this direction in the sphere of higher education. But an impartial observer will prefer to suspend judgment; at any rate, the success attendant on the reform cannot be pronounced the triumphant. My mind is very uneasy on this subject; and I only hope that the government, the Universities, the Educational Department and learned bodies will collaborate most earnestly before introducing the reform into the University sphere. The situation is exceptionally hard; the change is necessary but may be effected without long preparation."

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA : A survey over the great educational institutions in India will be highly illuminating.

The mighty efforts of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, have borne fruit in the formation of Visva-Bharati at Shantiniketan or Abode of Peace, situated about two miles from the Bolepur Railway station which is 99 miles from Calcutta on the loop line of the East Indian Railway. The research institute is for advanced scholars who carry on investigation in the domain of Indian Literature, thought and culture. Rich avenues are thrown open for the

exploitation of original talents. More than ten languages are taught. There is no regular course of studies. It depends entirely on the requirements of individual cases. The library is best equipped and has an excellent collection of oriental books, besides 3,000 manuscripts mainly Sanskrit.

The Visva-Bharati Santiniketan school is a monumental gift to the nation by the Poet—Seer Rabindranath Tagore. The intellectual, moral and physical tone of the students are raised to pinnacled glory. Besides University requirements, cultural subjects like music, drawing, domestic science, dramatic experiments etc., are taught. The Scholars are not harnessed to any type of training but they are left to develop their individuality. Studies are taken as a recreation and training as an intellectual treat.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal carries on research work.

There are a host of science institutions of international repute. The Indian Science Congress under the management of the Asiatic Society of Bengal encourages research, gives opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship, promotes public interest in science and holds Congress annually at different centres.

The Indian Academy of Science at Bangalore promotes the cause of science, both in pure and applied branches. Its membership of fellows is limited to only 200.

The National Science Institute at Calcutta directs scientific enterprises. The Indian Institute of Medical Research carries on research works on deadly diseases. The Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, established through the munificence of Mr. Henry Philipps, an American Philanthropist, trains students in Practical Agriculture and supplies information and advice on agricultural topics. The institute was damaged during the last Behar earthquake and its shifting to Delhi is decided.

The International Academy of Indian Culture, Lahore, established in November 1934, seeks to find and develop the one live and creative soul that lies hidden behind the historic and pre-historic India. The Monuments of Art and Literature are minutely studied, pulling the dead tissues

apart and the rest it would direct along fresh channels of beauty and utility.

A host of other international institutions like the Indian Association for the cultivation of science at Calcutta, the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science at Bombay, Indian Institute of Philosophy at Amalner, the Gokale Institute of Politics and Economics at Poona, the Indian Society of Oriental Art at Calcutta, the Indian Chemical Society, the Indian Mathematical Society, the Institution of Engineers, the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta, the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute at Cawnpore, keep ablaze the glory of India in pristine brilliance in their respective fields.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company considers applications for admission to the Jamshedpur Technical Institute from Indians and selected students are given two years theoretical and works training at Jamshedpur. On completion of this period, some are absorbed by the Company itself.

The Forest College at Dehra Dun trains forest Rangers. The Indian School of mines, Dharbad, started by the Government of India provides high grade instruction in Mining, Engineering and Geology.

India to-day is raised to the forefront of glory by Rabindranath Tagore who by his magic wand of writing has cast a spell over the literary world. The world has acknowledged his glorious genius by awarding him a 'Nobel Prize.' Sir C. V. Raman has proved to the world that in scientific world an Indian is as pre-eminent as any one under the Sun. Sir S. Radhakrishnan is a marvel in the domain of philosophy.

The wakeful, ageless God of India, as Poet feels, calls to-day on our soul, the soul that is measureless, the soul that is undefeated, the soul that is destined for immortality, to rush to take our rightful place in the march of humanity towards peace and plenty divine.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing the students of the Osmania University on June 23rd, illuminatingly says, "India's culture is a united culture of many streams, some that are rich and wide and some that are narrow and small but all merged in

one to make the river of life from which the Indian Nation draws its sustenance, inspiration and strength. My own faith teaches me that all things, the majesty of stars, the frigidity of the dead drops, the dancing of the lotus leaves, the storm in its terror and the twilight that brings the little glow worms that glitter bright on the earth, all these are manifestations of the same spirit. They teach me to be one with the Universe, one with mankind and to acknowledge difference between kind and kind".

LITERATURE. 'It is not perhaps extravagant to say that in its poetic form Tamil is more polished and exact than the Greek and in both dialects, with its borrowed treasures more copious than the Latin. In its fullness and power it more resembles English and German than any other living language,' so wrote Winslow.

In the dark ages of Indian History, the advent of Agastya marked the land mark in the history of Tamil literature. Agastya opened a Tamil Academy at Kapatapuram, the capital of the then Pandya king. Unhappily the city was submerged and a Second Academy was started at Korkai which had the same fate.

The Third Academy at Madura became far reputed. The regime of Chola Karikala is considered the first Augustan age of Tamil Literature. It is said that Tolkappiyam is the oldest composition.

As Caldwell remarks, "whatever antiquity may be attributed to Tolkappiyam, it must have been preceded by many centuries of literary culture. It lays down rules for different kinds of poetical compositions, which must have been deduced from examples furnished by the best authors whose works were then in existence. A rule is only an observed custom. Grammar as well as poems had preceded the Tolkappiyam for it continually cites rules which had been laid down by preceding grammarians. In endeavouring to trace the commencement of Tamil Literature we are thus carried further and further back to the unknown period".

The ancient poets who have read the eternal deep haunted for ever by the eternal mind have produced marvellous poems whose splendour challenges the classics of any age. These come under five volumes.

Kural, treating of virtue, wealth and love, is the immortal work of Tiruvalluvar who is considered an avatar. The pithy sayings have passed down to posterity and the wealth of knowledge contained there is considered the precious possession of Tamil intellects.

The epics of the age, Sillappathikaram and Manimekalai, breathe the grand ideals of virtue, chastity and unerring fate. Other Tamil works Chintamani, Kundalakesi and Valayapathi form the five great Tamil epics. Bharatha Venba running 12,000 stanzas is the master piece of Venba metoo. All these works are realistic. They abound in poetic excellences. They reflect the political events of the day.

The advent of Jains marks a land-mark in Tamil literature. Sanskrit terms crept into our language with them.

The Jains were great lexicographers, grammarians and poets. They wrote on Astrology. But their frequent bickerings with the Hindu Poets received a dead shock to their literary developments. The Saiva and Vaishnava devotees seeking the protection of their sovereigns persecuted them and rooted out Jain religion.

The age of Kulothunga Chola is called the Second Augustan age of Tamil. Auvaiyar of this time is a homely poet. 'She is called the Sapho of the Tamils'.

The beaming star in the literary galaxy of that age is Kamban who earned his name in memorable letters of gold on the classical edifice by his immortal work Kamba Ramayanam wherein full many a gem of poetical excellence is scattered serene.

But Tamil literature in modern times is undergoing a revolution. The age-long defect of Tamil literature is the absence of Prose work. With the springing up of innumerable journals and dailies the whole tone of our language is changed. The Poetic prose in Tamil is initiated by the great poet Bharathi who has left behind him radiant fires of imagination. He has struck the anvil of heavens with his magic wand and treasured the shooting stars in his monumental poems. He is a poet of the age. His patriotic songs are on the lips of the people.

High class novels have sprung up. Novels like Kamalambal by Mr. Rajam Iyer

are needed to-day. But the fiction world is deluged with the romantic works of Arani Kuppasami Mudaliar, Kodhai Nayaki Ammal and Doraisamy Iyengar.

LITERARY DEVELOPMENT IN MALABAR: The last hundred years have witnessed a tremendous progress in Malayalam literature. The violent feuds and the horrible scores of battles in the past centuries have put an effective brake to the grand growth of Malayalam literature.

Malayalam literature falls under four distinct epochs viz. Karin Tamil, Old Malayalam, Middle Malayalam and Modern Malayalam. Malayalis have won great renown by their works in Sanskrit. Vararuchi and Bharathrahari are venerable names to conjure up. Sankaracharyya who has read the eternal deep, haunted for ever by the eternal mirror was born at Kaladi. Among the host of celebrities, Meppathur Narayana Bhattachari, Manavedan Raja, K. Ramavarier deserve mention.

The Malayali nation lapsed in numbers from 3100 B.C. to 100 B.C.

The history of Malayalam literature commences with the Ramacharitham, the oldest Malayalam poem composed by the Maharaja of Travancore. Then came Krishnagatha of Cherusseri Nambudiri, who was raised to kingly breed to attain starry diadems. Before this all poetical epics were written in Mani-pravalam.

The metres of the Malayalam slokams resemble that of Sanskrit and Kathakali is very interesting.

The beaming star in Malayalam literature is Tunjathu Ramanujan Eluthachan whose literary radiance is transcendent. He blazed his age with his genius.

With the establishment of the British Empire the land flowed in peace and plenty. The advent of Christian Missionaries greatly facilitated printing. The University education raised the intellectual tone of the masses that began to read with great avidity the writings of poets. Women authors became plentiful.

Koil Thamburan enriches the literature with his valuable works. His work, Mayura Sandesam shot him to literary eminence. His prose writings acted as tonic to many but he has flared effulgent path in literary skies that shed hosts of beaming lights.

Poets rose in great numbers and their elegant contributions are greatly read in Malabar and abroad. Chandra Menon is regarded as the Thackeray of Malayalam literature. C. V. Raman Pillai has illuminated Travancore history in his writings. Scientific treatises have come out in abundance.

Malayalam literature is rich in its gems of philosophical thoughts.

Newspapers and Magazines have created an unique atmosphere. They have pruned the juvenile productions of rising poets and they have created the thirst for reading in the minds of the populace.

Vidya Vilasini was the first Malayalam Magazine. Then came Vidya Vinodini. Wit and elegance won for it great popularity. But these literary journals have failed.

Basha Poshini is illustrious for its inimitable articles. Great journals have sprung up. 'Scholar' is addressing all its energies for the spread of culture and is enjoying international reputation. The Dailies are doing invincible services to the people.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

AGRICULTURAL products of India won her fame even in the classical days of Rome and Greece.

With the half of the World's acreage under sugar cane, India's output is only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world's supply of sugar cane. Indian Sugar Committee States that India's output of Sugar per acre is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of Cuba's, $\frac{1}{6}$ of Java's and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Hawaii's. Her once famous indigo industry received a mortal blow owing to

the competition of synthetic substitutes. Even in the matter of food production, she has now receded to the back-ground.

The universal lesson of agrarian history is that of cultivation in need of credit. The ryot's capital consists in land and stock. Capital has wings. It can fly whither it wills but labour cannot.

Immobility, conservation, fragmentation of holdings, the seasonal quality and the operation of unseen forces cripple the

peasant's progress. But the recent enactment of Agricultural Debt Relief Bill is a great penance to agricultural ills and the idea of installing radios in villages is highly laudable.

That a tropical country like India with all its rich agricultural resources, should turn from the cultivation of the soil which seems its natural avocation, and enter into competition with Industrial countries which have for long been specialising in their own lines of production has seemed to many economists, misdirected activity. Keynes says that industrialisation is not desirable and likely. He fears that every diversion of capital from agriculture where her relative advantage is great will be to India's detriment.

But Mr. Pillai, a veteran economist, objects to this. The seasonal conditions prevailing there and the normal dryness of the soil make agriculture an exceedingly precarious occupation. The annual rainfall is liable to extraordinary variations. There is excessive pressure on the population of the land. The total cultivated area has diminished to less than 9/10 of an acre per head of population.

But the lure of the peasant to turn sand into gold is yet alive. About 90 per cent of the Indians live in villages and 9/10 of the population live directly or indirectly upon agriculture. The villager lives a simple and contented life. As Sir Charles Metcalfe says 'the village communities are little republics having nearly everything they can want within themselves and almost independent of foreign relations. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down, revolution succeeds to revolution; Hindu, Pathan, Moghul, Mahratta, Sikh, English are all masters in turn, but the village community remains the same'.

RICE:—The Director of Agriculture, Madras, writes:—As an average of ten years ending 1936-37, the area under rice in Madras Presidency was 11·3 million acres compared to 73 million acres for the whole of India (excluding Burma). The revenue estimate of yield based on normal yields of the dry and irrigated for each district averaged 5·2 millions of cleansed rice for the Presidency as compared to 27 millions for the whole of India. Notwithstanding the high production both Madras as well as the rest of India import rice particularly from Burma. There appears therefore some scope for increased

production in the Presidency as well as India, but the rice conditions of our country are dependent on a number of world causes, and it is therefore worth while to have a picture of the world rice situation in considering any improvements in our methods of rice marketing.

WORLD PRODUCTION : During the past quinquennium the acreage under rice in the major rice growing countries was as follows :—

India 73 million Acres, Burma 12½ million Acres, Indo-China 13·3 millions, Siam 7·4 millions, and Japan nearly 8 millions. The corresponding production was Burma 4·8 million tons, Indo-China 5·7 millions and Siam 4·7 million tons. Although Madras production is slightly higher than Burma and Siam and some what less than Indo-China the position of these countries is decidedly advantageous in the matter of export. About 70% of the crop of Madras is irrigated and costs of production are correspondingly high. In addition, Burma with a rice production almost equal to Madras, but only a population of one third of it has considerable surplus for export. In fact, the exports from Burma amount to about a million tons annually or 60 per cent of her production. With such large surplus markets so near and easily accessible by sea India and particularly Madras have in spite of their enormous production a great dependence on these markets. World prices follow the course of surplus markets and the course of Madras prices in all important Rice Markets is mainly influenced by the course of Burma Rice.

IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE : The imports of rice and paddy in terms of rice into Madras Presidency including Cochin from Burma and from Foreign Countries during the past five years were as follows.

Year.	By Sea from Burma only.	By sea from Foreign Countries.	Imports by Rail from other places.	Total.
1931-32	500	23	47	570
1932-33	481	35	43	559
1933-34	588	81	47	716
1934-35	724	335	63	1122
1935-36	864	146	86	1096
1936-37	708	51	89	848

(000 Tons)

The imports from the Foreign Countries, Indo-China and Siam rose to formidable proportions during 1934-35, but have considerably decreased after the levy of an import duty of Rs. 0-12-0 per maund since 1935. Imports from Burma have declined during 1936-37 but still stand at a fairly high level of 700,000 tons. The trend of import shows a pronounced increase from 1930-31 to 1935-36 and a decline thereafter. Our import trade consists of medium, coarse and broken rice from Burma, coarse rices from Central Provinces and Berar and a small quantity of fine rice from Punjab and North India.

The export trade of Madras declined considerably from 1931-33 but has slightly recovered during the past few years. The main importing countries are Ceylon by sea and Bombay, Nizams state and Mysore by rail. The export trade is mainly of finer rice as Sirumani to Ceylon and fine rice of the type of Delhi Bogum, Akkulu and G. E. B., 24 to other Provinces. The total exports during the past five years of rice and paddy in terms of rice were as follows:—

EXPORTS FROM MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
(000) Tons.

Year.	By sea mainly to Ceylon.	By rail to Bombay Hydrabad Mysore etc.	Total.
1930-31	104	65	169
1931-32	63	62	125
1932-33	66	30	96
1933-34	76	105	181
1934-35	76	130	206
1935-36	73	139	212
1936-37	84	136	220

The export trade both by rail and sea is becoming stronger in the past few years.

Allowing for imports and exports and the quantities imported and re-exported by the Cochin State the nett supply of the Madras Province proper and consumption in terms of rice is estimated as below in thousands of tons.

Year.	Produc- tion.	Nett import.	Nett supply for consumption
1932-33	5379	220	5599
1933-34	5290	283	5573
1934-35	4956	579	5535
1935-36*	4856	445	5301
1936-37*	4771	335	5106

(*Excludes portions added to Orissa)

The Madras Presidency is thus a net importer but the above figures show that this import is generally in line with all deficiencies of production. In the international trade of the world our province does not figure much as an exporter except to Ceylon although it does so markedly in inter-provincial exports. In world trade the largest consuming markets for rice are China, Ceylon, France, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Germany, but these are supplied by the surplus countries—Burma, Indo-China and Siam and Korea in Asia, and Italy and Spain in Europe. Only Burma figures in international markets; but even in this case exports to foreign countries are declining while the export to India is on the increase during the past few years. Some of the finer rice of the Province are as good as those in demand in England from Burma and it is possible to popularise them in western markets provided they are taken to ensure quality. But in the production of coarse rice our Province is markedly in deficit.

Madras Province being an importer of coarse rice and exporter of fine ones improvements in marketing should be directed to export as well as import trade. Better prices to the grower can be got by giving greater facilities for storage and stocking of produce instead of rapid disposal after harvest as at present. The present facilities for loan on the strength of stock which are enjoyed by the trade, larger growers can be rendered available to smaller growers by the organisation and financing of Co-operative Societies. Due to the efforts of the Marketing Board the Railways have agreed to accord facilities for erection of godowns in their premises for stocking paddy and producers organisations can well take advantage of this. It is desirable that such organisations are started in the major growing areas,

and arrangements made for direct export to different consuming areas, thereby reducing unnecessary expenses in marketing.

IMPORTS FROM BURMA: The imports from Burma call for some attention. Although the quantity imported varied from 10 to 15% of our production in the past five years, these imports have the effect of depressing the prices at Madras and delaying the tendencies of any rise of prices in Madras Markets even for a long period after harvest. The fixation of a quota system with Burma will tend to improve price levels in Madras. There are certain difficulties also in the direction of distribution of rice in our province which require remedying. Madras rices have some times to travel such long distances as 600 miles to meet deficit areas and distribution costs are high. Imported rices have however easy access to all ports in several directions of the province and a short lead to consuming areas. The districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar, Vizagapatam and Ramnad stand out prominently as importing centres and a properly regulated system of special rates from producing areas will tend largely to improve distribution. In the matter of imported rices it is worth while having a system of licensing of wholesale importers and undue imports in certain months checked by the issue of certificates of authorisation as is now done for Cotton, under Cotton Transport Act. It is well to remember that the practice of adulteration of imported and broken rices with local ones is common.

TRADING IN FUTURES: As contrasted with wheat there are no association or organisations of trade in rice to regulate market charges and standardise market prices. Facilities for trading in rice futures are also conspicuous by their absence. In view of the stabilising influence which futures have on ready prices and also in view of our large import and export trade it is well to establish organised futures exchanges in the larger markets in the presidency as Bezwada, Tanjore and West Godavari. A good beginning in the control of marketing and direction of improvements can be effected by extending the operation of the Commercial Crops Markets Act to the paddy crop which is the main crop of our presidency.

COFFEE MARKETING IN MADRAS:

The Director of Agriculture, Madras, writes: The average area under coffee plantations in India was about 200,000 acres of which Mysore represented 52%, Madras 26%, Coorg 20%, Cochin and Travancore 2%. Brazil is undeniably the most important producer of coffee in the world producing nearly 60% of the world output. India's share of production is only about 1% of the total world production.

The cultivation of coffee in Madras is mainly confined to the hills, the main centres of production being the hill slopes of the Nilgiris, the Shevaroy's in Salem, the western and the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats in Malabar, Coimbatore and Madura Districts. The most suitable elevation for the proper growth of coffee bushes and the development of the beans have been found to be between 2,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level, although coffee grows even in the plains and at elevations above 6,000 feet. Places above 5,000 feet are considered unsuited for coffee as they are liable to frost. The quality of coffee is not only influenced by elevation but also by many other factors such as rainfall, soil, manuring, etc. Shade also affects the quality. The general saying is "good shade, good prices." Coffee from the Nilgiris and the Shevaroy's is considered better than that grown on the Pulneys, Mysore and Coorg.

ACREAGE AND OUTPUT: The coffee area in the Presidency has increased from 50,892 acres in 1909-10 to 56,987 acres in 1936-37. During the same period the area under tea increased from 14,625 acres to 75,349 acres.

The bulk of the coffee grown in this Presidency is coffee Arabica; Robusta variety which is grown in Wynaad (Malabar) and to a small extent on the Pulneys (Madura) is considered inferior and sells for almost less than half the price of Arabica.

Coffee bushes flower in the second or third year of planting, but are not allowed to bear a heavy crop till they are 5 or 6 years old. The bushes come to full bearing when they are 10 to 12 years of age. The crop is said to be a gamble on the weather. The yields fluctuate considerably from year to year. A heavy crop is generally followed by a poor one.

The annual average yield of a series of years works out to 191 pounds of clean coffee per acre. The estimated average annual production of coffee in the Presidency is about 4,400 tons as against 21,800 tons for the whole of India. On the Pulneys the coffee picking season is from August to December while in the other centres—the Shevaroy, the Nilgiris and the Anamalais, the crop is about a month later. The ripe berries are pulped on the estates in pulping machines and the coffee in parchment is dried in the sun and sent to curing houses in the plains.

CLASSIFICATION OF VARIETIES: Parchment coffee or coffee in husk is shelled by machines. The process consists in stripping off both the parchment and the silvery skin from the beans. The coffee is then sized into different grades. It is sorted into two main grades Peaberry (round) and flat. The ripe coffee fruit or cherry consists of usually two seeds. But in some there will be only one bean which, on account of the shape, is known as 'Peaberry'. Flats are again graded into A, B, C, triage, blacks and bits. 'A' being the biggest and best of the flats. All abnormal, defective and damaged beans are classed as 'trriage.' At Coimbatore, coffee is graded into Peaberry, royal extra-bold zero, A. B. C. and triage.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: The imports are only from other Provinces and States in India. The average annual imports by sea amount to about 320 tons. The main supplies are from the Portuguese ports which are only the produce of North Mysore. Small quantities are being received from Bombay, Burma and Bengal. Due to the increased lorry transport direct from Mysore to Mangalore the imports via Portuguese ports are diminishing. The rail borne imports also amount to about 300 tons annually and are mostly from Mysore. Almost the whole of the Coorg crop and a major share of the production of Mysore are taken either to Mangalore or Tellicherry for curing and export. The estimated annual receipt of coffee by road from Mysore and Coorg is about 9700 tons. The exports by sea to foreign countries are only of raw beans. The total exports of coffee to foreign countries in 1935-36 amounted to 10,688 tons valued at 101.4 lakhs of rupees, but declined to 6,658 tons of value 53.9 lakhs of rupees

during 1937-38. France is the main buyer and exports to France represent nearly 30 per cent of the total exports. The shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 2,100 tons in 1931-32 to 3,551 tons in 1935-36 and declined to 1,449 tons during 1937-38. Exports to France increased from 2,154 tons to 4,128 tons in 1935-36 and declined to 2,075 tons during 1937-38.

OVERSEAS MARKETS: The other countries importing coffee from this Presidency are Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Algeria, Ceylon, Canada and Sweden. Generally high grown coffee of Mysore goes for consumption in England. Average quality of Mysore or Coorg Coffee is exported to Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland and Italy. Plantations 'B', 'C' and triage have good demand in France and Australia. Peaberry is mostly in demand locally, but small quantities are going to the United Kingdom. Cherry dried coffee known by the trade as Native coffee and small quantities of 'monsooned' coffee are exported to France. As a rule monsooned coffee is shipped to Scandinavia.

Shipments of coffee to foreign countries during the period 1931-32 to 1937-38 were as follows:—

	Quantity. cwts.	Value in lakhs. Rs.
1931-32	153,180	92.92
1932-33	171,811	108.88
1933-34	184,688	101.61
1934-35	140,577	72.50
1935-36	213,750	101.36
1936-37	205,842	82.02
1937-38	133,163	53.86

The share of Madras is more than 90 per cent of the total Indian exports. The shippings start in January with the commencement of the new crop and continue upto the end of June. Nearly 86 per cent of the total exports is over in this period. During the monsoon months July—August, the shipments are negligible. In October—November exports are only of monsooned coffee. Nearly 75 per cent of the total exports are from Mangalore.

INTER-PROVINCIAL EXPORTS: Besides the shipments to Foreign Countries, supplies are being made to other Provinces in India. The Exports to Indian Provinces

have definitely been on the increase. The average annual export amounted to about 635 tons valued at 7.33 lakhs of rupees. Bombay gets the major share of over 50 per cent of the total. The average annual exports to Burma is about 200 tons. The intake of Bengal averages about 50 tons. The exports are high during January to June and the trade is slack during the rest of the period. The average annual rail borne export is about 400 tons of which nearly two-thirds are to Mysore.

LOCAL CONSUMPTION: The estimated average consumption of Coffee in the Presidency in Terms of Raw Beans is about 50,70 tons.

PRICE LEVELS: Peaberry Coffee always gets a premium in price. The difference between the price of Peaberry and that of 'A' is about Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per cwt. in favour of the former at Mangalore market. If the price is taken as an index of quality, all grades of Nilgiris coffee are superior to similar grades from other sources. The normal difference in prices between those of 'A' and 'B' or 'B' and 'C' is about Rs. 4 per cwt. Triage sells about Rs. 4 per cwt. less than the prices of 'C'.

At Mangalore, coffee season commences in December-January and weekly auctions are held by the Curers' Association till the end of May. In January 1936, fair average quality plantation assortment coffee was selling at Rs. 33-11 per cwt., while Peaberry was quoted at Rs. 45. There was a gradual fall in prices since then and by the middle of May 1936, the price of fair average quality plantation assortment dropped to Rs. 26-12 and Peaberry to Rs. 39-12 per cwt. Prices improved slightly since then and in December 1936, plantation assortment was selling at Rs. 35-2 and Peaberry at Rs. 49 per cwt. and in March 1937, the corresponding prices were Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 61-8. Since then there was a gradual fall in prices. On 7th May 1938, the auction sales fetched Rs. 33-12 for plantation assortment and Rs. 50 for Peaberry.

POLISHING PROCESS: There are a number of factories, large and small, engaged in roasting, grinding and blending coffee and they are distributed mainly in the southern districts of the Presidency.

Raw coffee is polished by machines by removing the silvery skin covering the beans. At Madura the consumers mostly go in for polished coffee. But polished coffee loses its flavour sooner than unpolished stuff. As bluish green colour is an indication of good quality, old and discoloured coffee is artificially coloured by machine at Mangalore, Virudunagar and Tuticorin, by first polishing, moistening, adding small quantities of white and green colouring materials and working in a machine for 20 to 30 minutes. Annually 1,000 to 1,200 tons of coffee are artificially coloured at Virudunagar alone. The charge for colour polishing is only 10 annas to 12 annas per cwt. The colour is maintained for about two months. When artificial colouring was first introduced, coloured coffee fetched a premium of about Rs. 6 per cwt. Now coloured stuff is looked on with suspicion by the buyers and the process of colouring is gradually going down.

Most of the South Indian consumers of coffee prefer to purchase raw beans and do their roasting at home in iron pans. When the beans turn into light dark colour, the stuff is taken out and spread on the floor for immediate cooling. By such sudden cooling the loss of volatile oils is minimised.

ADULTERANTS: With the fall in the prices of coffee, adulterants other than chicory are not very much used. Annually about 300 to 400 tons of chicory valued at about a lakh of rupees annually imported represents nearly 6 to 7 per cent of the coffee consumed. Chicory is imported in powder form packed in iron drums, mostly from the ports of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp and London. Chicory being cheaper than coffee, some of the coffee hotels mix a fair proportion (10 to 15 per cent) of chicory to coffee powder. Poor people use even husk of the coffee cherry as a substitute for coffee.

EXTANT BLENDS: The two chief blends of coffee in the market are 'pure' and 'French coffee.' The latter is labelled to contain varying proportion of chicory from 25 to 45 per cent. Inferior grades of coffee like triage, blacks and bits are used by many of the coffee blenders. Even cherry husk is utilised by retailers selling coffee

powder. Triage coffee is roasted, powdered and mixed with chicory in varying proportions and sold as powder or tablets coffee. In some of the coffee tablets in the market, the proportion of chicory is as much as 90 to 95 per cent.

TOWARDS INCREASING CONSUMPTION:

There is great scope for increasing coffee consumption in India as well as Madras. The per capita annual consumption of coffee is only 0.24 pound in terms of raw beans for Madras Province and for India 0.07 lb. The consumption is more in Madras City and in the districts South of Madras. In the Ceded Districts the consumption is negligible. In the West Coast, tea is more largely used than coffee. In many parts of North India, coffee is almost unknown, and tea is the common beverage. At present, the major share of Indian production is exported to the European countries and the prices depend entirely on foreign demand. If a steady demand is created in India itself, the prices will increase especially as the import of raw coffee from outside India is prohibited. Intensive propaganda is necessary to bring home to the village the usefulness of coffee as a beverage. The work is rendered easier in districts where prohibition has been introduced. Among foreign countries, the United States of America and Canada appear suitable markets for exploring the export trade of India. At Bombay the opening up of "an Indian Coffee House" has greatly stimulated coffee consumption.

GROUNDNUT IN MADRAS. In the course of an interesting Press Note on marketing of groundnuts in this presidency the Director of Agriculture states:

The total area under groundnut in the world is about 185.2 million acres. The main countries of production are:—

1935 season area in 1000 acres.	
India	5857
China	3310
Senegal	1729
United States	1724
Netherland Indies	482
French Sudan	457
Ivory Coast	333

Other producing countries are South Africa, Tanganyika, North Australia, British Malaya, Spain, Japan, West India and South America.

The area shown with groundnut in the presidency in 1937 is estimated at 4.51 million acres—against 3.43 million acre in the previous year. This is the highest area estimated so far. The main centre of production are (1) Ceded District comprising the Districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur (2) the central districts South and North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem and parts of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly (3) Guntur and Kistna and (4) Vizagapatnam. There is practically no cultivation in South Canara, the Nilgiris and the major portion of Malabar.

PRODUCTION. The yield of groundnut varies considerably depending on variety, soil treatment and the season. The Mauritius variety generally gives a higher yield than the Bunch type, the average yield being 1000 to 1200 lbs of unshelled nuts per acre as against 800 to 1000 lb of the latter. In red loamy soils the yields are 40 to 50% more than in black soils while the irrigated crop gives even double the yield of the rainfed crop. The production of groundnuts in the current season is estimated at 1,902,30 tons of unshelled nuts as against 1,657,280 tons in the previous year an increase of about 14.8 per cent. The normal annual output in the presidency is estimated at 1,540,280 tons unshelled nuts. The groundnut crop in the province is largely rainfed being sown between May and August and harvested between October and January. The irrigated crop comprising about a lakh of acres is sown February to March and harvested in July to August.

EXPORT FIGURES. In this presidency the export business with foreign countries is carried on mostly by three firms only. Exports from Madras Presidency form 75 to 85% of the total exports of India and ranged from 4.6 lakhs of tons in 1930–3 to 6.4 lakhs of tons in 1936–37. Exports were low in 1932–33 and again in 1935–36. The value of exports from the province ranged from 500 lakhs of rupees in

1934-35 to 1,060 lakhs of rupees in 1936-37.

Exports of groundnuts from India and Share of Madras.					
Year.	Exports from India British Ports.		Exports from Madras Presidency.		Share of Madras Percentage of quantity.
	Quantity in tons.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	Quantity in tons.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	
1930-31	601,204	966.78	457,204	735.02	76
1931-32	671,973	1013.68	495,911	714.74	74
1932-33	433,012	712.22	349,962	559.68	81
1933-34	546,546	663.11	455,337	544.60	83
1934-35	511,194	592.84	436,350	499.76	85
1935-36	412,607	665.10	332,230	538.89	80
1936-37	739,487	1228.57	638,577	1060.52	86

The exports from this Presidency are mostly to France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Nearly one-third of the total exports during the last seven years went to France. The exports to the United Kingdom and Italy are on the increase, while Germany and Netherlands have considerably reduced their demands. The shares of United Kingdom rose from 6.4% in 1931-32 to nearly 13% during 1936-37 partly due to the Ottawa Agreement and partly to removal of Soyabeans from the United Kingdom free list.

The Coastal Exports are mainly to Burma, Bengal, Bombay and Sind and averaged annually about 12,600 tons during the past five years. Groundnuts are also being exported by rail to Bombay, Mysore and Bengal to the extent of about 30,000 to 40,000 tons annually. During 1936-37 52,225 tons of groundnuts were imported from the Nizams' State and Mysore by rail to Madras as against 15,000 tons in the previous years. Coastal Imports are negligible, the annual average being only about 350 tons in the last five years.

The exports of groundnuts represent about 48.2 per cent of the total production.

The quantity reserved for sowing represent about 10 to 11 per cent of the production.

COASTAL EXPORTS OF OIL: The Total Coastal Exports of oil increased from 366,146 gallons in 1931-32 to 1,613,637 gallons in 1936-37. Exports to Foreign Countries rose from 20,157 Gallons in 1930-31 to 103,246 in 1936-37. The demand for the Indian groundnut in England increased during the past few years, the share of total imports rising from 1% in the quinquennium ending 1930-31 to 64.8% in five years ending 1936-37. But there were no exports to groundnut oil from this presidency to the United Kingdom. The export trade of groundnut cake from this presidency has steadily improved from 9287 tons in 1930-31 to 32,757 tons in 1936-37. United Kingdom is the chief buyer and imports annually 25,000 to 30,000 tons. Other countries receiving supplies from this Presidency are Germany, the Netherlands, Ceylon and Belgium. Cocanada and Masulipatam are the chief ports of shipment. Locally groundnut cake is used for manuring sugarcane and paddy crops and as a cattle feed.

PRICE LEVELS: As a large share of the produce (groundnut) is exported abroad, the wholesale price entirely depends on the rates offered by the exporting firms, which depend on the price of groundnut oil and cake prevailing in England and other continental ports. Groundnut oil prices vary according to the prices of other vegetable oils and marine oils. The wholesale prices of groundnut kernels of standard quality at all ports on the Coromandel coast are fairly uniform, any slight variation in the rate quoted by different firms being due to the difference in shipping freights and their commitments for export. The prices in the interior markets depend on the incidental charges, cart hire and railway freight, etc. from the nearest railway station to the nearest port. Wholesale prices quotations are for a candy of 531 lbs. but the units of sale for unshelled nuts in the villages vary from place to place.

The downward trend in groundnut prices began in 1929 and towards the end of 1930 the decline became substantial and prices of machined Coromandel for port delivery dropped from about Rs. 53 per candy to nearly Rs. 24 a candy. Prices

MANGOES: Madras Presidency exports annually about 400,000 railway maunds of Mangoes, the chief importing provinces during 1936-37 being Central Provinces (83,000 maunds), Bombay (55,000 maunds), Punjab (52,000 maunds), Hyderabad (51,000 maunds), Bengal (41,000 maunds), North-west Frontier Province (22,000 maunds), Bihar and Orissa (32,000 maunds) Burma (26,000 maunds), Delhi (11,000 maunds), Indore (8,000 maunds), and Sind (8,000 maunds).

The largest exporting districts are Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Malabar. Except in the case of Malabar which has the advantage of an earlier crop in February-March, mangoes of all producing centres of the Madras Presidency compete in local and North Indian City Markets, with results disastrous to exporters in a short producing season. There have been instances when even the railway freight and incidental charges have not been recovered. There is, therefore, need for restricting the extension of mango cultivation of the main crop, and limiting the plantings to choice varieties and to offseason bearers, as in Tinnevely and parts of Coimbatore, Tanjore and Circars. Expansion of export markets offers one way out of the difficulty and there appears scope for foreign trade especially as the mango crop is cultivated very little out of India except in Mexico, Peru and Egypt. For the above purpose, cold storage methods with choice fruits are essential. In the already existing trade to North India, regulation of exports by a properly controlled system of producers' organisations, as is being done in America, is a useful step. The Marketing Section has recently organised Fruit Growers' Associations in Vizianagaram, Koduru (Cuddapah District) and Puttur (Chittoor District) to help export trade. The utilisation of the mango and other crops in the preservation industry will be dealt with in a later section.

PLANTAINS: The Plantain crop is next in importance in export trade. The quantity exported during 1936-37 being 206,000 railway maunds distributed among other provinces as follows :

Mysore State (90,000 maunds), Bihar and Orissa (46,000 maunds), Nizams' State (40,000 maunds), Delhi (11,000 maunds),

Central Provinces (11,000 maunds), Bengal (5,000 maunds) and Punjab (3,000 maunds). From the Cauvery and Godavari areas exports to Mysore State have declined from 130,000 railway maunds in 1934-35 to 90,000 railway maunds during 1936-37, mainly due to increased cultivation in the State. The trade from the Godavari area has moved to places like Delhi and Lahore, due to special reduced rates, recently given by the Railways, on the recommendations of the Agricultural Department. The plantain crop offers more risk in export trade than many other fruits. For trade to such a place as Delhi, the railway freight per wagon is about Rs. 800, cost of fruits Rs. 600 and incidental charges about Rs. 300 or a total of Rs. 1,700 invested on every wagon. The difficulties in export to North India are greater from the Cauvery area, where the railway freight is Rs. 400 more per wagon. The city of Madras consumes annually about 250,000 railway maunds of Poovan and Rasthali varieties from the Cauvery area, 60,000 railway maunds of Mauritius or green plantains from South Arcot and about 30,000 railway maunds of hill plantains from the Madura Hills. Other markets for hill plantains are mainly in Madura and nearby districts, and the prospects of export trade to North India appear remote although Malabar is a large producer of plantains. It is still a nett importer. In world trade the importing countries for plantains are the United States, France and United Kingdom, the chief exporting countries being Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Guatemala. The variety exported is mainly Mauritius under cold storage. In our country besides reduced rates to North India, for long distance traffic, wooden wagons with ventilators have been arranged for plantains by the Marketing Section and the extension of such facilities is under consideration.

CITRUS FRUITS: The area under citrus fruits in the Presidency has increased from 10,000 acres in 1931-32 to about 22,000 acres at present. Still our Presidency is a large importer of oranges, mainly from Central Provinces of Sangtara variety (74,000 maunds) and of Coorg oranges (60,000 maunds). There is, therefore, scope for increasing cultivation both on account of increasing demand and increasing imports. About 65 per cent of the

orange gardens in the province are yet to bear fully. The estimated Madras production by varieties is Sathgudi (96,000 maunds), Batavian (99,000 maunds), sour oranges (130,000 maunds), other types (139,000 maunds). On the side of marketing of oranges, a fruit Growers' Association was started recently at Koduru in the Cuddapah District and sold about Rs. 23,000 worth of Sathgudi oranges last season in Madras City which consumes annually over a lakh of maunds of oranges, comprising Sangtara (52,000 railway maunds), Sathgudi (33,000 maunds) and Batavian and Kamala (18,000 maunds).

The lime crop also figures prominently in export and about 117,000 railway maunds of the fruits were exported during 1936-37, 80 per cent of which was to Calcutta and the rest to Travancore and Burma. Due to large production, restriction of cultivation at any rate in the larger-producing areas is indicated. The consumption of Madras City is annually 32,000 railway maunds of limes. Recently a Lime Growers' Association has been started at Palakole to help in export trade.

GRAPES: The area under grapes in our province is small and the production of 18,000 railway maunds is mainly of sour grapes from Kodaikanal and Krishnagiri. Consumption is mostly local as in Madras City and Madura and a very small quantity (900 maunds) is exported to North India from Krishnagiri. The grape season February-May has the advantage of production when Northern India supplies are scarce, but the main line of improvement is the evolution and acclimatisation of choice types akin to those from Chaman and foreign countries. A Grape Growers' Association has been started in the Madura district and exports to places in Madras and outside are in full swing. In the first one month of the starting of the Society nearly 7,000 baskets (1 basket=25 pounds) of grapes have been marketed in Madras and mofussil centres of the Presidency. International trade in grapes is of the order of 2.42 lakhs of tons annually and the large exporting countries are Spain, Italy, United States of America and South Africa.

PINEAPPLES: Pineapples are grown in Malabar and Vizagapatam districts and production is reaching a surplus stage, and

comprised Kew (22,000 maunds), Mauritius (5,000 maunds) and local types (17,000 maunds). The wholesale prices range about nine pies per pound in local markets and from nine pies to one anna per pound in city markets as Madras. Imports are made from the Travancore State.

APPLES: The apple is pre-eminently an imported crop confined to cities and the quantities imported are small compared to our vast supply of local fruits. Apple production in the province is small (70 maunds) and foreign imports amount (70 maunds) and foreign imports amounted during 1936-37 to 9,500 railway maunds of value Rs. 91,800 mainly from Japan (2,650 maunds), South Africa (1,929 maunds), United States of America (1,215 maunds) and Australia (2,418 maunds), besides 3,800 maunds from North India.

On account of our vast production and frequency of gluts in the producing season, there is scope for industrialising our vast fruit resources in such crops as the mango where production is 9 lakhs of tons, of pears (8,000 tons) and pineapples (1,800 tons). Research investigations on the technique of canning these fruits to suit local conditions and demand have to be immediately taken up. There is also a very profitable scope for the beverage industry in such fruits as limes (50,000 tons) and also of the sour oranges of Guntur (5,000 tons), which, in addition to reputed medicinal value, makes an excellent squash. Our Presidency imports annually about 2½ lakhs of rupees worth of canned preserved fruits. Even if a fraction of our surplus fruits be canned, the imports will be checked considerably and the grower will get better value during the glut season.

RESEARCH: Improvements in the marketing of fruit should be directed to our immense resources of supply. A planned distribution for choice commercial varieties, restriction of areas in surplus crops as the mango and lime, encouragements of off-season bearers are the lines of attack on the research side. Centralisation of research to suit different fruits and growing areas appears a useful line of improvement. On the side of development of exports investigations of cold storage methods are indicated for choice fruits in order to prolong the marketing season.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

INDIA occupies a strange place in the industrial sphere. Her once industrial celebrity, though to-day is yet in the phantom cloud of illusion, is reflected in the beaming shadows cast by the industrial revolution, she is undergoing in the present times. India stands eighth in importance among the Industrial nations. She is the 6th most important country in the international exchange of commodities from the point of Imports. The Chemical, Oil, Paper, Glass and Salt industries give an effective challenge to any product produced in any clime. On the tide of nationalism has come a legion of others like soap-making, tanning and leather, sheltered by heavy indirect taxation.

India is on the threshold of an industrial development. The three main lines of development are the modernising of plants and factories, the starting of new lines of industry and the encouragement and systematic formation of the cottage industries. Industry is waiting for the man and makes the first trial with a view to cheapening production in that way and then others will follow suit. There is oil enough in India more and cheaper than in Germany. The demand in India with its population of 36 crores is big enough to justify the starting of any line of industry which supplies food provisions and household articles. There are a multitude of goods which are manufactured in only a few and small factories, i. e., shoes, buttons, hooks, pins, knives etc. There is only one manufacturer for spoons and forks, two factories for razors and one for building ice boxes. India is not covering home demand for paper. The Indian dhobie still resorts to the time honoured method. Modern Laundry plants are still a novelty to many.

The cottage industries must be further developed. The German cottage industries are well-known all over the world and India will have to look to Germany for the requisite information.

Indian poverty is proverbial but there is no use of complaining of the poverty storm and wondering when the rain will stop.

Mr. Monier Williams, M.A., C.I.E., says "India is a small world by itself. She

can scorch you with heat or shrivel you with cold. She can present to your gaze every imaginable physical feature of plain and desert, river and torrent, fen and forest, hill and dale, dark crag and snow white peak, towering to twice the altitude of the loftiest Swiss mountains. She can call forth your admiration by matchless examples of Industrial and decorative art, of unrivalled manual skill, of consummate taste and dexterity displayed in every kind of manufacture. Let us not forget that India had only attained a high degree of Commercial eminence and Industrial skill but had besides made great advances in Science and Philosophy when our ancestors were half naked savages". The Glass industry was at the height of its glory.

Old Testament affords clear evidence of the great antiquity of Indian trade. Moses, 1,500 years before Christ, mentions various Indian products.

The artists were held in high favour at Moghul court and many of their names have been preserved.

The Industrial development which received blessings from Swadeshi movement got a fresh impetus during the Great War which engulfed the world a few years after King George had come to the throne. India experienced unique hardship when the foreign supplies stood the danger of being cut off. The Government realising the awkwardness of the situation came forward to support a number of nascent industries that were fighting the dewy morn of negligence. Under the new constitution, India was fortunate to be granted fiscal autonomy. The launching of the Reserve Bank was a crowning achievement.

India has to-day launched upon manufacturing Engineering Stores of diverse nature, chemicals, electrical, bulbs, rubber goods etc. A scheme for motor car manufacture is in full swing.

The Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd., the most important of 4 steel manufacturing works in India, was started in 1907. The production has attained a record figure in 1934-35, being 726,000 tons of coal, 892,000 tons pig iron, 834,000 tons steel ingots, and 104,000 tons salable steel.

At the end of 1910, Indian production of coal was 12 million tons. But in 1930 it was 23·8 million tons. The economic crisis, the production was only 22·1 million tons at the end of 1934.

In 1920 there were 263 textile mills equipped with 6,195,671 spindles and 82,725 looms, employing 23,362 persons but in 1935 there were 365 mills equipped with 96,85,175 spindles 1,98,867 looms employing 414,884 persons. In Coimbatore, Madura and Madras Districts, mills abound. The workings of the Trichinopoly Mills forebodes a bright future.

The growth of match industry dates from 1922 when a high revenue duty was imposed on the imported matches so as to facilitate the growth of match industry. In 1925 factories were numerous and the production went hand in hand with the rising demand.

	1932-33	1933-34
Safety ...	18,411,741	17,847,542
Sulphur ...	408,466	235,998
	<hr/> 18,820,208	<hr/> 18,083,540

(Figures in Gross.)

SUGAR PRODUCTION: Second Memorandum on the production of sugar directly from cane in modern factories in India during the season 1937-38 issued by Mr. R. C. Srivastava, B.Sc., O.B.E., Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, India, Cawnpore states:—

Important feature of the present forecast is that most of the factories in Bihar have for the first time reported inadequate supplies of cane and a consequent reduction in the production of sugar by about 20 per cent from the figure published in the first forecast. The All-India production shows a decrease of about 7·3 per cent of which Bihar alone is responsible for over 5·4 per cent.

The present forecast places the total quantity of cane crushed in modern factories in India during the season 1937-38 at 10,329,000 tons as against the actual figure of 11,687,000 tons in season 1936-37. The total production of sugar is estimated at 968,800 tons as against the production of 1,111,400 tons last year—a decrease of about 143,000 tons. Bihar alone shows a decrease of about 98,000 tons.

The total production of sugar refined from Gur in India during the season 1937 amounted to 19,500 tons as against 50,067 tons during the season 1936 or a decrease of 30,567 tons. Out of the total production of sugar refined from Gur during 1937, 15,900 tons were manufactured by factories which are purely refineries while 3,600 tons were made by cane factories equipped with auxiliary refining plant.

During and after the Great War, India experienced shortage in sugar supply for the daily consumption. Since that time, the Indians have been opening factories in India itself. The Government came to their help in raising protective duties. In India so far there are about 166 sugar factories. The value of the machinery imported is approximately Rs. 1,05,45,439. The average of the sugar cane crop also has been increased by 45 % than in 1935. As a result of larger cane crop in India, the price as well as the import of sugar from Java and other countries have been seriously affected.

India occupies a predominant position in the world market as a producer and an exporter of oil seeds. In certain seeds, India possesses almost a monopoly of the world's supply. In groundnuts out of the total world production of about 40 a little over 30 lakhs of tons are to the credit of India. In the rape and mustard seeds also India contributes almost $\frac{2}{3}$ of the world's demand, and the same is true of castor seeds. The exports go mostly to Europe.

In recent years new industries are springing up every year. It has been the fashion to speak of India as a great agricultural country. Though this statement is correct, very few people realise that Industrially India to-day is one of the Greatest countries in the world. The holding of Exhibitions from time to time bears eloquent testimony to the high perfection, our native industries have attained. Especially during the last quarter of a century India is growing into great economic manhood. What is deplorable is the lack of proper appreciation of their achievement partly to want of advertisement. The growth of sugar industry is phenomenal especially during the last decade. She need not depend on

Java for supplies. She has also attained the stage of exporting.

South India throws open rich avenues of industrial exploration. Given requisite conditions and requisite enthusiasm, her vast enormous resources could be harnessed into most fruitful channels.

RUBBER.

RUBBER REGULATION : The production and distribution of Rubber is now operated by what is called the international Rubber Regulation Committee. This Committee was found in 1934. After long and arduous International negotiations an agreement was reached between Governments controlling over 90% of the world's rubber production. Signatories to the scheme comprised Governments of the following countries:

Malaya, Netherlands, East Indies, Ceylon, India (including Burma), French Indo-China, North Borneo, Barawak and Siam.

EXPORT QUOTA: For the purpose of determining from time to time the amount of rubber which may be exported from the distinctive countries the following basic quotas have been fixed.

Countries.	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Malaya	504,000	538,000	569,000	589,000	602,000
Netherlands Indies...	352,000	400,000	500,000	520,000	540,000
Ceylon	77,500	79,000	80,000	81,000	82,500
India	6,850	12,500	12,500	12,500	13,000
Burma	5,150	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,250
North Borneo	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,500	16,500
Barawak	24,000	28,000	30,000	31,500	32,000
Siam	15,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

The International Rubber Regulation Committee decided from time to time the rate of allowed Exports of basic quota as follows:—

			Of basic Quotas.
Jun. —	July. 1934	...	100%
Aug. —	Sep. 1934	...	90%
Oct. —	Nov. 1934	...	80%
Dec. —	— 1934	...	70%
Jan. —	Mar. 1935	...	75%
Apl. —	Jun. 1935	...	70%
July. —	Sep. 1935	...	65%
Oct. —	Dec. 1935	...	60%
Jan. —	Jun. 1936	...	60%
July. —	Dec. 1936	...	65%
Jan. —	Mar. 1937	...	75%
Apl. —	Jun. 1937	...	80%
July. —	Dec. 1937	...	90%

STATISTICAL POSITION : For some time after the introduction of the scheme, there was no improvement in statistical position. But it is only during 1936, there was a marked improvement, the world's stocks declining to no less than 430,000 tons or about 40% of the annual rate of consumption.

The following table presents a clear picture of the development of the statistical position since the introduction of the scheme.

	World Shipments.		Stocks (including afloat).	Consumption.	Average price of rubber.	
	Restricting countries.	Other countries			Per lb.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	3-7/32	6-3/16
1933	839,900	13,600	616,370	821,400		
1934	1,017,900	14,400	681,362	942,100		
1935	810,200	19,200	586,282	938,700		
1936	843,033	23,600	429,729	1,015,678		7-3/4

Both in America and elsewhere Rubber has also been utilised in other directions. Further more with road construction proceeding on a large scale throughout the world, and the tendency of less developed countries to prefer motor transport to railways, it is certain that the consumption of rubber will continue to increase.

In the last 8 years, the average rate of increase has been nearly 7% per annum, and if the rate of increase is halved, the world absorption will be well over 1,400,000 tons in 1945. It is open to doubt whether supply of crude rubber in 1945 will meet that figure.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER: The development of synthetic Rubber was first started in Russia. Then Germany entered the field and lately both Italy and Czechoslovakia began to manufacture synthetic rubber on a large scale. These four countries, -Russia Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia - used in 1936, 128,000 tons of crude rubber i. e. about 12% of the world's absorption. The consumption of natural rubber and synthetic rubber in Russia is as follows for the last three years:

		Natural Rubber.	Synthetic Rubber.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1934	...	47,300	10,000	57,300
1935	...	37,600	25,000	62,600
1936	...	31,000	35,000	66,000

All authorities agree that the cost of synthetic rubber is at least 2sh. per lb. or more i. e. more than double the present price of natural product, and that it cannot compete with crude rubber in an open market both from the point of view of price and quality also.

From very early times some of the products peculiar to the Malabar coast have won reputation in several of the Asiatic and European nations, and were the objects of maritime enterprise and Commercial aspect throughout the succeeding centuries. Each nation had its share in the trade with the Kerala country and English are carrying on a healthy trade with this ancient 'Land of Pepper'.

As one wanders over a rubber estate it is difficult to understand what led the pioneer planter to the selection of what was originally a piece of waste jungle land without roads of any kind. They must have been of knowledge and quick to see the possibilities of such areas. The owners of the land were only too ready to dispose of their useless property even at eight annas or one rupee an acre: it then steps to make this jungle into an estate bearing valuable crop of rubber.

The course generally followed was to plant up a small acreage and then to form a syndicate to whom the land was sold naturally at a greatly enhanced price

The manager starts a nursery where plants from selected seed are grown. This seed is usually taken from trees which are at least ten years old. The young plants are placed in the ground and at a later stage in their growth it is necessary to be sure which of these are suitable for the final planting in the estates. They are pulled up the bottom of the tap root, all the smaller roots are removed and those plants which are absolutely straight in the stem and quite free from any marks of injuries are planted into the holes prepared for them. There has been considerable difference of opinion as to the number of plants to be planted per acre but the tendency now seems to be to reduce the number considerably from 100 to 125 being considered a suitable number. In some of the Indian plantations, the planting was much too close and managers have deemed it best policy to reduced planting of numbers, in some cases even as much as a half. This allows more light and air to reach the soil and the trees thrive better and reach maturity sooner.

Next comes the patient waiting for the development of the trees, the necessary weeding being almost all that is required. At last it may be after four or five years the trees are tapped. Moplahs and others of the West Coast people have taken to this work with great success and it is surprising how quickly they get proficiency. Near to each tree is the half of coconut shell and by means of a small bamboc fixed in the ground near the tree this is kept in position. Quickly the tapper makes the round of his trees before the sun gets

too hot. Then about 10 in the morning he goes round with his bucket and the latex is poured from the cocoanut shell in it. When he has finished his round the latex is taken to the factory. A good man can tap 400 trees in a morning but not many can keep this quantity.

Here the latex is passed through strainers and treated with acid* which causes it to coagulate into a large pulpy mass. The acid is usually acetic acid which separates the water from the latex. The coagulating takes place in flat pans. In less than 24 hours each tin contains a slab of white rubber elastic and flabby enough to be kneaded out by hand like pastry. It then passes through the rubber mangle and the pressed out sheet now a greyish colour is left to dry. The following morning the sheets are removed to the smoke room and this process changes the article into the finished article the pale golden brown rubber sheet which is despatched to England and America for manufacturing processes.

One of the great problems connected with the running of rubber estates as with all the estates is that of labour. No doubt much depends on the manager and his ability to handle his labour properly. Though it is difficult to get the necessary supply on some estates on account of climate and health conditions a tactful planter usually finds that the requisite men and women are available. Not all planters have the secret of handling labour successfully, yet it is generally conceded that this is one of the first essentials of successful work. In most places care is taken that the coolies are properly housed that the men in charge are not allowed to bully them and that suitable medical attendance is available. Under the best conditions work on a rubber estate demands greater deal from manager and workmen alike and where there is the right relation existing between them, the estate is generally satisfactory.

CEMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA:

The rapid development within recent years in the manufacture of Cement, one of India's youngest industries; the great part which that Industry plays in the economic and national welfare of the country; and the wide scope for building up cottage industries offered by its subsidiary products, these factors will

naturally revet the attention of every right minded individual interested in the current problems of the country.

The majority of people are unaware that Cement is not a new invention; It was known to the Romans in the classic days and also the Indians of old, as evidenced by the roads and castles built in Britain by the former and by the prescription for the compounding of a special enduring mortar given in the Brihat Samhitha written by the gifted Indian author, Varaha Mihira. The art was lost for some centuries but was revived and vastly improved by John Smeaton, an eminent English Engineer, in the third quarter of 18th century. The real credit, however must, be awarded to James Aspdin, an English brick layer, for the discovery of the Portland Cement of the present day and the establishment of the first Cement plant in 1825.

It was due to the enterprise of the South Indian Industrials Ltd., Madras, that the first Cement factory in India was opened in Madras in 1902. The capacity of the plant was exceedingly small and the methods employed were far from being technically efficient according to the present day standards and probably due to these factors and also to the high cost and lack of encouragement the factory had laterly to be closed down.

It was actually in 1912 that the real foundation of the present industry was laid down. The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., was registered in that year and started work in Porbandar.

The next two years saw the formation of the Katni and Bundi Companies. These factories were also of restricted output to begin with. However the great war broke out when they were still in their infancy and left them without competition to cater for practically the whole of India's Cement requirements. The success of these factories naturally lent a fillip to industrial promoters in the country with the result that no less than 9 large factories were set in operation in 1923.

India is a conservative country.

The Cement manufacturers realised the gravity of the situation. The Indian Cement manufacturers' Association, formed in 1925, successfully directed

their efforts towards the stabilisation of the prices at an economic level.

The truth of the modern slogan, "Publicity Pays" has now been recognised by all. The Concrete Association of India was inaugurated in 1927,

Another Progressive step—the formation of the Cement Marketing Co., of India, Ltd., in 1930.

In conjunction with the Concrete Association, offices were opened in the chief cities of India and staffed with competent Engineers trained in Cement Concrete work.

Cement is acknowledged to be an economical building material.

With this end in view a merger company was formed with the main object of consolidating and reorganising the entire business of the various cement manufacturing companies, not only in respect of sales and selling prices but also in regard to manufacture, administration and the erection of new Factories where and when needed, together with the all-important matter of economic distribution.

Such a merger offered possibilities of considerable saving on bulk purchases of Indian coal, jute bags and other stores required by the Industry. The quota system could be abolished and the fullest advantage taken of the Production capacities of the existing works favourably situated with regard to the markets, whilst production in the less economic centres could be restricted.

The merger received the unqualified approval of that farseeing industrial Magnate, the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

The advantages and future possibilities of the merger scheme were so overwhelming and convincing that it received the unqualified approval of that far-seeing industrial magnate the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and it finally became an accomplished fact in August, 1936, under the name of the Associated Cement Companies of India, Ltd.

A Concrete School is now maintained in Bombay in which young men from various parts of the country are trained.

Students are mostly of the sub—overseer and maistry class.

Demonstration lorries move from place to place.

The Cement Industry affords employment to about 10,000 men in the factories alone. The Jute industry is benefitted. Huge freight revenues accrue to the Railways.

The Cement Industry is the only one which can enter into everyone of the four main schemes of the National Programme.

The manufacture of bye-products can be developed as a cottage industry. In the villages the poorer classes benefit.

Cement concrete has the property of combining with steel without corroding it.

This growing industry has a glorious future before it.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES : The need for a bold policy of fisheries development in Madras is urged by Dr. Sundara Raj, the Director, in his report on the administration of the department for 1936–37. The time he says, was never more opportune for such a development. He observes:

"A more direct appeal urging the Government to develop Madras fisheries has been made by 'Nature' a scientific journal of the highest standing. No more forcible argument than the facts which the paper brings forward is needed to convince one of the critical position in which the Indian fishing industry will soon find itself. A large firm owning 40 Japanese trawlers has commenced fishing operations on the Indian coast and is landing hundreds of tons of fish into the Calcutta market. The consequences to the Indian fishing industry particularly that of Madras the journal emphatically points out will be disastrous. The fullest exploitation of the natural resources of the country for the benefit of the people is the avowed aim of the present autonomous provincial governments. The menace of foreign exploitation in the wake of the Trawler's survey of the fishing grounds of the East Coast of the presidency already foreshadowed in my reports for the years 1931–32 and 1935–36 has assumed startling proportions. Not only is a depletion through over fishing likely to result as in the Pacific and more recently in the shell fisheries of the Andamans and the Nicobar islands, which 'Nature' says will take many years to recover from overfishing by Japanese vessels but the chief market for Indian fish products which hitherto has been Japan

will automatically cease, spelling ruin to the local fisherman, the industry and the country at large. The time, it would seem, was never more opportune for a bold policy of fishery development in Madras. But it is surprising that the proposal for seriously curtailing the activities of the department has been revived for the eighth time within fifteen years. This demand for drastic retrenchment it will be seen, is all the more unreasonable as the average surplus revenue of the department has definitely increased since last year from Rs. 13,403 to Rs. 15,944. Even in advanced countries expenditure on Fisheries is a recognised debit on public revenues while this department more than meets such expenditure and is not a burden on the tax-payer. A wide awakening to the need for fishery development in India has led to the resuscitation of the Fisheries Department in Bengal and Baroda who have each applied for fisheries officers trained in this Presidency for organising their departments on the model of Madras.

For the third time the attempt to improve the catches and methods of the sea going fishermen had to be unexpectedly terminated as the Master Fisherman recruited to demonstrate the possibilities of the Yorkshire 'Coble' developed mental abnormalities almost immediately on arrival in India and had to be repatriated.

The fishing season was on the whole favourable though a marked decline from last year's record was noticeable on both the coasts. On the west coast both oil sardine and mackerel were available in moderate quantities, the catches of mackerel being distinctly less than those of last year. On the East coast the most abundant fisheries were ribbon fish in the extreme south where they have been scarce during the last few years and white bait throughout the east coast from Ramnad to Vizagapatam. The fish curing yards showed a surplus revenue of Rs. 48,048 against Rs. 97,153 last year.

FINANCE: The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 423,043 against Rs. 5,48,667 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in the quantity of salt sold in the fish curing yards to a less favourable fishing season than last year, and a non-disposal of the year's catch of chanks

within the years under report. The fish curing yards were responsible for a net excess of revenue over-expenditure of Rs. 48,048 as against Rs. 97,153 last year. The chanks of 1936-37 were not sold before the end of the year and they have been taken credit for at production cost, hence this section shows an apparent debit balance of Rs. 16,606. Since the close of the year however an offer of Rs. 212-8-0 per 1,000 full sized chanks as against Rs. 163-12-0 last year has been received and recommended to Government; this will convert the apparent deficit into a profit of Rs. 25,003. The Aquarium brought a net revenue of Rs. 4,799 against Rs. 5,796 in the previous year though the gate collections were actually larger than last year. The revenue from inland fisheries were almost the same as last year, the actual receipts during the year being Rs. 69,738 against Rs. 69,739 in the previous year.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 5,84,007 against Rs. 5,93,861 in 1935-36. The decrease was chiefly due to a smaller quantity of salt purchased and transported to the west coast yards than in the year previous.

TRADE OF MADRAS "There was a substantial improvement in the volume of trade passing through the port during the year under review. The improvement was particularly marked in the imports of oils and coal, and in the export of groundnuts," says the report of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1937-38 just published.

The value of the total trade of the Port of Madras on private account, as furnished by the Collector of Customs, representing 39 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency being the same percentage as in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 3,403.48 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 236.67 lakhs as compared with the previous year. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,795.88 lakhs and exports Rs. 1,607.60 lakhs as against Rs. 1,596.68 lakhs and Rs. 1,570.13 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Foreign traffic (imports and exports combined) increased from Rs. 2,425.27 lakhs to Rs. 3,063.38 lakhs and coasting cargo decreased from Rs. 741.54 lakhs to Rs. 340.10 lakhs.

Excluding the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 contributed from the Madras Port Fund

and the sum of Rs. 2,15,944 transferred from the Landing Charges Fund, the net revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 34,13,565 as against Rs. 30,40,918 of the previous year. Excluding contributions to capital account and reserve funds, the net expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 27,24,474 as against Rs. 27,11,175 of the previous year.

With effect from the 1st April 1937, the Government of India assumed direct control of the administration of the Port of Madras.

During the year under review, the privilege of ten days' leave with pay in a year was extended to all daily rated employees in the Trust's service.

TRAFFIC: The total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the Harbour during the year under review was 1,117,733 tons, or an increase of 10.4 per cent on the previous year, the tonnage for the previous six years, being 1,012,857 tons in 1936-37; 1,019,560 tons in 1935-36; 1,158,876 tons in 1934-35; 1,009,192 tons in 1933-34; 1,010,890 tons in 1932-33 and 1,155,748 tons in 1931-32.

The total tonnage of imports during the year was 746,544 tons, an increase of 11.7 per cent on the previous year. The imports of raw cotton and other textiles advanced from 4,750 and 6,860 tons to 5,669 and 9,179 tons respectively. The import of twist and yarn and cotton manufactures (piece goods) fell from 4,943 and 6,788 tons to 3,830 and 4,869 tons respectively. The number of motor cars imported during the year was 1,572 as against 1,221 in 1936-37. The imports of ordinary cycles and parts and accessories of cars and cycles showed an increase, the figure for the current year being 12,763 tons as against 9,828 tons for the previous year. Of this quantity, 37.5 per cent came from Europe, 51 per cent came from America and 9.4 per cent from Japan.

The aggregate tonnage of mineral oils imported into this port advanced from 159,093 tons to 196,539 tons. The imports of sugar were negligible.

The imports of rice during the year increased from 60,947 tons to 63,556 tons. Of this quantity, 60,192 tons came from Burma and 2,845 tons from Calcutta. The imports of other food-grains including pulses and flour have fallen from 36,631 tons to 26,913 tons. The total tonnage of

chemical manures imported has advanced from 32,659 tons to 33,882 tons.

The tonnage of coal imported into the port during the year amounted to 109,712 tons or an increase of 40.1 per cent on the previous year.

EXPORTS INCREASE: The aggregate tonnage of goods shipped from this port during the year under review amounted to 371,189 tons as against 344,257 tons of the previous year or an increase of 7.8 per cent.

The shipment of ores increased from 17,521 tons to 18,512 tons or by 5.6 per cent. The following table shows the shipment of the several kinds of ores during the past three years.

	1937-38.	1936-37.	1935-36.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Chrome ore	7,774	10,657	6,223
Magnesite	7,654	4,765	4,070
Others	3,084	2,099	1,064
Total	18,512	17,521	11,357

The tonnage of groundnuts shipped at the port amounted to 176,813 tons or an increase of 20 per cent on the previous year. Europe took 93.8 per cent of the total quantity shipped. The shipment of tanned hides and skins fell from 32,723 tons to 29,149 tons. Of this quantity, 89.4 per cent was shipped to Europe. Exports of raw cotton fell from 29,290 tons to 18,785 tons. The shipment of scrap iron fell from 24,083 tons to 15,175 tons. Onion exports advanced from 20,187 tons to 22,310 tons.

The railway traffic handled during the year under review amounted to 388,252 tons broad gauge inwards and outwards and 96,663 tons metre gauge inwards and outwards, aggregating in all 484,915 tons.

The largest quantity of cargo shipped on any one day during the year was 2,752 tons of groundnuts on 12th January 1938 in S. S. "Jean L. D" To quote, an instance of good work the S. S. "Kotohira Maru" which arrived on the 19th November 1937, discharged at West Quay No. II 1,950 tons of general cargo in 13½ working hours at an average rate of 142 tons per hour. M. V. "Hallenger" which arrived on 12th September 1937, was the first tanker to discharge a consignment of petrol using her own steam.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE: On the first October 1937, the Trust took over the landing of general cargo. In this connection it purchased a fleet of lighters to deal with cargo which is not landed direct on to a quay.

On 1st October 1937, the Trust took over the handling of non-dutiable coasting cargo, and of iron and steel landed at the Iron Yard; this service was previously performed by handling agents under an agreement with the Trust.

To meet the increased demand for electrical energy, a new sub-station of 400 K.V.A. capacity was installed at the South Quay with the most modern type of switch gear. An order was placed during the year under review with Messrs. The Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co., Limited, Calcutta, for a new 900 H. P., Twin Screw Steam Tug fitted with 'Kort' Nozzles. This will be the first deep-sea tug of its kind in India.

Plans and estimates were submitted to Government during the year for the construction of a new warehouse on the South Accretion, 540 feet long by 80 feet wide, equipped with rail and road facilities.

Observations taken during the year under review show that the waters bounding the approaches and entrance to the harbour continue to deteriorate. The sand accretion opposite the East Quay is growing rapidly, and observations show it to be moving steadily in a northerly direction.

The number of vessels that entered the harbour during 1937-38 was 720 as against 708 in the previous year and the total tonnage increased from 2,540,911 to 2,612,681. The average tonnage of each steamer or motor vessel increased from 3,674.77 to 3,767.49 registered tons.

The report contains a statement showing the progress of Indianisation in the superior services under the Trust.

WORLD TRADE STATISTICS: The February number of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations contains, inter alia, a summary of the movement of world trade, of world production and of the prices of certain basic commodities in 1937 and the preceding four to five years compared with 1922.

The recovery in world trade which started slowly in 1933 gradually gathered momentum in subsequent years, especially

in 1937. The gold value in that year was 23.7 per cent higher than in 1936, but still amounted to only 43.2 per cent of the 1929 value.

As the gold price index for international trade in 1937 is estimated to have been only about 47.5 per cent of the 1929 average, the quantum of world trade in 1937 was probably only about 2½% less than in 1929. It rose by 1 per cent in 1933 from the low point reached in the previous year, 3.5 per cent in 1934, 4.5 per cent in 1935, 5 per cent in 1936 and 13.5 per cent in 1937.

In December 1937 the gold value of world trade was slightly higher than in the preceding month.

IMPORTS: The gold value of world imports increased by 24.2 per cent from 1936 to 1937. Among the 36 most important trading countries only. Algeria shows a substantial decrease in imports (-30 per cent), in China and in the U. S. S. R. imports were maintained at the same level as in 1936. In none of the remaining countries did imports increase by less than 9 per cent.

The largest increase in imports occurred in Italy (+70) whose opportunities for trading had of course been restricted in the previous year. Imports into Roumania, Bulgaria and the Netherlands Indies rose by more than 50 per cent, Finland by 44 per cent, the Argentine, Norway, Japan, British Malaya and Brazil by 34 to 39 per cent.

Increase of about 30 per cent are recorded for the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Belgium-Luxemburg, India, Yugoslavia and New Zealand.

The percentage increase lay between 27 and 20 per cent in Canada, Poland, U. S. A., Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt and the United Kingdom and between 19 and 9 per cent in a group of nine countries comprising inter alia Australia, Switzerland and France.

EXPORTS: The gold value of world exports increased in 1937 by 23.3 per cent. The largest increases have taken place in Chile (+75 per cent), Roumania (58 per cent), Italy and British Malaya (46 per cent), Yugoslavia (44 per cent), the Netherlands Indies and the Argentine, (41 per cent) and the U. S. A. (36 per cent.)

In the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Belgium-Luxemburg, Finland, Bulgaria, U. S. S. R., Austria, Ceylon and Germany the increase lay between 33 and 24 per cent.

Imports rose less than 10 per cent in the Union of South Africa, Canada (8 per cent), France (2.5 per cent), Ireland (0.5 per cent); they dropped only in Algeria (-7 per cent).

The world production of pig-iron, steel, zinc, copper, coal and petroleum, according to the provisional figures now available, was substantially higher in 1937 than in 1936. The increases were: for pig-iron about 14 per cent, steel about 9 per cent, zinc about 11 per cent, copper probably roughly 33 per cent, coal $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and petroleum about 14 per cent.

The world production of petroleum was about 40 per cent, of copper about 20 per cent, of steel and zinc about 12 per cent and of pig-iron about 6 per cent higher than in 1929, while coal production remained 2 per cent below the 1929 level.

Steel production in 1937 increased most in Czechoslovakia (+48 per cent), Luxemburg, Poland and Canada, (+26 per cent), Belgium (+22 per cent), France (+18 per cent), the United Kingdom (+11 per cent) and the U. S. S. R. (+9 per cent). The increases were relatively small in Italy (+3.2 per cent), Germany and the U. S. A. (+3.6 per cent).

Zinc production increased most last year in the U. S. A. and in Germany (+20 per cent).

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES: The general wholesale price indices for 39 countries indicate throughout 1937 a higher level of wholesale prices than in the preceding year. Wholesale prices (annual averages) have risen most in France (41 per cent), Indo-China (34 per cent), Netherlands Indies (32 per cent), Latvia (25 per cent), Japan (21 per cent), Chile (20 per cent), the Netherlands (19 per cent), Portugal (18 per cent), Iran and Italy (17 per cent), and in Belgium, Switzerland and Norway (16.4 per cent).

The rise lay between 15 and 10 per cent in 11 countries including the United Kingdom (15 per cent), Sweden, the Argentine, Canada, India, Denmark and Poland.

In another group of nine countries including the U. S. A. (6.8 per cent), the increase lay between 9 and 6 per cent.

The smallest increase is shown for Germany (+1.7 per cent), Union of South Africa, Albania, Egypt, Austria and Turkey (between 2 and 4 per cent).

In the great majority of countries the upward movement of wholesale prices was checked or turned into a decline during the last months of 1937. The rise in prices has continued only in the Union of South Africa, Albania, Bulgaria, Iran, Italy, New Zealand and Yugoslavia.

PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES: The movement of prices of certain important basic commodities discloses some divergent tendencies and considerable differences in the amplitude of the movements.

In the case of foodstuffs, the upward movements have either continued (e.g., wheat, sugar) or the decline has been relatively small as compared with the increases since the middle of 1936 (e.g., butter, beef). The prices of coffee and copra show, however, a marked decline since the beginning of 1937.

Among textile raw materials, prices of American cotton have fallen about 40 per cent since the spring of 1937, those of Egyptian cotton by 33 per cent. Prices of wool also dropped rapidly by about 30 per cent as from August but the steep fall in cotton and wool prices would appear to have been checked towards the end of last year. Prices of raw silk fell by 20 per cent during 1937 whilst prices of artificial silk were maintained.

Prices of timber and of wood-pulp, which rose rapidly in 1936 and in the first months of 1937, show a relatively small decline in recent months.

Rubber prices and prices of certain base metals (copper, tin, lead, zinc), which showed the sharpest rise during the second half of 1936 and the first quarter of 1937, have since fallen most but there was some check in the fall at the year-end.

Prices of pig-iron and steel, which are fairly strictly controlled, participated in the rise of 1936 and the early part of 1937 and have been since maintained, as has been also the price of nickel.

BANKING

Money is not wealth. It is only a claim to wealth. It facilitates the accumulations of savings. No other kind of wealth, as Mill remarks, confers so immediately and so certainly as Money the power of attaining purposes in general. It is an incentive to save and a means to save and saving is done by a claim on the bank. To save and invest became at once the duty and delight of a large class in the 19th century. The morals, the politics, the literature and religion of the age joined in a grand conspiracy for the promotion of saving. A rich man could enter the kingdom of god if only he saved. A new harmony sounded from the celestial spheres. Hence Banks canalise savings.

The growth of Banking has a telling effect on the prosperity of the nation. Since our system of production is built on calculated pre-vision of future, credit plays a strategic part in the economic life of the nation.

In India we do not suffer from dearth of banks but the melancholy feature that cannot be left unnoticed is the dearth of Banking sentiment. We desire to keep our money liquid.

The antiquity of Indian Banking is venerable. The absence of reliable statistics is, no doubt, a serious handicap but history throws open new avenues of rich exploitations.

Bankers have always been prominent members of Indian society in Hindu and Muhammadan periods. No Royal or Imperial council was complete without their inclusion. Ministers have been great Bankers. State bankers fed the exchequers. Issue and discounting Bills were not unknown. Deposits and issue of paper money were in vogue. As Mr. C. N. Cooke remarks they may be divided into three classes, the city shroffs, the Zillah Bankers and the village Mahajans. But these charged exorbitant rates that ranged from 30 to 50 per cent interest. The dishonouring of the Hundi was a rare phenomenon.

Hundis commanded great respect. They were cashed even in distant Kashmir and Persia.

Agency Houses of Calcutta, initiated by Europeans who dazed by the fortunes of their contemporaries, began to do regular banking business. They acted as Agents for the European Planters and merchants settled in India. The hurricanous progress of the commercial crisis worked such a havoc upon the merchant princes that Joint Stock Companies sprang up in huge numbers. The failure of Agency Houses saw the starting of the Government Banks, more familiarly known as the Presidency Banks of India.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS like Nattukottai Chettians, Sowcars, Chit funds and others play a large part in money-lending business. But their operations are local. The Kalladaikurichi Brahmins do large lending business. The Nattukottai Chettians have branches in far off Burma, F. M. S., and Straits, and Shanghai. They lend money to agriculturists but the financial stress of the times have necessitated them to resort to the Co-operative Banks for help.

INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANKS: They are started with a rupee capital raised in India. The feverish haste of India to grow industrially bears fruit in the cropping up of numerous Joint Stock Companies to finance trade. The Directors strain every nerve of their being to extensively expand their business connections. Branch Banking is receiving large impetus. The German Banks' financing industry is proverbial. Japan's prosperity is largely due to the Banking sentiments prevalent among their enterprising spirits. In France Credit Lyonnais, having hundreds of branches, finance peasants. The Co-operative Credit Unions in India serve this purpose. The historic houses of England and the United States, the Barings, the Morgans, the Rothschilds carry on chiefly deposit banking.

EXCHANGE BANKS are established after the failure of Agency Houses for financing foreign trade. They are 18 in number. Thomas Cooke & Sons and the American Express Co., finance tourists, traffic. The eleven others do most of their business abroad; having less than 25% of their deposits here. They receive

deposits on current accounts, purchase bills, make loans against shipping and other profits, finance import of bullion and take some part in financing internal trade.

While capital and reserves are steadily increasing deposits and cash balances are decreasing. They enjoy the banking monopoly of India's foreign trade. They finance exports about 600 crores and imports—300 crores—from one port to another. The competition with well established non-Indian banks with large capital and the absence of branches in London and other centres and trained staff have incapacitated our banks to finance India's foreign trade. As many bills are drawn in London that the Exchange banks have from time to time to remit vast sums to India by exports of gold and silver sterling in London.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS: Land is the right basis of aristocracy. Its problem is a baffling one. Practically 75 to 80% of the population of this country depend upon the fluctuations of the fortunes in land. In the life of the nation as in the life of the man, agriculture plays a prominent part.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture has rightly said that the biggest problem for India is to develop its agriculture. The menacing calamities that hover above the head of the ryot, writ large on the brows of the nations in perplexed letters of rural indebtedness, deepens the agrarian problem. The mission of land is as vital as the Sermon on the Mount and stellar talents have in vain tackled to gauge the immensity of its propitiousness and the energies with which the Co-operative Societies started their being to redress the telling grievances of peasants have borne laudable fruits. The appreciable Government help in this direction, and the marvellous success they have achieved in the last 25 years have gone a step further than previously expected.

Now short term credits have been given by these societies for a considerable period of time but the problem of meeting long term credits for debt redemption or for acquiring land for carrying on agricultural operations though it occupied the attention of Co-operators from as early a period as nineties of the last century, it was left to the Townshend Committee to tackle in the Madras Presidency the problem thoroughly and expound the basis on which the Land

Mortgage Banks might work to redeem the indebtedness of the ryots.

Agrarian reforms are patriotic. Germany, France and Denmark possess an elaborate system of agricultural instruction. The Credit Fonier in France is a splendid system of lending money on the security of landed property. The loan is repayable by a terminal annuity. Denmark is the home of all forms of agricultural co-operation.

England was rather late in establishing Agricultural Mortgage Loan Societies for long term credits. Until the Haversham Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of tenant farmers, the position of the farmers was precarious. The Agricultural Credit Act of 1928 for long term credits granted loans up to 40 years subject to the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee investigated the amount of agricultural indebtedness in the presidency. The long term debts amount to more than 150 crores. The Debt Conciliation Boards are promulgating drastic reduction in individual debts. But the Land Mortgage Bank is the best way of reducing the chronic agricultural indebtedness. It would ensure equalled payments. It avoids litigation and encourages thrift and co-operative effort. The recent Debt Relief Act is a great boon to the ryots.

We are on quasi-co-operative basis i.e., limited liability. The purposes of Land Mortgage Banks are the redemption of lands and methods of cultivation, construction of houses, liquidation of old debts, sinking wells, excavation of tanks, purchases of lands and costly instruments and long term credit. No loan exceeds half the value of the mortgaged property. Interest on debentures is guaranteed by the Government. The maximum amount of loan is Rs. 55,000 and loan period is 20 years. In Germany, the loan period is 60 years. At present we have about 37 Land Mortgage Banks limited to areas of 10 miles.

POST OFFICES: They form part of the Money Market in India. In 1870, District Savings Banks were established all over the Presidency. In 1872 Post Office Savings Banks were created. In 1931 there were about 12,800 such banks. They encourage thrift but there are very bad

rural deposits. Net deposit per head should not exceed Rs. 750. The number of depositors is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. They provide insurance facilities to Government servants.

POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES form popular form of investment with minimum risk. They are issued, tax free between 6 to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ according to stringency.

GOVERNMENT LOANS are issued from time to time in Rupee loans, Bearer Bonds, Promissory Notes—transferable only by endorsement. Since 1917 Government borrows by inviting tenders or Bills repayable in 3, 6, and 12 months.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA was founded in 1921 with the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. There is a central Board of Governors and Local Boards transact all business at the three centres.

The Bank cannot make loans and advances for more than 6 months, (2) on the security or shares of other banks (3) on the immovable property or promissory notes with less than 2 signatories. They cannot discount bills. It is authorised to hold a branch in London but it cannot receive deposits or open cash credit to any but clients of Free Banks or to old clients. The paid up capital of the Bank in March, 1934 was 5 67,50,000 and reserves were 522 crores. But the dividend has come down to 12%.

The Imperial Bank has about 163 branches. In a sense it is a Bank of Banks. It manages 11 clearing Houses. It finances internal trade, stimulates joint stock banks but the three Head Offices mean top-heavy expenditure. Indianisation of officers is slow.

Since the inaugurations of the Reserve Bank the Imperial Bank acts as its agent at all places in British India where there is a branch of Imperial Bank of India and where there is no branch of the Banking department of the Reserve Bank of India.

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA was established in April 1935 under the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Before its establishment, there was no Central Bank in India. The Government of India and the Imperial Bank of India between them performed the functions usually undertaken by Central Banks. The need

for a Central Bank which by mobilising the currency and banking reserves of the country would regulate credit satisfactorily had been long felt and various royal commissions emphasised the need for one. But it was only in 1934, when the impending constitutional changes rendered the need for a Central Bank imperative that the Reserve Bank Act was enacted. The Reserve Bank commenced operations in April 1935.

Under the above Act, the Reserve Bank has the sole right to issue notes in India and in Burma. It has also the duty of supplying subsidiary coins and transferring funds within the territory. Against the notes issued by it, the Bank has to maintain an adequate reserve of which at least two fifths should consist of gold coin, gold bullion, or sterling securities. Further the value of gold coin and bullion should not fall below forty crores of rupees. For the supply of currency and transfer of funds both on public as well as Government account, the issue department of the Bank maintains currency chests in different parts of the country.

The Bank is further charged by the Act with the "keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage." For this purpose, every banking company in India with capital and reserves of more than Rs. 5 lakhs is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank a minimum balance of 5% of its demand and 2% of its time liabilities. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments have also to keep their balances with the Reserve Bank free of interest. The Bank manages the public debt of the Central and Provincial Governments, issues treasury bills for them and generally performs their remittance exchange and banking business.

The Reserve Bank has also to maintain the exchange value of the rupee by the purchase and sale of sterling at the rates fixed by the law.

To meet the internal credit requirements of the country the Reserve Bank is authorised to make loans and advances to scheduled banks and provincial Co-operative banks against gold, silver, trustee securities and certain approved types of

bills of exchange. The Bank can also purchase, sell or rediscount bills of exchange of not more than 90 days maturity under certain conditions. Bills drawn for the financing of seasonal agricultural operations and maturing within 9 months can also be similarly dealt in by the Reserve Bank.

The Bank has also been entrusted with a special responsibility in the matter of agricultural credit. For this purpose the Bank maintains an Agricultural Credit Section whose functions are to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with Agricultural Credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks, to study questions of agricultural credit and to be available for consultation by the Central and Provincial Governments, Co-operative Banks and other banking organisations.

ORGANISATION OF THE BANK: The Reserve Bank is a shareholder's bank with a capital of Rs. 5 crores divided into five lakhs of shares of Rs. 100 each. The general superintendence and direction of the Bank is vested in a Central Board of Directors. The executive head of the Bank is the Governor, who is appointed by the Governor-in-Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in that behalf. He is assisted by a Committee of the Central Board which meets every week. Besides, there are five Local Boards, which act mainly in an advisory capacity.

At present, the Bank has five offices in India viz., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Delhi and three branches viz. Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore. It has also an office in London.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK: Governor: Sir James B. Taylor C. I. E. Deputy Governor: Manilal B. Nanavati Esq.

There is a real opportunity for the Reserve Bank to plan wisely and well, so as to put agricultural finance on the right ways and thereby rehabilitate it for lasting good of the country. It must help in creating an agricultural bill market for India through indigenous bankers. Sir George Schuster estimates that indigenous banker does 90 % of the total banking business of the country but he must be brought within the orbit of the Central Banking System.

Reserve Bank could not lend long term loans. The Land Mortgage Banks are fed. The Federal Farm Loan Banks in America raise funds by means of long term debentures.

Long term loans and adequate marketing facilities are the crying needs of the hour and we fervently hope the Government will leave no stone unturned in fulfilling these age-long wants.

Since India is purely an agricultural country and the peasant's prosperity depends upon the vagaries of the season an examination into the whole relation of the Bank with agriculture of the country is very important. The agricultural debts amount to Rs. 900 crores.

The agriculturist needs both short term and long term credits. The U. P. Banking Committee of 1930 found that co-operative societies supply only 5.3 % of the total needs of the cultivators. The steps contemplated by the Reserve Bank were to purchase, sell and discount Indian Bills of Exchange and promotes bearing 2 or more good signatures. Mr. Darling was put on special duty to organise the Agricultural Credit Department to centralise the control of the co-operative movement. The main objects were to stimulate the growth of co-operation amongst producers and secondly to provide for orderly marketing. The Reserve Bank might also be authorised to issue debentures on the lines of Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

THE MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM has been held to the public not only as pernicious and harmful to India's industries but existing solely for exploitation at the hands of unscrupulous swindlers of the helpless and ignorant investigator.

The early pioneers of industry in India were British merchants who started industry and promoted partnership. After nursing losses in their infancy, they enjoyed the fortunes of trade in later stages. The British managing agents were primarily responsible for the rapid growth of jute, tea, coalmining and transport industries. In providing capital for new industries or the expansion of existing ones he continues to render an essential service. Hence the anxiety of the

managing agents to occupy a dominating position of control with respect to other companies is understandable.

In a country like India the absence of deposit system would mean the monopolising of large scale industries by a handful of multi-millionaires. It is only because of the deposit system that the industrialisation of the country even to the extent we witness to-day has been possible in spite of the absence of banking facilities and Government aid.

Our population as Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala remarks is three times that of the United States, whereas banking offices in India are only 600 as compared to 12,000 in the United Kingdom. There is one bank to 100 sq. miles in U. S. A. Deposits per head of the population are £. 73 in the United States and £. 67 in the United Kingdom against 15 shillings in India of banking is acknowledged as the backbone of economic activity. What wonder if our agriculture, trade and industries remained undeveloped and suffer.

INSURANCE

THE cow loves her calf; the hen her chicks, and the bitch her pups. So do women love their children. The rending cries of the orphans would melt any one. Life Insurance, exotic in its origin, is a blessing to India.

Insurance crystallises our sweet dreams. It gives an effective challenge to death. The partner in life who has stood beside her husband in sunshine and shower, braved violent storms from tumultuous seas and combated lifely agonies and doleful sufferings, when left a widow, is not thrown on rack of indigence. The vagaries of fate are safeguarded. The threatening visitations of crippling age need not be painful reminders.

During the Great War, when England was seeking the aid of America and America would not touch any contract for munition with a pair of tongs—it was an Insurance company that saved England's honour.

We have various types of Insurance companies and various purposes for which Insurance is offered. But they are mostly proprietary companies and few are termed 'Mutual Companies' that number only 41 out of 189 companies in India.

The Mutual Company has no shareholder with financial interest. The debentures that help the company to existence are terminable after a lapse of time. These are necessary to pay the deposit required by the Government of India. In regard to paid up policies the companies are still very niggardly.

In Insurance, the sorrowful spectacle is that Insurance agents do not come in of

themselves. The Agents act as mediators. They play a stratagic part. The Insurance sentiment being in its infancy in India, the agents have to play a dominating role. Insurance agent is often unwelcome. But he is the fulcrum of the Insurance lever.

In the early history of Life Assurance business, the Life Assurance business was transacted on the assessment basis. The premiums varied from year to year. This system is extinct save in Canada and U. S. A.

THE HISTORY OF INSURANCE:—Provisions for widows assumed prominence. Then came Life Assurance. The Madras Equitable was the pioneer in the field. As early as in 1829, sponsored by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, this company worked successfully for many years but the war witnessed its collapse. So Bombay Mutual, founded in 1871 is now the oldest Indian Mutual Life Assurance Company.

In 1874 the Oriental of Bombay was launched into being. Its prosperity went by leaps and bounds. Then came the Indian Life of Karachi, the Empire of India of Bombay and the Bharat of Lahore. The oldest proprietary company in Madras is the United India, established in 1906. The swedeshi movement in Bengal saw the rise of many proprietary companies. It is highly gratifying to note that these companies are efficiently and scientifically managed. Like a huge octopus, several of these companies have branches from Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

The number of Companies which come during 1931 under the provisions of the Indian Life Insurance Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Act of 1928 are 282. Of

them 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constituted outside India. Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance only.

The net income of the Indian companies under their life assurance business amounted about 6 crores of rupees in 1931. Under annuity contracts, negligible amount of business is done.

It is really a matter of pride to note that that some Indian life offices have extended operations in distant British East Africa and in the near east and in 1931 the total new sums assured by these offices outside India amounted to Rs. 66 Lakhs.

Since 1919, the Indian companies have taken fire and marine insurance but the major portion of the business lies in the hands of the non-Indian Companies. They transact a substantial amount of fire or marine business outside India.

There were also 265 Provident Insurance Societies in 1931, doing mostly life Assurance business. Since 1883, the Government of India are running the Post Office Insurance Fund for the benefit of the Government employees. The Fund is exempted from the Provisions of the Life Act.

The New Insurance Act is a great blessing to the Insurance world. The interests of the Insurance Agents are safeguarded.

The middle of the 18th century saw the promulgation of the level annual premiums and single premium methods of Life Assurance. The underlying principles is the accumulation of the excess premiums. The three important elements that enter into the calculation of office premiums of a life office are mortality, interest and loading. Interest enters into account on account of the fact that life offices have to earn interest on the reserves built out of the premiums paid. Further loadings are added to cover the commission and expenses of management, to safeguard the office against averse fluctuations in the

mortality and interest rates assumed and to provide for profits and shareholders. The prospective methods of valuation are net premium method and the gross premium method. The former has been in vogue in United Kingdom and other western countries. The unparalleled stability of life offices in the whole world and particularly in America and United Kingdom is due to the sound principles and methods of valuation and bonus distribution. The enviable position that British Life Assurance Companies enjoy is due to the very solid foundations laid by the Actuaries who have been and are in charge of their affairs.

As Indian Finance remarks, the danger of general weakening of actuarial reserves held by many Indian Life Offices is imminent. They leave very little margin for fluctuations in experience. Further the undue advantage taken by them of the high level of prices in stock exchange securities has resulted in the unhealthy growth of high bonus rates.

The Insurance Act of 1938 provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Insurance. For the original incumbency of this post the Government of India has obtained the services of Mr. J. H. Thomas of the Government Actuary's Department, London for a period of five years.

The total new business completed by Indian companies in the year 1935 is Rs. 32,81,41,000 of which Oriental completed Rs. 8,85,19,000, Hindustan Co-operative Rs. 2,51,73,000, Bombay Mutual Rs. 1,82,57,000, National Rs. 1,72,55,000, New India Life Rs. 1,31,87,000, B o m b a y Life Rs. 1,18,62,000, and Lakshmi Rs. 1,16,54,000.

Mr. Thomas is a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and an established civil servant with 23 years' service. For the first few months he will be engaged in completing necessary preliminary measures prior to the Act being brought into force.

MUSIC

MUSIC is the language of mankind. It thrills the inmost fibre of our being and with cherubic melodies raises its hearers to a sphere of immense rapture. Captivating tunes bring the rich and poor akin and its charms transcend senses.

Music is eternal. It is God's divine breath. Its history dates before creation. The ringing note of all pervading OM are ringing the music of the spheres. Sama Veda is music itself.

Its origin is divine. Vedic chants are musically rhapsodic. Gods revel in musical fantasy. Gandharvas, Apsaras and Kinnaras are the fount of music. Saras-wathi is the Goddess of learning and Music. Narada it is believed to have brought music to earth.

In the sixth century Bharatha was supposed to have received a revelation direct from Brahma who entered into meditation and out of the depths of the divine thought brought forth the Natya Sastra (science of Dancing) for the joy of the Universe.

Music and religion were so inter-twined in the vedic age. The chief functions of ancient Aryan music are the discipline of emotion and the creation of a state of meditative consciousness. The result was breathless inebriation. "Music brings a sudden concentration of the mind and directs it towards a given object. The music, having concentrated the mind and the words O! God Thou art endless, used by the operator, constantly directing him towards god, is sure to bring on the salvation of the soul". God lives in the songs of His Bakthas.

In ancient days the style called 'Desi' or that which pleases the people was created. It was lyrical while 'Margi' music was recitative and 'Nibadha' (set in and bound by word). This was probably the beginning of Alap or improvisation of a given melody.

Hindus conceive musical sound to be 22 within the octave and were called 'Srutis'. From these srutis were extracted melodies. Certain swaras in the octave were recognised as pure or Shudha Swaras, and formed a scale of seven notes, designated as sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni.

The melodies derived from these 22 srutis are known as 'ragas' which mean 'colour' or 'temperament'. Colour of the mind or the power to move the heart. Definite rules exist to the prominence of certain notes and phrases, their proper sequence and proper intonation in singing these ragas which have to be sung only at definite season and particular hour of the day.

Historically there are only 6 ragas—Bhairavai, Hindola, Regh, Siri, Dipak, and Mekams,—the first five emanating from the face of Shiva and the last from Parvati, his spouse. Bhairavi is dedicated to Shiva three-eyed sage seated on the crest of the Himalayas with the crescent moon on his forehead, his head, and arms encircled with the Serpents, and wearing a Necklace of skulls. He signifies DIVINE WILL.

Megh is of the cooling rainy season, clad in yellow, and seated on a cloud. Hindola is a swing. Siri is dressed in scarlet and adorned with budding leaves. Dipak shining in darkness is the raga of fire and Malkans is a proud warrior.

To these six ragas many secondary ragas were Raginis added with children called putras and these were then broadly classified into four systems attributed to Shiva, Krishna, Bharat Rishi and Hanuman.

Miyan Tan Tew, the famous musician of Akbar's reign breathed stranger melodies, adding excellence to Hindu music. But he has not left no scientific treatise on music, and only through his descendants we are able to hear his music to-day. It is rare to hear the pure classic Ragas.

Ragini Devi sums up in soul-stirring words:

Indian daily life being permeated with a sense of sacramental values and joy in nature is divided into auspicious periods of worship and meditations, repose, and merriment. The early hours before dawn are always associated with meditation and prayer. The afternoon is for peaceful repose; the twilight hours for reverie and prayers. Evening is for merriment and the hours after midnight for seriousness and solemnity. Each ragas has its appropriate hours. Such an arrangements

may seem purely imaginative but to the Hindu mind the time theory appears to be the definite design of master minds of the past. Any analysis of the distinguishing features of many ragas shows that the whole arrangement of the melodies is in keeping with the theory of their emotional appropriateness according to the hour.

The periods of sunrise and sunset where there is a junction between night and day evoke certain responses in the Hindu mind. These periods of twilight and dawn are called Sandhi Prakash and ragas sung during those hours are called Sandhi Prakash ragas.

Midnight and noon are also transition points when the merry and mellow evening tunes gradually change to the dreamy and plaintive tunes of morning and vice versa.

Ragas sung before dawn are slow, dignified and full of pathos. Thus the Raga

Jogia, meaning 'mystic' very appropriately belongs to that period, before sun-rise, when ascetics in India are given to religious meditation. The raga Bhairavi is devoted to the morning praise of Shiva, the lord of creation. Then come Asaveri, sweetly devotional and pleading.

Again, from noon time on to four O'clock tunes suggest coolness and repose in the tropic heat of the afternoon. Sarang sung at midday is reminiscent of Megh raga of the rainy season and has a gliding style which is refreshing and soothing. The melody called Talang sung at about three in the afternoon is dreamily smooth, light hearted and lyrical in character.

There is again a touch of pathos in the tunes of twilight hour suggestive of evening prayers or longing of the absent loved one. Then follow evening melodies, sparkling and romantic.

RADIO

THE Radio has revolutionised the world of Music and has opened up vast possibilities hitherto undreamed of. It facilitates the popularity of songs.

In South India, Broadcasting made its appearance in May 1924, when a representative of Marconi Company toured these parts. The Marconi Engineers gave demonstrations by means of a small Transmitter erected in Crompton & Co.'s premises in Mount Road and the receivers in Ripon Buildings. The elite of the town were present on this occasion. The fruit of this gathering was the formation of the Radio Club in Madras. The Club was at first located in Holloways Gardens, Egmore and twice a week broadcasting was done. A percentage of licence fees amounting to Rs. 2,442-8-0 was contributed by the Government of India during the first year. The members stood at 92. A Piano, Harmonium and a gramophone were presented to the Club. The gramophone records were broadcast on Tuesdays and Fridays. H. E. the Governor kindly consented to his band playing at the Radio club on Tuesdays from 7 to 8 P. M. Further reports from Ceylon streamed in about their receiving Madras transmission. Unfortunately the

club had to wind up in 1927 since "the Director of Wireless discontinued payment to the club of proportionate licence fees, this being the date on which the Indian Broadcasting Co., opened their station in Bombay."

From 1st April 1930, a regular broadcasting service was started by the Madras Corporation. It was opened by the then President of the Corporation, Dewan Bahadur (Now Sir) Ramaswami Mudaliar.

Loud-speaking equipments were installed at Marina, Robinson Park, Spur Tank, People's Park, Panagal's Park and High Court Beach. At first amateur artistes gave musical performances in the Radio. In 1931-32, professional artistes were engaged. In addition gramophone records were broadcast.

From 1st April 1934, on all week days, except Monday, musical programme by professionals were given. Gramophone music was broadcast on Mondays. The programme included Indian and European Music. Advertisements were too broadcast.

In March 1932, Rev. Charles W. Ranson wrote to the Press about the desirability of the Government taking broadcasting service in South India. The European

Association drew up a report and submitted it to the Government in October 1932. In accordance to their wishes, the Madras Government secured the services of Mr. Burlow, an expert from B. B. C. Mr. Burlow carried on his survey and on submitting the report, the Central Government extended All India Radio Service to South India.

The Madras Broadcasting Centre of All-India Radio was opened on the 16th June, by Hon'ble Sri. C. Rajagopalachariar. It comprises the studio and administration building at "Eastnook", Marshalls Road Egmore; a 0.25 medium wave transmitting station located at the Studio Building; and a 10 K. W. short wave transmitting station at Gundy. Mr. A. H. Van Assum, representative of Phillips, put up the two transmitters for the Madras Station. Four studios are provided at the studio building

really—the Indian Music Studio, European Music Studio, the Drama Studio, and the Talks Studio.

Incalculable are the benefits of the Radio installation. Trichinopoly is fortunate in having its studio about December.

The network of village receivers will not only dispell the murky gloom of the rural audience but keep them in touch with the progress of the day-to-day events.

Further the world at large is given an opportunity of having the soul-stirring melodies of Karnatic Music. Madras can keep abreast with the spirit of the times.

Under the benign guidance of Mr. Victor Paranjoti, Station Director, the Madras Radio has an excellent future before it. Mr. Paranjoti's name is synonymous with music. Rightly feeling the pulse of his listeners, he has proved himself a marvel in the Radio world.

CINEMA IN SOUTH INDIA

THE Cinema Industry is progressing headway. Numerous producing companies have sprung up. Theatres abound. Stellar talents are exploited and dragged to the blaze of limelight. Occupation it certainly gives to the deserving few and with deep sense of pride we acclaim the latest releases.

Of the handicaps that threaten to call halt, much is to be said. Little is done to the promotion of production executive. The ranks to which the producing class fall in is deplorable. The lure of wealth, —rather than sincere service to the furtherance of the glorious art that West strives at and in no way fails to achieve, —looms large in the eyes of the producers that many a factor which goes into fill up the void, ever widening, receives scanty attention that our sense of patriotism has to be roused to acclaim the release as a laudable one in as much as the production is the outcome of our Tamil brethren.

Though not up to the mark, the recent releases bear germs of potential success that not on lesser occasions, brings in larger returns to the immense satisfaction of the producers though they leave their spectacular patrons in the mid air.

But we should not lose sight of the woods because of the trees. Grains of gold

suffuse, not quite rarely, the crowded heaps of chaff. The galaxy of cinema stars is proud of its votaries. The world-at-the-feet-eyes of S. D. Subbulakshmi, the superb acting of T. P. Rajalakshmi, the bewitching smiles and peurile pranks of Baby Saroja, all these keep ablaze our passion for Tamil Films. The forgotten corners of human heart thrill with rhapsody when M. K. Thiyagaraja Bhagavathar unfurls his captivating melodies.

Testimony is unanimous on the high degree of perfection some of the Tamil films have attained. The success of 'Chintamani', largely due to the ringing melodies of screen's romantic idol and glamorous K. Aswathamma, is phenomenal. Close on its heels have come 'Ambikapathy' wherein Santhanalakshmi has attained excellence and 'Dhakshayagna' kept in its pristine glory by the prince of comedians N. S. Krishnan. Sirukalathur Sama is a precious find.

Of late the cinema industry is drawing into its fold the society people too. Sri F. G. Natesa Iyer, a retired railway official has flared a new path in the cine firmament. The great success of 'Chandrasena' and 'Sita Kalyanam' are due to marvellous actions of Rajivi and Master Rajam. Society woman are doing

invincible service in raising the social and intellectual tone of the Tamil Films.

It will be interesting to study the history of cinema industry in South India.

The first film ever screened was at V. P. Hall, Mr. M. Edwards an American collected as gate money Rs. 5, Rs. 3, and Rs. 2. Lyric Theatre was the first to come into being in Madras. It was situated at Misquith Buildings, Mount Road. But fire broke out and the theatre was consumed. 'Electric Theatre' sprang up owned by one Mr. Warwick Major. But the building was soon acquired by the Government for building Post Office.

'Elphinstone' sprang up where Lyric Theatre was existing. Sri K. Venkiah bought his 'Gaiety'. Then he built 'Crown' at Mint Street and 'Globe' the present 'Roxy' at Puraawalkam. Then came 'Wellington', 'Paragon', 'West End', 'Broadway', 'Kinema Central', 'Select', 'Roxy', 'Saraswathi', 'Regal', 'Star', 'Brighton' and 'Minerva'.

The honour of pioneering Cinema industry in Madras goes to Sri Nataraja Mudaliar. It was Venkiah who took to production in all seriousness since he was himself an excellent photographer. His son Sri K. Prakash started a production concern named "Star of the East Film". 'Bishma Pratigna' was the first picture. The studio was installed behind Crown Talkies. Lack of finance saw its closure after 'Gajendra Moksham' and 'Nandanar' were produced and others.

Then with Miss. K. T. Rukmani in the leading role, Thomas Huffton produced in his "Peninsular Film Co.," 'Machavathar', 'Ramadoss', etc.

'General Pictures Corporation' and 'Associated Films' were the most prosperous among the silent producers. Mr. A. Narayanan, Managing Director, General Pictures Corporation produced mighty mythological pictures like 'Dharma Patni' etc. R. Prakash was the cameraman. Unfortunately the company was

wound up in 1932. Y. V. Rao, T. S. Mani, and Devaki are their stars.

The other company with Raja Sandow as the star and Director produced 'Devil & the Damsel' etc. Miss. T. P. Rajalakshmi was playing in these.

This company too failed. Surya Film Co., was functioning at Bangalore.

Fourteenth March 1931 is the red-letter day in the annals of Cinema Industry. The first Talkie 'Alma Ara' was released and it became the rage of the public.

The first Tamil Talkie was 'Kalidoss' with T. P. Rajalakshmi in the cast whose Kurathi dance shot her into fame. It was bilingual. Then followed 'Harischandra', 'Galava', 'Vallis Wedding'. T. P. Rajalakshmi won the heart of the millions.

Then ensued the scene of woe, the like of which no eye has seen and no heart has conceived. The dramatic world received a rude shock and the stars of the stage joined the film industry. K.B. Sundarambal took the lead and her entrancing melodies in 'Nandanar' are still ringing in our ears

Epoch making pictures came from Telugu. They proved success also in Tamil Nad.

In the wake of impetus, came many producing companies in Madras. The first Tamil Talkie produced at Madras was 'Srinivas Kalyanam' by A. Narayanan's Srinivas Cinetone. Then were established the Vel Pictures Ltd., the National Movie-tone, Sundaram Sound Studios, and Indian Art Cinetone. etc., In the moffusil centres were started, Premier Cinetone and Central Studios, Ltd. at Coimbatore, Durga Cinetone at Rajahmundry, Andhara Cinetone at Vizagapatam.

In spite of the unhealthy competition, base pecuniary consideration, lack of broad out-look, with no market except India, discouragement to the right and cheap sneer to the left, despair in front and criticisms from behind, the Cinema industry will triumphantly march from progress to progress.

EPIGRAPHY

EPIGRAPHY is a science which deals with the study of the inscriptions of a country to reconstruct its past history.

IN TAMIL NAD: epigraphs teem in thousands that extensive is the scope. The Madras Epigraphical Department has been regularly collecting mechanical paper estampages of inscription. This department is addressing all its energies the collection of stone and copper inscriptions that throw a flood of light on the dark obscurity permeating the dim pages of venerable dynasties.

The earliest epigraphical curiosities are the Brahmi inscriptions engraved at inaccessible heights in the caverns on the hills of Madura and Tinnevely. It is inferred that these were once the sites of Buddhist monastries or centres of Jaina religious schools.

The Copper Plate documents are written in Prakrit language in the time of the Pallavas. Copper Plate documents of the Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras are very rare. In Tiruvelangadu a huge copper ring was discovered. Even to-day a copper plate document of the Pandyas is preserved in the British Museum, London. Copper plates of the Vijayanagaram Empire were recently bought for the Government Museum, Madras.

The message they bear is an account of charity endowment to temples, brahmins and professional experts. But much light is not thrown on the national life of those times. Sendalai Pillar inscriptions contain a prasati of a southern chief in high classical Tamil verse about 8th Century.

PANDYAN PITS: A portion of the very remote past is believed to have come to light near Coimbatore owing to the accidental excavation of what are known locally as the Pandyan Kulies (Pits). Every day many people visit the scene of excavation, and it is reported that the village of Nilambur in Palladam Taluq about 500 of these pits have been excavated. The kulies are built of slabs of stone 2½ feet by 3 feet and 4 inches thick. The entrance to these pits which are usually 3 to 4 feet below ground level is only one and a half feet in diameter at the most.

According to archaeologists, the pits were built by people who inhabited this part of South India in the very remote past and where their mode of disposing of the dead it is possible that such people lived somewhere about 200 A.D. because according to Manimekalai, a Tamil classic, this method of disposing of the dead was in vogue something like 2,000 years ago.

These pits have been found to contain burnt and unburnt pans of various descriptions, pottery of different shapes and sizes, cups, vases and vessels with side spouts and also saucers. These articles show a high degree of skill and workmanship. The prevailing opinion regarding these finds is that these pits were the method of burial peculiar to the indigenous people and that the method was changed owing to some cataclysm such as an invasion which resulted in the adoption of the conquerors' customs. It is understood that these tombs have also been found in Central Bank and North India.

FLORA

TAMIL NAD

THE Tourist is struck with the picturesqueness of the landscape and the wealth of flower scenery rolls him in giddy raptures.

Over a large part of South India, the underlying rock is a crystalline gneiss or squashed granite varying in composition but overlaid generally by a gravelly clay.

Near Trichinopoly the rock is limestone, in the north a layer of volcanic rock or trap produces a different surface. The black cotton soil of Deccan and Tinnevely has properties peculiar to itself.

The general climate depends on the proximity to the ocean, the vagaries of the monsoon and the elevation of the land. The climate of Tamil Nad is damper than north.

The coastal range is its flora least different from other parts, due to the presents of salt water and Sand. Salt marshes and dunes compose this range. On the sandy beach grow the Goat's foot convolvulus. The sand grass and the sword grass, cyperus grow thickly.

The plants that grow near mouths of rivers have thick, cylindrical leaves quite often red. Mangroves abound near Madras.

The Coromandel coast is barren. The soil is rocky and gravelly. Small mauve flowers are abundant in every Madras Bungalow. Among larger plants are Madar with white flowers and narrow leaves. Most herbs vanish completely during May and June. The Pomogranate is common in gardens with its flowers rich scarlet. The Babool is characteristic of dry flat muddy and parts of Tinnevely are thickly covered with Palmyra trees.

On the hills and in the valley are true forests; ebony being the most important of them. The Eastern Ghats are proud of having beautiful flowery trees. The flame of the forest is common all over this region.

The black cotton soil is largely cultivated for cotton with no forests or jungles. In Tamil Nad we find an assemblage of all flowers tracing their kindred to far of continents.

As one climbs the slopes of Nilgiris or the Palni Hills he crosses through thorny thickets. Then ensue a chain of forests and Bamboos shot up their lofty heads into the skies between 2000 and 3000 feet. Orange, Banana and other fruits flourish here and when the traveller skirts the 6000 feet height he finds himself in a magic land of flowers. The beatific smiles of nature haunt him like a passion. Flowers that carpet Europe's parlour deluge this region of thrilling rills and the tree ferns remind one of New Zealand, the stick seed of Australia and Potato of South America. It is a cosmopolitan vegetation. The yellow St. Johns, Wort and others cover the hill sides with sheets of golden blossoms, the hill guava its purple flowers and fruits.

MALABAR

THE Pilgrim on leaving the shores of Malabar will carry with him the

glorious memories of not only its industrial splendours but the unforgettable impression the picturesqueness of the landscape has struck him with. The giddy raptures of nature's sensuous scenery enthrall him.

Placed on the declivity of the Mysore Plateau the rich picture of forests like a sea of green almost unbroken for 300 miles to the tip of Cape Comorin arrests his attention. Politically the long inhabited strip is classed into Kanara, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore but botanically it is Malabar. The climate is humid and vegetation luxurious. The plants have a close affinity to Malay Peninsula. Palmyra palms are abundant. The leaves of this giant are 10 or 12 feet across. The groves of arecanut greet our eyes everywhere. The trees are clad in pepper creepers. It gives us great pleasure to see the land aflame with crimson or azure hue. There are forty species of these *Stribilanths* in Malabar. The Balsams are homely plants.

The especial feature of the west coast is the backwaters. 'These are long lagoons connected with the sea only at long intervals. The water is nowhere deep, hardly more than couple of feet as a rule. All around on every bit of dry land are coconuts, not as one sees them on the easter side with isolated stems; but from base in graceful curves, but for the most part straight, the nearer ones short, those behind taller in close serried ranks. In the water itself are dumps of Mangroves. The difference is strikingly seen from a long travel from Quilon to Tinnevely. Quilon is on a backwater and from there the line passes first through paddy fields and so on to the foothills and then plunges into dense forest whose giant trees rear their crowns a hundred and fifty feet above their roots. Then the water shed is reached and suddenly open sparsely wooded country with fields under irrigation but not perennially wet, and onwards into the parched Tinnevely plains, with their stretches of scrub or Palmyra palm and fields of cotton'.

The scenic splendour of Malabar has made this a magic land of enchantment and the rich vegetation leaves a memorable impression in the minds of all.

DISTRICT INFORMATION

MADRAS

THE city of magnificent distances is the most senior of the three great capital cities of India. The climate is generally hot. The city is troubled by occasional storms. It is a port of importance and carries on immense export and import trade. Two main railway lines, starting from the city dive into the interior.

Three hundred years ago, it was just a tiny fishing village with many huts. A few catamarans floating on the surface of the sea alone disturbed the monotony of their dull life. Decades rolled by, battles were fought and won, forts sprang up and sank down, sceptres and crowns tumbled to dust over the ashes of the venerable empires, and vacant sites were wreathed in vaulted domes. But catamarans lived on for ever.

As Col. Love beautifully writes, 'In the palmy days at the end of the 17th century, the voyager of those days who approached Madras from the deck of the ship, the prospect must have been exactly what the traveller of the present day may see at the same season of the year from the deck of his steamer a gentle undulating sapphire sea; a thin line of white where the swell breaks in surf upon the shore; a strip of golden sand; a continuous fringe of dark foliage which seems to cover as if with dense forest the level surface of the land, and in the background in few isolated purple hills of no great height rising abruptly from the plain; the whole bathed in brilliant light. Of the hills one, conspicuous of the steepness of its slopes, is crowned with a building the ancient church of St. Thomas Mount, which for nearly four centuries has been a land mark to mariners. Low sand hills by the mouth of the small river which expands near the shore into a lagoon from the site of the early Portuguese settlement of Santhome, which was a fortified town of wealth and importance before ever the East India Company was constituted or Fort St. George founded. Save for the tall spire of lately rebuilt Cathedral, San Thome can have changed little in its sea aspect during the hundred years. At the end of the 17th century its fortifications had already been

demolished and the almost ruined town though still inhabited by the Portuguese was governed by the servants of the Moghul.

Three miles north of San Thome is Madras itself. Not till the City comes into view are the changes apparent that that have been wrought by the hand of man. A noble marina now skirts the shore from San Thome. The towers and minarets of the public buildings at Chepauk rise among the trees. The traveller is borne past the mouth of a river close except during the rains by a bank of sand thrown up by the eternal surf. It is spanned by a girder bridge over which is seen the greensward of the island, an area sacred to martial exercises, polo and gymkhanas. The island is formed by two branches of the river or rather by two separate streams having common outlet to the sea. Next is passed the historic fortrees of St. George, the spire of its venerable church towering above the white colonnaded buildings of the eastern front, and the British Flag floating from the tall mast at the Sea Gate. Not so long ago the waves washed the face of the fortifications, but with the construction of the modern harbour the ever travelling sand has banked up against southern pier, and the foreshore has advanced until the fort looks out on the ocean across a wide expanse of solid ground.

Passing the splendid file of the High Court which bristles with domes and a gilded minarets and is surmounted by a lighthouse the voyager enters a square artificial harbour; and sees beyond its jetties and ware-houses a long line of public buildings and mercantile offices. Behind this line though hidden from view is a square mile of densely populated area covered with a net work of narrow streets and squalid slums, constituting the city proper. Known from its original as Black Town, it has lately received the more euphonious name of George Town, in memory of a visit paid by Sovereign when Prince of Wales.

Mylapore or 'the Peacock City' has shot into eminence as a centre of culture and learning even before the birth of Christ. It was once the stronghold of the Jains. Tiruvalluvar

flourished here. Mastan, the renowned Muslim scholar, lived and died here.

Equally ancient is San Thome. For architectural beauty, point of accommodation, the magnificent Cathedral is second to none in India. The Cathedral steeple stands, 155 feet from the ground. The natural beauty of the Cathedral of late has been much enhanced by the importation of artistic statues and affixing suitable biblical description on the walls.

The history of Madras is sketched elsewhere. The confidence of trade success inflamed by the lucrative spirit led to the establishment of a factory at Fort St. George. For self protection a rampart was raised and concessions were given to the natives who settled in the neighbourhood. Thus Madras sprang up. The place occupied by Fort St. George was called Chennapattanam in the honour of Chennappa the father of the Naick at Chengleput. In a few years the factory became a fortress and romantic circumstances brought about the installation of the Governor. But Madras was not built in a day. It was moulded dynamically by the mystic hand of time.

Nawab Muhammad Ali built the Grand Chempauk Palace. After 1855 the Government purchased it. Now it serves as the venerable seat of the esteemed Madras University.

A private garden house was purchased, embellished and enlarged and to day it serves as the superb gubernatorial residence. The Banqueting Hall resembles Parthenon of Athens.

Madras is really proud of her beach whose majestic splendours challenge that of any. The fort house went into ruins and a new one was constructed, at present occupied as the Secretariat. The Fort square has now totally disappeared and its only remnants are occupied by the enlarged Legislative Council Chamber.

St. Mary's church is the ancient relic of the British growth. It is the eminent Protestant Church. It contained the wealth of monuments. The modern Anglican Church in Mount Road and St. Andrews Kirk in Egmore have replaced the historic Cathedral.

Madras was once very navally famous. The Admiralty House is now the office of the Accountant General. The Town Hall

and Exchange afford vast entertainment to sight seers. Thus the fort remains a fine relic of the military architecture of the later Eighteenth Century.

The Madras Museum is a storehouse of wonders. Among the most valuable objects in the archaeological section are sculptured marble from the railing of the Buddhist stupa at Amaravati in Guntur District and a fragment which is supposed to be part one of Buddha's bones, as it was found in a rock crystal casket enclosed in an outerstone case inscribed with statement that it was made to contain relics of Buddha, the armour of arms and armour from the arsenal of the fort and Tanjore Palace, the pre-historic antiquities and the numismatic collection which is specially rich in coins of the various native dynasties of southern life and of the European companies which have held sway there or other notable of this Institution.

The Marina Aquarium is the only one of its kind in Asia and hence hundreds pour in to drink in its beauties. In its 10 large wall tanks and many table aquaria, is a collection of marvellous fishes novel in shape and colour from the deeps of the mysterious seas. A special day is reserved for ladies to resort to.

Madras is supplied with water from a reservoir called the Red Hills which is fed from another reservoir known as the Cholavaram Tank which in its turn is filled by a channel and eventually led into pipes and distributed through the city. The Red Hills lake has a capacity of 100 million cubic yards but as it lies low the head of the supply channel being not quite 36 feet above sea level, only a portion of this can be drawn off at a level which will command the city and when the water in the lake falls below certain height the supply has to be maintained by pumping. But the water is pumped to a higher level and taken thence to the city in pipes under the pressure resulting from this elevation.

The beautiful edifice of Ripon Buildings is now the Corporation Office.

The work of the Madras observatory is chiefly concerned to meridian observations for determining time.

The vast crimson building with sky tracting towers, crowned by a commanding cupola is the majestic Madras High Court.

It is the grandest specimen of Indo-Carnatic art. Here the highest tribunal of justice decides the destinies of the culprits. The interior is labyrinthine. The 12 courts are lavishly designed with marvellous carvings. But in 1914 a shell from the German Emden Cruiser struck the spot and carried away a portion of the compound wall.

The Light House shoots sheets of radiance in transitory glory at nights. The flight steps are skillfully designed. From the top we command the panoramic view of the whole city with its majestic domes of many coloured glasses. The light is a double flash white light visible 2 miles in clear weather.

Greatness is thrust upon the Madras Harbour. It is under the control of the Port Trust. On Sunday visitors are admitted.

Stately buildings skirt the Beach Road. St. Joseph's Cathedral in Mount Road sends thrills of rapture into every gazer of its serene grandeur.

The Tomb of Shaik-ul-Auliya is a place of pilgrimage to numerous Muslims in April. This tomb is held in deep reverence.

The Victoria Technical Institute strikes the spectator for its excellent Indian workmanship. Native arts and crafts flourish here.

THE ZOO, in the Peoples Park is a grandeur were best representatives of animal kingdom are well kept up.

The Victoria Public Hall, the Gokale Hall and others are extensively used for public meetings etc.

THE STATUES in Madras afford endless pleasures. The Statues of Queen Victoria near Senate House, of King Edward VII in front of the Government House, of King George V in Pachayappa's corner, of Lord Cornwallis in Connemara Library, of Sir Thomas Munroe in Brigadier General Hall, of Marquis of Ripon in Mount Road, of Sir T. Muthusamy Iyer in High Court, of E. B. Powell in Presidency College, of Dr. William Miller in Esplanade, of Justice Boddam in Mount Road, of Sir V. Krishnasamy Iyer in Senate House and Gokale in Senate House bring to our memory the noble deeds they have worked out for the elevation of humanity to higher spheres.

THE S. P. C. A. is straining every nerve of its being to safeguard the animals from cruelty.

THE Y. M. C. A. is deeply engrossed in its cultural mission and intellectual debates are often held, thus sharpening the debating skill of its honourable members. The Mount Road is celebrated for its length and piles of mercantile houses, throbbing with the quick pulse of gain.

Aching joys and giddy raptures pervade our being as we drink deep into the pleasure of the Marina, standing second in the world. The citizens pour in here every evening to enjoy the music of the Radio, sung by chosen stars from Madras Station. The waves washing the endless shores is a delightful scene. The luminous beach specked with gleams of glistening stars after nightfall, and the blazing electric lights like starry lamps in the pathless heavens is a thrilling sight.

The Madras Gun from the observatory fires from the Fort daily at 12 Noon and 8 P. M.

ADAYAR clasps in her magic arms the beauties that entice millions. It is the Head Quarters of the Theosophical Society. The celebrated Banyan Tree, the library with excellent manuscripts, a beautiful prayer Hall and a small museum beckon the attention of numerous visitors from all parts of the Globe. The whole place breathes psalms of Paradise.

THE EDUCATIONAL EMINENCE of Madras is unapproachable. Students from Presidency College fall heir to coveted jobs in the high ranks of society. They gain great distinctions in London and other foreign Universities and their versatility baffles those university men. Their erudition and originality are unquestionable. Their debating skill is marvellous. The Pachayappa's College, Christian College, Layola College, Government Muhammadan College, contribute no insignificant part to the cultural mission.

The Lady Graduates from Queen Mary's College, give an effective challenge to their colleagues. They are not in any way backward in all spheres of educational activity. It is really a matter of pride that our sisters are answering the call of the age creditably and they are proving their intellectual strength and upholding the ancient ideals of women in modern light.

THE LAW COLLEGE near High Court is turning out Law Graduates every year. At present they introduce Apprentice course thus extending the course from 2 to 3 years. Still Law is enchanting many into its fold.

Subject to the authority of the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, the Medical College is controlled by a Principal. The course runs to 5 years.

Teachers College at Saidapet is open to teachers. Formerly stipend were given. For the training of Women are Lady Wellington Training College, and St. Christophers' Training College Nungambakkam.

The College of Engineering affords theoretical and practical instruction for profession of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers. This College is situated in Gundy.

CLUBS abound. The elite of the town spend the greater part of the evening in Gokale Club, Madras Liberal Club, Adyar Club, Cosmopolitan, Ladies Recreation Club, Madras Club, Madras Boat Club, Madras Cricket Club, Madras Excelsior Club, Madras Gymkhana Club, Madras Race Club, Madras Sailing Club and Madras United Club.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL is doing incalculable services in curing deadly diseases. The up-to-date equipments and the brilliant staff have made this one of the creditable hospitals in British Empire.

The introduction of Electric Railway from Madras Beach to Tambaram has greatly facilitated the means of traffic. Since Madras is growing in bulk every day the citizens afraid of town congestion seek the verdant greens, rather than residing amidst the dinning workshop of the world. Further, they can live economically in suburbs. The Electric Railways have greatly come to their help.

CINEMA AND TALKIE houses abound in the city. The craze for dramas is gone and thousands flock to the theatres. Of late Tamil talkies are produced on a lavish scale and stellar stars who should have wasted their talents in oblivions haze of negligence are brought to the blaze of limelight. Many cultured people take to the talkies and the miseries of the unemployed are alleviated to some

extent. Capitalists keep money rolling. It is a matter of pride to say that our metropolis possesses more than ten cinetones where talkies are produced and they give an effective challenge to any talkie taken in the northern cinetone. People never mind spending a few annas for recreation in the evening and thus not only it has put back jobless on pay but kept India's money within herself. The craze of the people for foreign talkies is slowly dying since the radiance of our talkies are flashing their brilliance of a K. P. Kesavan and a T. P. Rajalaxmi.

THE GUINDY RACES attract many people. The greedy speculate and play a losing game. They sink their investments in a futile hunt after fortune. But the races receive high patronage from the ranks of high and low.

Of late JOURNALS are flooding the market. In Madras within a short span of few years two dailies have sprung up. The Hindu still maintains her age long standard and Indian Express is ventilating the voices of the peasant in the fields and the poor man earning his bread at the sweat of his brow. Madras Mail is independent in its tone. Justice is fighting for its party ideals. And Dhinamani is carving its memorable name on the edifice of times.

The Indian Review is carrying its cultural mission. Triveni is reflecting the ideals of the age in all its variegated colours in its limpid pages.

Swadesamitran Weekly has stolen an incredible march over other papers. Ananda Vikadan, the Indian Punch, breathes ideals of freedom in an amiable vein. Its distinguishing service to Tamil literature cannot be overlooked. Kalar-magal is maintaining a high level of culture.

Madras is connected by rail with the west coast and also with Ceylon in the South. Lines run to Bombay via Hyderabad and to Calcutta along the East Coast.

Madras is the Chief Port of the presidency. The import consists of cotton piece-goods, iron and steel, hardware, and machinery dyes, oils, sugar, leather goods, speices, grains, cement, motor cars, cycle, paper, glassware etc. The chief exports are raw produces.

CHENGLEPUT

TALUKS: Chengleput, Conjeevaram, Madurantakam, Pareni, Saidapet, Sriperumbudur and Trivellore.

Climate	Healthy
Rain-fall	46" average.

CHENGLEPUT is the chief of the district of the name. Just half a mile away is running the river Palar. The climate is very genial. It is surrounded by hills, none of them exceeding five hundred feet in height and the scenery after the rain is picturesque and grand to look at. There is a traveller's bungalow near the Railway station. The word Chengleput is composed of two words Chengal and Pattam, Chengal means Lotus *i.e.*, town that is full of flowers.

SRIPERUMBUDUR, the birth place of Sri Ramanuja is twenty-five miles from Madras. It is considered a sacred place.

CONJEEVARAM is renowned for her antiquity, beauty and architectural fulgency of her temples. It is called the South Benares. The word itself means "a beautiful town".

It is believed that Lord Brahma performed a sacrifice without inviting his wife. She grew wild and taking the form of a stream put out the sacrificial fire. Even to-day the river Vegavathi is running through Conjeevaram.

Many references in most ancient tamil treatises prove the antiquity of the place. When Kaveripatnam was washed off by the sea, the citizens migrated to Conjeevaram. Later on Hieun Tsang, the Buddhist pilgrim from China in 640 A.D. testifies to the thick population of the city.

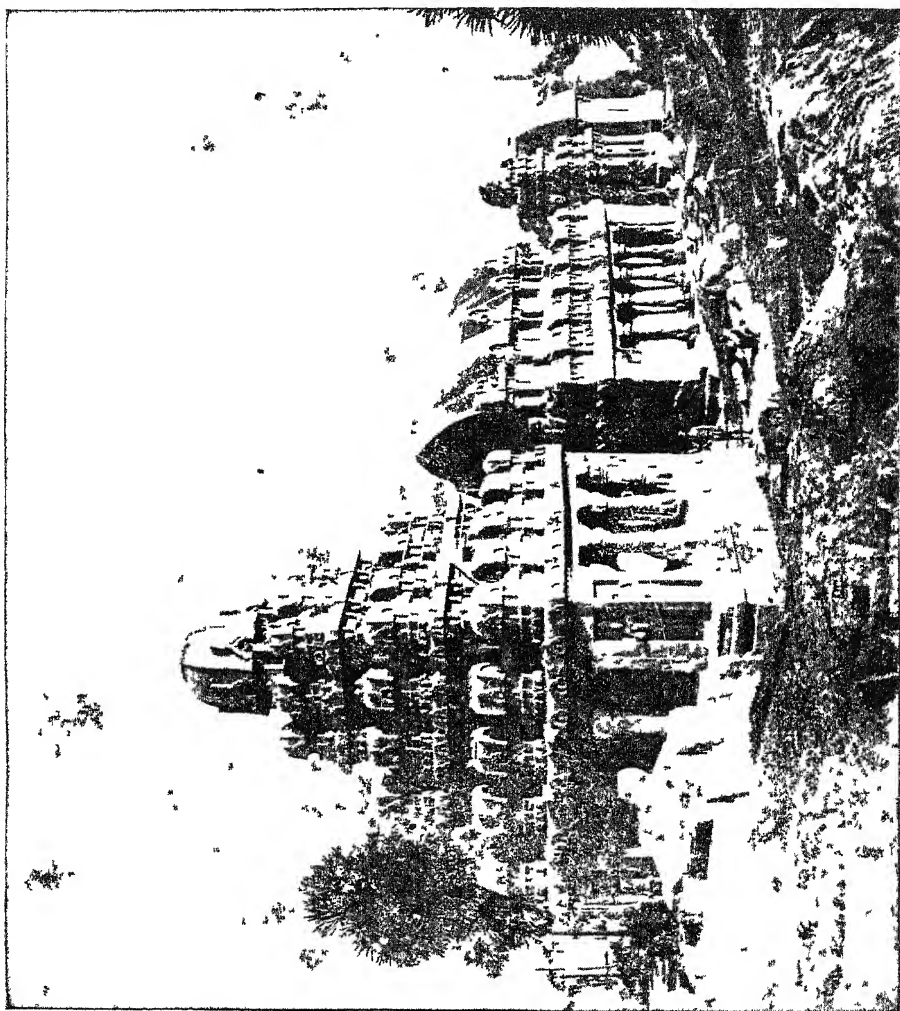
2,000 years ago, Conjeevaram was the capital of the Pallavas. Karikala Chola conquered it in the 4th century. In those days there were only wooden temples. The standing monuments of Dravidian culture were built by Narasinga Potharyan. Then Conjeevaram fell a victim to the monstrous rapacity of Allauddin's invasion and the Sultans of Golconda had their sway, which was transferred to the Nawab of the Carnatic after the annexation of Deccan, by Aurengazeb. Then Muhamad granted Chengleput District to the English East India Company in 1760. Since then,

Conjeevaram had become a British territory.

There are numerous temples.

SRI VARADHARAJA TEMPLE came out of the sacrifice performed by Brahma at Chinna Conjeevaram. The image is very beautiful and the impressive expression of the face has converted thousands of devotees to great votaries at the altar of piety. During Aurengazeb's invasion, the authorities of the temple carried away the image to Udayarpalayam in Trichy district. After the troubles were over, the people prepared to return. But the Zamindar of Udayarpalayam at first refused to part with it, since he was enraptured by the enchanting image. Only on a threat of invasion, the image was surrendered. This incident is still carved on the hearts of the people by the celebration of an annual festival. The Brahmotsava festival attracts thousands and the Garudotsvam on the Full moon day of the month of Vykasi is the grandest festival in India. The hundred pillared hall is a grand specimen of skilled architecture.

The temple of Sri Kamakshi at big Conjeevaram is very famous. Sri Ekambaranather Koil dates from antediluvian times. "Great sanctity is attached to it on account to the fact that Shiva appeared with the Goddess Parvathi under this Tree when she prayed to him near Vegavathi river". Gnanasambanda sang his hymns here of the Prithivilinga one of the Sanctified Lingas in Tamilnad—the four others being Water Linga at Jembukeswaram, Fire Linga at Thiruvannamalai, Vayu Linga at Kalahasti and Akasa Linga at Chidambaram. Kailandasamy Temple at Pillarpalayam is of antiquarian importance. Jainakanchi is a famous Jaina centre. There is a Jaina temple dedicated to Vardhmana Mahaveera. The Inscriptions are very important, bearing eloquent testimony to the history of Chengleput district—as in the case of fixing the dates of Kulothunga Chola, Krishna Devaroya and others. The painting on the ceiling speaks of unique skill and workmanship in remote antiquity. With the broad streets, Conjeevaram remains even to-day an important place of pilgrimage. There are many decent hotels and choultries in the city.



THE SEVEN RATHAS OF MAHABALIPURAM.

MAHABALIPURAM where seven Pagodas are built, remain even to-day an object of attraction to both the Scholar and the tourist. It is 20 miles south-east of Chengleput. The monument of the place are the very foundation of Dravidian civilisation on its architectural side.

According to tradition, the name of the place is a corruption of Mahamallapuram. A great controversy is centred around the origin of the name and antiquity of the place.

The Rathas are situated to the south of the hill in which caves have been excavated and about some distance from the sea. The finest is the Dharmaraja Ratha, intended for Shiva, with a pyramidal tower of stories, and having sculptured figures on the walls. The Bhima Ratha is larger. The other three are named after Arjuna, Draupathi and Sahadeva. These Rathas strike us with their wonderful workmanship. North of the Village is the Ganesa Ratha a singularly elegant shrine.

Caves abound, executed in an animated style. A carving on these bear a wealth of puranic references—Shiva as a fan—a God with attendant ganas, Arjuna's penance.

The sea-ward Shrine is believed to have sheltered Vishnu, rendered homeless by Rajasimha in his zeal for the erection of a Shiva temple.

Mamallapuram, the outcome of the artistic genius of Pallavas is held in great sanctity by Saivites.

About 9 miles to the south-east of Chengleput is Tirukalukunram. It is called Rudrakoti where a number of Rudras worshipped the deity here. The hill of the town is Vedegiri and its fort

summit mounds are considered the representations of the four immortal Vedas.

"The gentle wind that blows softly across the green clad sides of the hill, carries with it the aroma of these medicinal herbs, and many a despairing pilgrim feels his strength revived, and health returns. It is no wonder that at Sanjeevi Ghat, the circumbulating pilgrims stop to drink in the pure air with joyous countenance, nor is it a matter for astonishment that they stay with delight for more than a prescribed period of a mandalam in the sacred place". The Pakshi Thirtham is a crystal and has very good properties. It is near this tank that daily two sacred eagles are fed, at an appointed hour. These birds are believed to be in this Kalyuga two brothers who prayed to God and were doomed due to a slight fault to take the shape of birds and pray for their liberation. It is further told that every day the eagles bathe in the Ganges, worship at Rameswaram, feed at Pakshi Thirtham and go to sleep at Chidambaram.

The cave cut out of the rock near the temple is meant as a place of worship for Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra.

The temple at the foot of the hill is very famous and the three saints did not even got up to the shrine, lest they pollute the sanctity of the temple. Sundaramurthi Nayanar received gold in this fane. Valuable inscriptions irradiate the temple.

There are several Thirthas. Sanka Thirtham is fed by perennial streams and it possesses curative powers. Occasionally even conches are found and once in 12 years the great river Goddesses meet here.

NORTH ARCOT

THE North Arcot District is bounded on the north by Chittoor, south by South Arcot, east of Chengleput and west by Mysore and Salem.

TALUQS: Arkonam, Arni, Chengan, Cheyyar, Gudiyatham, Tiruppattur, Tiruvani, Vellore, Walajapet and Wandiwash.

Population	2,266,989
Area	4,648 sq. miles.
Languages spoken	Tamil & Telugu

Climate	Varied
Rainfall is 38" average.	

The Vellore Mutiny has shot the town to historic importance. It is the headquarters of the North Arcot District, with a population of 57,265. The old Rock Fort is in excellent condition. The beautiful temple bears in it the fine architectural splendour of the olden days and the Government grant is maintaining the beauty of the place in its pristine grandeur. Tippoo Sultan was imprisoned

in the extensive Mahal and it is worth visiting. The educational needs of the town are supplied by the existence of the Voorhee's College of the American Mission with its celebrated Industrial School and Agricultural Farm at Natham, a Hindu High School maintained by the Sri Mahant of Tirupati, a Girls' High School and a Muhammadan School maintained by the Government. The Municipal Travellers' Bungalow is situated near the cantonment railway station. There is also a rest house and a hotel in Indian style near the railway station.

The temple at the foot of the hill, TIRUVANNAMALAI, is one of the largest in South India. Parvati performed penances to obtain the left half of God Shiva's body. Near the temple is a tank called the Mulaippal Thirtham or tank. Thiruvannamalai or the Hill of Holy Beacon is the seat of one of the five sacred Lingam, Tejo Lingam. There are more than 40 Chatrams in the town. The Karthigai Dheepam attracts thousands from all parts of India. A huge fire is lit up on the summit of the hill which could be seen from miles afar. More than a lakh of people attend the Chitra Vasanta festival. Saint Ramana is a marvel of the Age.

The district is chiefly hilly. Palar is the only river. The climate of the place is very healthy and dry.

Soil is ruddy ferruginous and the chief crops are rice, ragi, and cambu, varagu, cholam, groundnut, and gunja are exported. Oranges and Lime are largely exported. The trees are fed sanders chiefly used for making a costly red dye. The forests abound in teak, blackwood, sandal-wood trees. Good granite is abundant.

The important markets in the districts are Vellore and Walajapet.

THE DUS-MAMUNDAR LAKE, skirted on the east side by an attractive hill, five miles long is considered the biggest in these parts occupying an area of more than 25 square miles and supplying 36 villages with water for irrigation. The irrigation arrangements are supervised by an Engineer. In winter when the lake is full, it is very picturesque and the Europeans in the neighbourhood enjoy boating on it. There is a channel connecting the river Palar with it, whereby it is filled whenever there are floods in the river.

All diseases are treated successfully by the Ayurvedic doctors with the help of herbs. The percentage of cure with such means excels the cure through even English medicines. The people are convinced that by the mere pronounciation of certain mantrams, snake bites and poisonous wounds are generally cured.

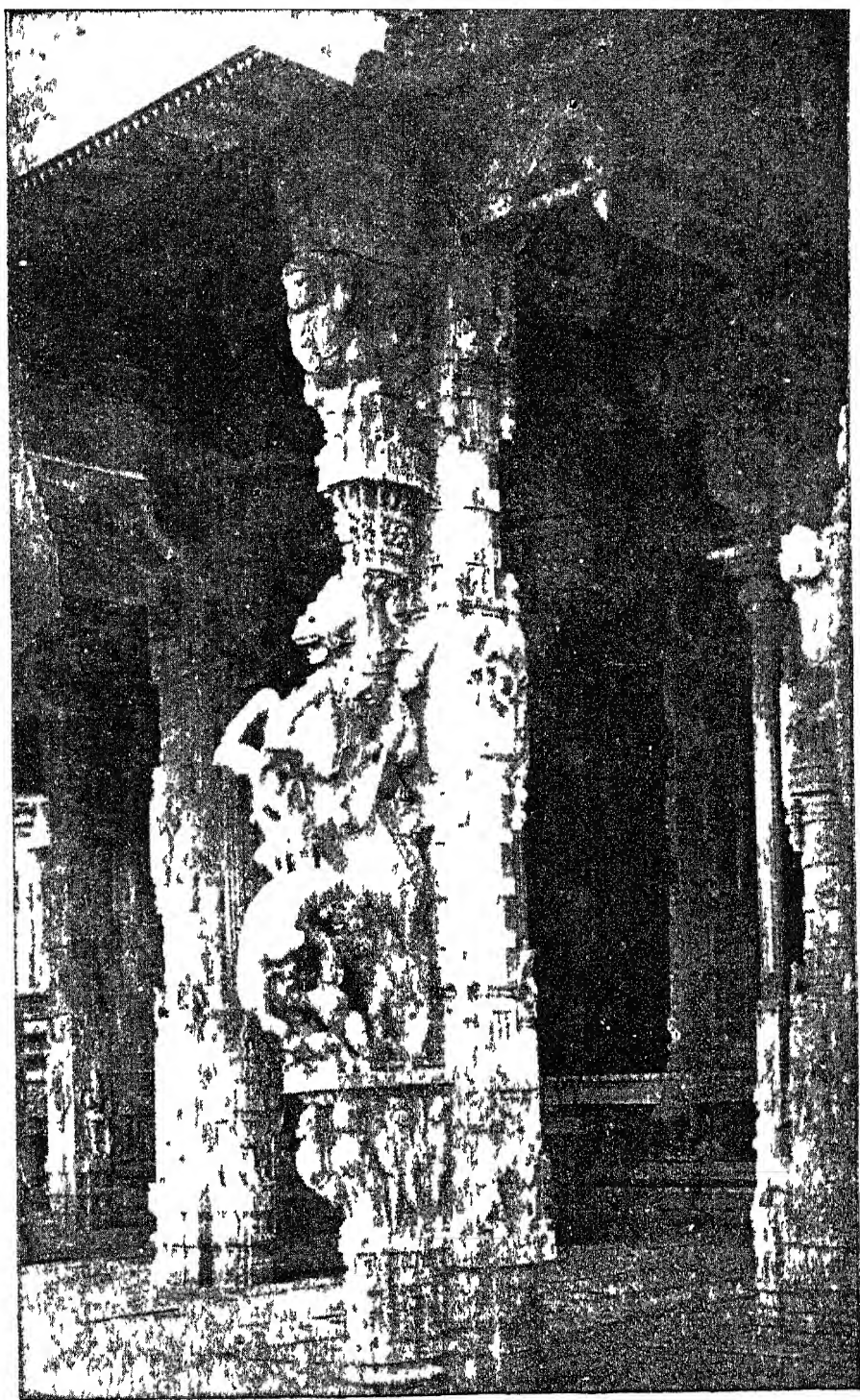
Some decades back infant marriage was frequent. But girls are now married only after late years. In most cases consent of the boy and the girl also is taken.

For agricultural purposes people depend upon cattle imported from Mysore and Nellore. People are so ignorant of stock breeding that even when they buy well-bred cattle they allow them to mingle with ordinary breed. The breeds of Nellore cost even Rs. 250 a pair.

People are strictly forbidden to wash or bathe in the village tank kept for drinking purposes, and for this purpose two watchmen are appointed to see that nobody washes his clothes or bathes in the tank. But in the river this rule is not observed. It has been said that running waters do not get polluted.

During the 18th century it has become plain from the history of South India that for the vast majority of the people the struggle for existence must have been a very hard one. This is particularly true of the North Arcot Villages, in as much the fuming troops have descended upon carnatic with ravenous hunger for their enemies, scattering destruction wherever they went. In the absence of these magnificent plans of universal plunder, the oppression and exactions of the local pillagers in times of turbulence left the peasant deprived of all his earthly possessions. Thanks to Mr. Strutton's administration in 1801, the ryot's conditions proved satisfactory.

The population is increasing and the price of the land and food-stuffs is also increasing. This must be considered a blessing in disguise. The margin for extension of cultivation has been exhausted. The ryots are resorting to more intensive methods of cultivation, and the construction of wells is being pushed on vigorously. The cultivation of mere traditional crop is giving way to the cultivation of more remunerative ones. The establishments



A FINE VIEW OF THE TEMPLE OF VELLORE SHOWING ITS
ARCHITECTURAL SPLENDOUR.

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of rice mills is revolutionising the village. The selling of the paddy has been completely stopped. The mills also import paddy from distant places like Cudappah,

Bellary and Kurnool and export rice to Madras.

Oil engines are used for irrigation. Betel leaves are vastly exported.

SOUTH ARCOT

THE district of South Arcot is bounded in the north by Chengleput and North Arcot, south by Trichy and Tanjore, east by the Bay of Bengal and West by Salem.

Taluqs : Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Gingee, Kallakurichi, Villupuram and Vriddhachalam.

Population :	2,454,507
Area	4,208 sq. mls.
Language spoken	Tamil
Climate	Healthy
Rainfall	46" average.

CUDDALORE is the headquarters of the district. The population of the Municipality is 57,358. The great attraction of the town, is Gymkana around which all offices are situated. It is a port town, the river Gadilam passes by. About three miles from the place is a large Vishnu temple on the bank of the Gadilam river. September is noted for a grand festival celebrated here. There are 2 artesian wells at the criminal settlement at Aziznagar.

Nellikuppam is throbbing with the quick pulse of gain. Messrs. Parry & Co. have got a distillery works here. Recently the magical products of the Modern Essential Oil & Perfumery Co., are capturing the market gradually.

About 18 miles from Tindivanam station, the ruins of the immense fortification of the **FORT OF GINGEE** extend for an area of several miles, embracing three hills. The outer walls built of strong blocks of granite are now preserved. The three hills form three citadels, of which the western is most impregnable nearly 800 feet high. Just about the middle, the hill shoots up at its northern end into a steep prominence and the piled up fortifications glitter in the eerie moonshine in savage splendour.

At the base of this is the inner citadel equipped with strategic requirements. Many of the ornaments belonging to the Gods of this citadel are being carried away to Pondicherry. The Jains from the

neighbouring village have carried away a stone car for their own use. The Pattabiramaswami temple is grand for its superb architecture. There are two tanks. At the corner the former embankment is the masonry platform on which was burnt the body of Raja Desingu and his young wife committed suicide here. Prisoners were said to have been thrown into the other tank and left there to die of starvation. Nearby is the Kalayan Mahal with its extensive rooms and stores.

It fills us with giddy raptures to ascend to the summit of the Rajagiri Hills. On the top of the steep summit is the shrine of God Ranganatha. There are two springs of water. Krishnagiri contains two stone built granaries, a temple to Sri Renganatha and a strange edifice containing arcaded in the Indo-Muhammadan style. The government from time to time conserve these forts by constantly repairing them.

Deep obscurity enshrouds about the origin of the place. As a legend goes, virgin Senjiamman committed suicide with her six virgin sisters when their chastity was threatened with violation. Their spirits are even now believed to haunt the place. A shrine is dedicated to each.

GINGEE should have risen as an independent principality during the Chola period. A dynasty of shepherds ruled over it. Then it came under the rule of the Vijayanagar Rajas. Then Nayak chiefs. At last it came under the sway of Shivaji. After an eight years' siege it succumbed. Raja Desingu, immortalized in our Ballads put up a brave fight to retain it. At last it came under English rule but the whole place is in majestic ruins.

CHIDAMBARAM with its population of 25,084 citizens, venerable for its antiquity and sacredness. The famous temple of Lord Nataraja is one of the most holy temples of South India. The presiding Deity is in a dancing pose. He is supposed to play his death dance on the ashes of bygone centuries scattered over the wilderness of shattered spheres emitting

their feeble splendours on the floods of deluge washing the seven corners of the world. The creation being ended Nataraja dances to the thrilling tune of his holy consort Parvati and all Gods attendant upon the diabolic jubilee of destruction.

The temple contains an ancient Vaishnava shrine and covers an immense area of 39 acres. The other fort is supposed to have been built by Virappa Naik of Madura. Since the fort is 30 ft. high, it served as a fort during the Mysore and carnatic wars of the 18th century.

All the Gopurams bear sculptured panes of stone symbolical of the mystic dance of Shiva. As to the origin it is said that 3000 Brahmins from Benares came to this shrine but found one missing. When a search was made Lord Shiva himself came down as the one. The management of the temple is in the hands of the Dikshitar who periodically meet and discuss the management of the temple.

Saint Manickavasagar's history is one of the glorification of the temple. Here he defeated in argument the Buddhists from Ceylon. His hymn connected with his victory is even sung in the temple in the anniversary of the event. It was here that his hymns were taken down from his lips and once a year the God was taken to the spot where this was accomplished. Finally it was within the shrine which he had sung so often that he at length obtained final beatitude.

The great saint Nandanar a Paraiyah by caste attained his salvation and the tank known as the homakulam is seen even to-day.

The Amman shrine is of singular elegance whose roof is supported by a skillfully arranged system of bracketing shafts. The whole fane retains its gracefulness and transcendent glory of architecture.

The Shrine of Subbramanya is rich in its aesthetic taste.

The Raja Saba of the famous 1000 Pillared Hall is magnificent to look at. It was here that the Pandya and Chola Kings crowned themselves as victors.

The Kanaka Saba is a most beautiful piece of architecture, like a celestial vehicle of Mandapam adorned with beautiful wheels and horses on all

sides. The stylobate is ornamented with dancing figures and the carvings are more graceful and more elegantly executed than any others of the class in South India. In the Chitra Sabha beside the God Nataraja is supposed to be enshrined the Akasa Linga. This is Chidambara Rahasya indicated by a small space behind the idol, faced with chakra stones and a long string of Golden Bhulva-leaves.

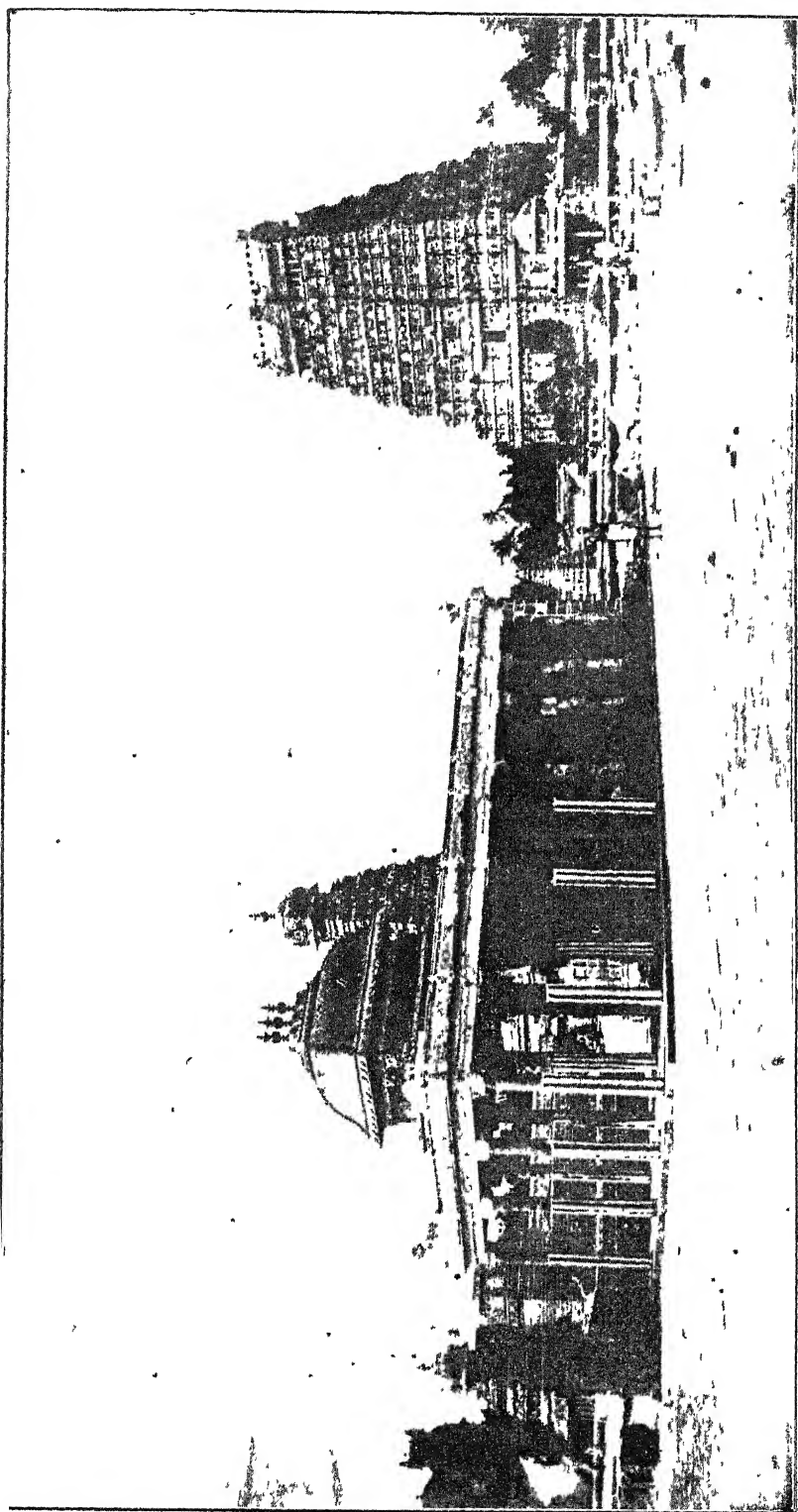
The shrine of Govindaraja is celebrated as some of the Alwars have sung their hymns about the godly glory of the presiding deity.

Tillai Kali shamed by Shiva's dance ran away to the outskirts of the town where her temple stands even to-day.

As an educational centre the city has gained gigantic importance. The residential University known as the Annamalai University named after the great philanthropist Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, and the college buildings are located at Annamalai-nagar, a suburb of the town five furlongs from the station. The courses of study and syllabus for the several examinations of the University are for the present largely based on those of the Madras University. Besides the Arts College, there are the college of Music, Sanskrit, and Tamil, Oriental Training College which form part of the University. There are provisions for a course of instruction in German and French languages. The resident tutors attached to the Hostel regulate the attendance of students in the management of affairs of each section. Physical training is compulsory. Weekly lectures are held.

There are several choultries in the town. During the festival days free meals are provided in a number of these choultries.

PONDICHERY is a French Territory. The places of interest are the Pier. Lighthouse, the statue of Dupleix, the place of Government, the Courceaux-Chambrol, the Bibliotheque, the gardens, the artesian wells, the glasshouse, and factories. Hotels are numerous to suit the tastes of all communities. It is the centre for exporting groundnuts and has modern cotton mills. There is a bone mill factory and all the mineral oil companies have their storage tanks here. The roads are



A VIEW OF THE SRI NATARAJA TEMPLE AT CHIDAMBARAM.

well-planned and the place is very famous for the cheapness of its articles. Sri Aurobindo lives here in his ashramam and

thousands of eminent men from all parts of the world come here every season to have a Dharsan of the saint.

TANJORE

THE District of Tanjore is bounded on the north by Coleroon, east and south-east by Bay of Bengal, south-west by Pudukottah and west by Madura and Trichy.

TALUQS: Arantangi, Kumbakonam, Mannargudi, Mayavaram, Nannilam, Negapatam, Papanasam, Pattukottai, Shiyali, Tanjore and Tiruturaipundi.

Population	2,385,920
Area	3,742 sq. miles
Rain-fall	44" average.
Language spoken	Tamil
Climate	Healthy.

TANJORE is the granary of the south. A lusty witch of romance clings about the hoary mansions that are now in majestic ruins and her wrecked splendour reflected in the grand remnants of her once voluptuous fame remains in magic casements of the forgotten past. Raja Raja the Great had built the great fortress temple of Brihadiswara. Through the succession of dynasties, Tanjore came under the family of Nayak chiefs and some of the late rulers resided at Vallam fort. They built all Vaishnava fanes. Govinda Dikshita the Minister of the last Nayak who fell before his Madura rival was a great patron of learning and literature. The tragic defeat and death of Nayak is still marked by the shattered tower of the zenana, in the south-western corner of the palace which was filled with gun-powder and set fire to by the Nayak in order to prevent his womenfolk from falling into the hands of the enemy. Shaji, Shivaji's father, is believed to have acquired Tanjore. Then ensued serious political manoeuvres. Saraboji improved the collection of his palace library. Upon the death of the last Raja in 1855 without male heirs the title and the dignity of the Raja became extinct.

THE TEMPLE OF BRIHADISWARA is a centre of life and art to the district. The great pagoda is a perfect example of a Dravidian pyramidal Shrine. The Vimana rises in stately grandeur. The pyramid gopuram rises in 13 storeys to the summit.

The latter is crowned by a dome consisting of a single stone 25½ ft. sq. which was conveyed to its position almost 200 ft. above the ground level by no means of an inclined plane commencing at a village at a distance of 4 miles. The mantapa in front of the Shrine is finely carved monolith of black granite or syenite. "In the north-west corner of the courtyard is the graceful small shrine of Subramaniya Swamy, built of a pale quartzose gneiss, which is a perfect gem of carved stonework, and the tooling of the stone in the most exquisitely delicate and elaborate patterns is as clear and sharp as the day it left the sculptor's hands, it is justly an object of great pride to the people of Tanjore".

The creation of this beautiful temple by Raja Raja is an everlasting monument. It was built by a brahmin called Krishnan Raman, whose architectural genius found its expression in the gigantic workmanship which is a living poem.

THE PALACE FORT is inspiring to look at. The marble statue of Saraboji is grand. The zenana known as the Mangalavilas shows high skill. An old Anglican Church also within the fort contains a fine piece of marble structure in relief by Flaxman in the memory of the Missionary Schwartz.

Tanjore was the centre of music and fine arts. The Sanskrit College, founded by the Nayaks, still keeps its virgin glory of past splendour.

Of late, the extensions are vastly growing and have acquired new name called the George Town. The Grand Anicut Channel passes through the town and keeps up the fertile glow of the land. There are two parks in the city, affording recreation to the people. The hospital is very big and a brilliant staff of doctors does effective work. The Medical College that was formerly here, is now abolished.

KUMBAKONAM:—Seated on the lap of the luxuriously flowing river Cauvery, Kumbakonam enjoys the great celebrity of being the seat of brahmin culture of

ages past. This sacred city with a population of 62,317 citizens is the home of famous temples.

According to the puranas the story goes that at end of last yuga the great deluge shattered to pieces the remnants of the past centuries that Brahma again created the world. Shiva declared that after destruction of the world, a potful of amirtha would move on till at last it would settle in a certain holy spot. The divine pot reached Kumbakonam and Shiva in the form of a hunter hit it with the arrow. The pot broke and from it scattered many fragments which accounts for so many temples and tanks. Vaishnava temples abound in the city.

Great celebrity is attached to the city owing to the Maha-Maham-Tank and Festival. Astronomically the planet Jupiter passes over the Leo on the great Maha-Maham festival day, when it is said, to exercise certain powers over the waters of the tank and saturate it with mineral properties. It is too mysterious to note that a lake in Kashmir State gets a full supply of water though it continues dry for the ensuing 11 years.

Only in this place is a temple for Brahma.

There is a tale attached to the Maha-Maham festival. Shiva the Lord of Destruction, out of infinite compassion for suffering humanity, groaning under the heavy weight of sin, suggested to the Nine River Nymphs that all of them should go to the tank on that memorable day where they would be purged of their sins, in His presence. The nine great rivers the Ganges, Jumna, Saraswathi, Narmada, Godaveri, Cauvery, Mahanadhi, Payoshni and Sarau are supposed to bathe in the tank on the Maha-Maham occasion. Millions of people from all parts of India congregate on the sacred day and bathe in the Tank.

There are many temples in the city. Sri Rama is seen in his coronation dress in his Sri Ramaswami Temple.

Kumbakonam is at present the seat of the Kamakshi Peetam of Sri Sankaracharya. The Sarangapani Temple and the Nageswara Temple are the important shrines.

Silk and lace weaving have obtained perfection here.

Kumbakonam is the famous centre of bronze industry.

The city has got a First Grade College. This venerable institution has produced intellectual giants whose genius is the wonder of the world. The citizens are proud of the Kumbakonam College which is considered the "Oxford of India". The special feature of this College is the Boat Club where students go on boating in the Cauvery River.

In memory of the Pact, the Gandhi-Irwin Bridge is constructed. There is also a Park.

The Municipal School of Arts and Crafts is doing distinguished services in the town.

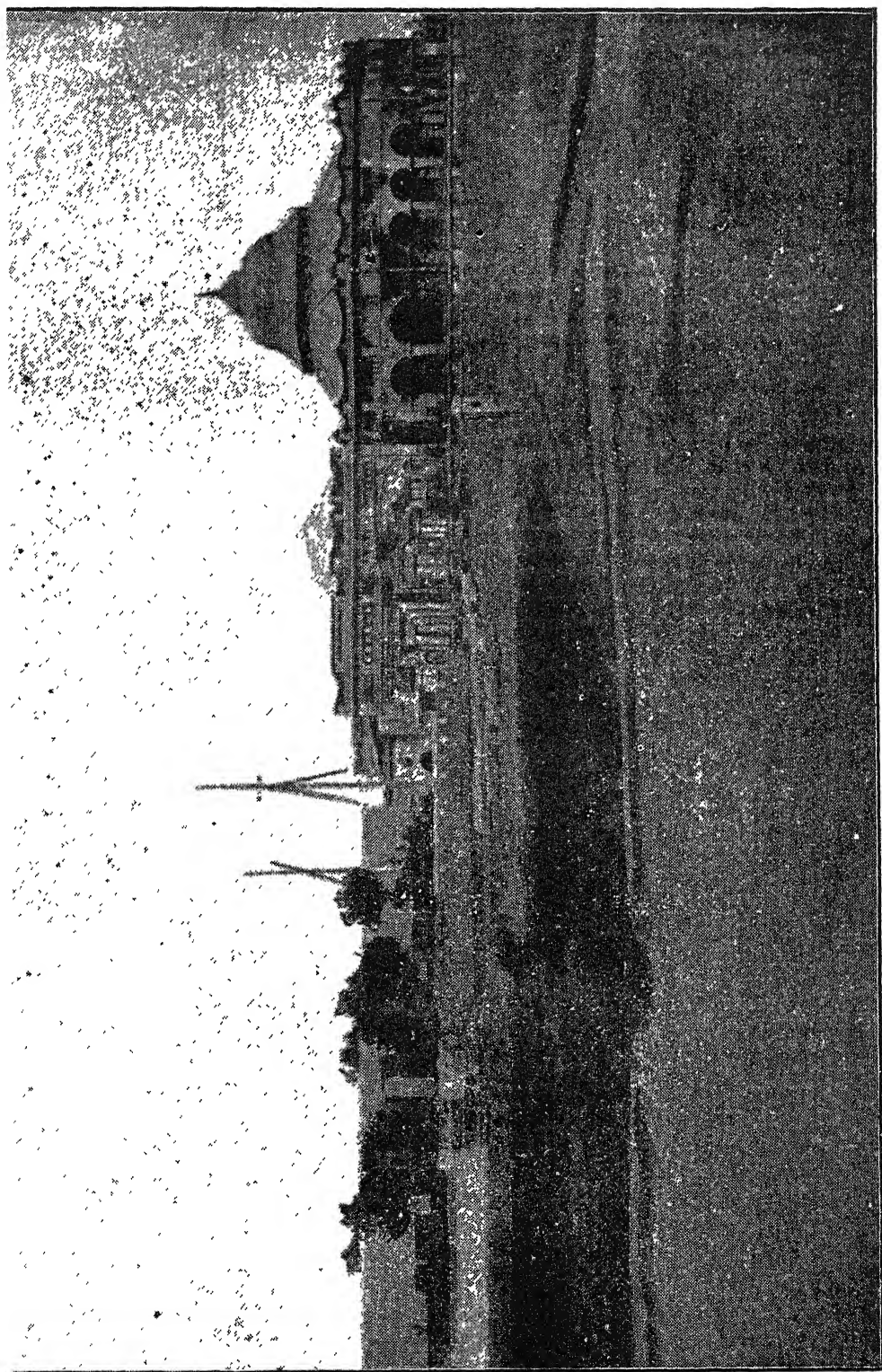
TIRUVARUR: Sri Thyagaraja Shrine attracts thousands. "The idol is supposed to have been brought down to this mundane world by King Muchukunda, who is said to have obtained it from Indira, the King of Heaven." Sri Thyagaraja performed 364 miracles here. There is also a Rahasya here. The breast of the God is always invisible to all, even to the priests. The most beautiful piece of excellent architecture is the Thousand Pillared Mandapa. Sri Sundarar sang his songs here. It is also believed that there was a short cut to Heavens through an underground passage called Nagabila. Worshippers here were assured of their heavenly seats. But Indira himself has closed this gateway to Heaven.

Those born in Benares, it is believed, go to heaven. Those born in Tiruvarur reach Paradise. Tiruvarur was once the capital of the Chola Kingdom.

There is a Shiva Temple and Vishnu Temple at Mayavaram. The bathing festival in October is largely attended.

Just hundred years before this busy seaport was in possession of the Dutch. Holland street is the principal thoroughfare. The temple of Kayarohavaraswamy and Nilayakthakshi is very famous. "The deity Thyagaraja in the temple is considered very important. The metallic figure of Vinayaka and Sattayappa in a separate shrine on the west are of great sanctity. The stone work of the Guardian Angels of eight cardinal points is also a fine piece of workmanship, and occupies a prominent place over the sanctum of the deity".

NEGAPATAM seems to have been a biggest centre in ancient days and prior to that it ought to have been a Jain colony. Even now the suburbs retain Buddhist and



RAMALINGASWAMI MUTT—VADALUR.

Jaina relics. Recently, a man digging a well came across a huge store of Buddhist and Jaina images in gold, silver etc. The maritime importance of Negapatam is going up in leaps and bounds. Ships are running to the Far East.

Five miles north of Negapatam is NAGORE, celebrated for its temple. An eerie stillness hangs over the well illuminated temple and we remain dumb at the sight of the mysterious vapours of incense that perennially enshroud the fane. The famous Muhamadan saint Miran Sahib lived and died here. Pratap Singh, Raja of Tanjore, built the stately minaret over his tomb. The saint had performed astounding miracles and Hindus and Muslims alike throng to the Kandoori festival.

KARAIKAL is the seacoast town of the French Province. Kandoori festival is held at the Muhammadan Mosque, and the Mayo festival is held on a grand scale. Annually the 'Fete National' is celebrated on a grand scale. The artesian fountain near the Governor's residence affords a grand sight. A visit to the private marble mansion built by a rich Maricar is worthwhile.

At Thirukadayur, Markendeya has attained his immortality. There is a magnificent temple dedicated to Amirthagateswarer, richly endowed. Sacred places abound nearby.

The Pagoda at Tiruvarur is greatly ornamented.

VEDARANYAM is as famous as the Adi Setu and a sea-bath here is said to wash away all ills of the devotee. Lord Rama himself is said to have expiated in this place the scene of having killed Ravana. Here Veda worshipped God. The inscriptions bear a wealth of his love and archæological research. Soul-stirring songs were being sung by devotees.

MANNARGUDI known as the Raja Mannar Koil is about 25 miles from Kumbakonam. The puranic fame of the place is Champakaraja. The sanctity of the place is well borne by the accounts of the Maha Baratha, Harivamsa Chronicle and the Brahmananda Purana.

Once Brahma, the Lord of Creation, was carried by an illusion that but for him the world would end. Hence he grew more nonchalant to his work of creation.

Then on the advice of sages he did austere penance here and Lord Vasudeva appeared and gave him and cured of his Malady.

The place is considered more holy to God than even Thiruparkadal. The big tank 'Haridranath' is regarded as being very holy and sacred than even Ganges. The tank gets that name as it is supposed to contain sandal paste from the bodies of the Gobikas who are being engaged in amorous sports here. Many have attained salvation by constant repetition of the twelve letters. The floating festival attracts crowd from remote corners of India.

VELANGANNI; Tradition hands down of the three detached incidents to account for the origin of the shrine at Velanganni, six miles from Negapatam. Chronologically it is told that a Hindu boy, while taking milk for his master at Negapatam, slept under a banyan tree. He heard a musical voice and woke up. Velanganni appeared in dazzling halo of splendour about her head, with a babe in her arm. She asked him milk which readily he obliged. The boy walked onward but found the pot full. Catholics on hearing this incident opined that the apparition was the Blessed Virgin with divine child. Then again the lady appeared before a lame boy selling butter milk. He gave her on being asked willingly and was instantly cured.

Seven miles from Tiruvarur is Dheepan-gadi. The Jaina Temple is very ancient. It is said that Lava and Kusa the sons of Rama, during their sojourn in the south visited this place. It is also considered a Jaina centre of learning in ancient days.

TRIVADI is famous as Sri Thyagaraja attained his samadhi here. The Sapthagathanam Festival is celebrated with great pomp and gaiety and it is really a grand sight to see the seven deities of seven great temples moving in an imposing array.

Tanjore is known for the fertility of her soil. Who could forget the incommunicable charm that springs from the silence of the sunsets, swooning over the fringe of the Tanjore village, the green mantle of the greener fields swayed by the mischievous fingers of the voluptuous wind, the jolly birds winging their homeward flights, the last ploughman raising his shrill voice from among the dim fields and the veil of darkness silently spreading over the heavenly tapestry.

The River Cauvery intersects and irrigates more than half of the district, with her numerous tributaries. Further the irrigation of the district is enhanced by the introduction of the Highway Channel from Mettur Dam. Deserts are converted into luxurious fields with the wealth of greenery. Few years back passing through the Tanjore district a train passenger will be get tired of the desert field. But to-day the ripening corn simmers and plenty has established her sovereign sway. But the cess is heavy and it is fervently hoped that the Government will come to the help of the peasants and mitigate the agrarian problem.

Cocoanuts and plantains are numerous. The chief crops are rice, varagu, cumbu, ragi, redgram, gingelly, groundnuts and cholam. Metal work and weaving of various kinds are the chief industries. Silk is now a decaying industry.

The chief exports are betel leaf, oil, metal vessel and clothes.

The imports are gingelly and cotton seed, kerosine oil, tamarind and timber.

The chief sea ports are Tranquebar, Adirampatnam, Negapatam and Ammapatnam.

TRICHINOPOLY

Trichinopoly district is bounded on the north-west and north by Salem, north and north-east by South Arcot, south-east by Tanjore, south by Pudukottah and Madura and west by Coimbatore.

TALUQS: Ariyalur, Karur, Kulltalai, Lalgudi, Perambalur, Trichy and Udayarpalayam.

Population	1,913,245.
Area	4,314 sq. miles.
Climate	Healthy.
Language spoken	Tamil.
Rainfall	33"

Rising high above the towering peaks, the majestic Rock Fort Temple is an object of enchantment to thousands. From the peak one can survey the scattered glories of nature wild with exuberant splendour. Pilgrims flock to Trichinopoly to ascend the peak of the Rock Fort and from there have a bird's eye view of the whole town—the grounds beneath clothed in verdant green, the Cathedral peak lifting its giddy height from among the trees, the Golden Rock glittering like a brown pebble on the shore of endless isles, the tongue of the Big Bazaar, throbbing with the pulse of gain, the rivers wreathing the Srirangam island like a garland and the lofty mountains from the dim distance wafting hosts of wind that pour mysterious tales of the vague past.

Sceptres and crowns have tumbled to dust. Battles were fought and won near the rampart which even to-day is grinning amidst majestic ruins. Anyone passing through Rock Fort Gate can visualise the

massiveness of the Fort that sheltered a Muhammad Ali from rapacious invaders.

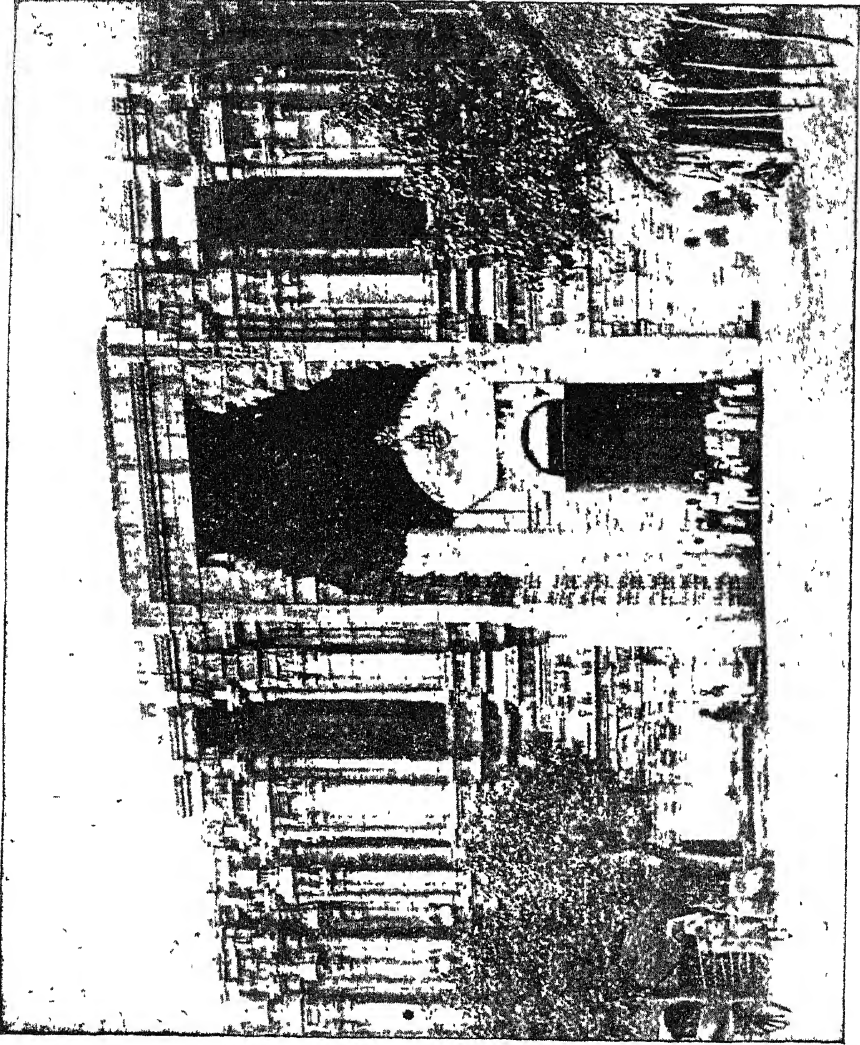
WORIUR, just a mile west of Trichinopoly, was the seat of the celebrated Kingdom of Chola. We gather gleams of its luminous history from archæological research and from the poems left by gifted poets of yore.

The Chola King had established his fame even in such remote place of Himalayas which even to-day bears in commemoration of his conquest a rock edict. The civilisation in those days challenges even the Babylonian and the people lived in great pomp and gaiety. But we are told that due to some divine wrath the whole city was buried in sands.

To-day, Trichinopoly can modestly claim to be a model city. It is next to Madras in educational importance and with its great educational institutions and cultural developments it has a great future before it. It is not lagging behind the times. The town is extending rapidly.

Of late the suburbs Tennore, Worriur and Cantonment are bristling with bungalows built on very modern lines. The Commissioner had taken special pains in broadening the roads and the murmurs of the merchants were not heeded to. This policy has lent special charms to the roads. The roads and streets and even lanes are well illuminated and the lighting time is highly appreciable. The town is lighted with Pykara Power which has installed a beautiful station near Collector's Office.

The introduction of Pykara Scheme is a great blessing to ryots. Even villages



FRONT VIEW OF THE " ROYA GOPURAM," GATEWAY OF SRIRANGANATHASWAMI'S
TEMPLE SRIRANGAM.

are electrified. The peasants rich and poor advanced in their views are availing of this and the irrigation is dynamically revolutionised.

The Town Bus is doing distinguished services. It is highly beneficial to businessmen and people at large. It connects Trichy Junction and Srirangam and buses ply every five minutes. The two routes to Rock Fort Gate, two to Cantonment and to Junction via Worur are also run.

All mofussil places are connected by bus routes regulated by time. Trichinopoly is the head-quarters of the South Indian Railway. The imposing Trichy Junction will strike one and all with its grandeur. Thousands of clerks are working in the magnificent buildings nearby.

The Mosque near Fort Station is celebrated for its sanctity. It is held in deep veneration by the Muslims. The Pantacostal church run by the venerable gentleman Pastor P. E. Williams is setting up noble ideals for noble followers. It is nearly an innovation in the mode of christian worship. The followers of this church trust in divine help alone, resigning unto Almighty all the cares of morrow and worries of to-day. They do not believe in man-made-laws and medicinal cures and they repose confidence in the touch of Divine Mercy whose fount is ever bountiful.

Trichy comes next to Madras in journalistic field in this presidency. The Tamil Weeklies are putting forth their efforts to keep alive their literary pursuits. 'Shivaji' is flaring a radiant path in literary skies. 'The City Herald', 'The Wednesday Review', 'Railway Herald' and 'Varthaga Oolani' are among the leading journals.

Trichy is rising in her educational eminence rapidly. She has three colleges in her midst and many other cultural institutions.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE has taken rapid strides and in a short space of few years, the College is given an enviable status. She imparts liberal education.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE has attained a high degree of educational eminence and is proud of turning out first class men every year. It will give us great pleasure to study the Geography of

that College and her staff are well chosen. With vast facilities at their call, they are able to equip their students in all branches of knowledge.

Under the expert and friendly guidance of Sister Sophia, our sisters graduate in the neighbouring HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, girls have their boarding houses, fitted with all comforts and they have games in the evening.

The Bishop Heber High School, the E. R. High School and Puthur High School with efficient staff are proud of their brilliant results. The needs of students in Srirangam are met with by the Srirangam High School.

Largely due to the philanthropy of Mr. Ponniah, the Ponniah High School is of great benefit to the students. Poor deserving boys are given free scholarship.

The educational needs of the European boys and girls are met with by Dolours Convent, Westry's School and Campion High School.

There are ten CINEMA THEATRES in the city. The houses are well crowded since the work-a-day people, tired of the sad music from the workshop of the world, pour in hundreds. There are three shows every evening. The Raja Talkies strikes the wonder of spectators and special prominence is given to screening of the best pictures of the day. Testimony is unanimous on its splendid view and marvellous construction and it is second to none in this Presidency.

Further there are four TALKIE PRODUCING COMPANIES in Trichy. The Thyagaraja Films Ltd., has released the picture 'Satya Selan' on the silver screen. The Jai Barath Film Company Ltd., is preparing 'Thayumanavar', the first release. Jothi Films is doing good work. Coronation Films is doing immense services to the cause of cinema industry.

Trichy is not lagging behind in the industrial sphere. The Trichinopoly Mills under a strong Directorate and splendid management puts on work many unemployed. This has a brilliant future before it. It is effectively fighting out its way to prosperity and challenges the competence of its sister mills at Madura and Coimbatore. This venture is new to Trichy, and since the men at the

wheel are deep in their experience, it is bound to prosper.

THE SUGAR MILLS started by Dewan Bahadur S. Rm. Ct. S. Sabarathnam Chettiar is making head-way. Sugar-cane is cheaply bought in these areas and it is forecast that this mill will enjoy great success. He is also running the Trichinopoly Bank. Trichy has got numerous Banks and even Indian Bank has started their branch for the convenience of the public. The Imperial Bank has opened a Branch near Gandhi Market.

CLUBS abound.

The elite of the town go to the 'City Club'. The major officers and gentry spend the greater part of the evening in the 'Union Club,' Cantonment. They play billiards, tennis etc.,

The European residents have got their club nearby. They spend their evenings delightfully in sports and games. On all Fridays they have dance.

The 'Recreation Club' is meant for Municipality employees. They have their Cricket Club and the Trichy Cricket Club is of late coming to prominence.

There are other clubs of which the Y.M.C.A., S.P.C.A. etc., deserve special mention.

The histrionic talents of the citizens find legitimate expression in many dramatic clubs like Rasika Kanjana Sabha, run very ably by Sri. F. G. Natesa Iyer, a retired D.I.S. His dramatic actions are very highly appreciated by the people, and he is considered an asset to the histrionic world.

The Oriental League is carrying on its activities in the literary sphere. The Trichy Amateurs enact dramas from time to time and it is really surprising how they are winning such wide applause from all parts of the presidency in so short a time.

THE KIMBER GARDENS lying a mile from the Junction, is a paradise on earth. It breathes elysian charms. The prominent members of the European community reside in palatial bungalows. The evening breeze that springs up from the dry plain is highly recreating.

THE RACE COURSE is nearby. But no races are conducted now-a-days. Around

the course many of the high Government Officials reside. There is also military barracks nearby.

Not far off is the GOLDEN ROCK, the South Indian Railway Colony. The Colony is beautifully planned that it affords a model for town planning. Wide roads are skirted on both sides by green trees and snug bungalows are well-built. The authorities are running a Cinema for the recreation of the people in the evenings.

Prominently the WORKSHOP is a museum of miracles. Gigantic machines move on massive strides that thrill the spectators with sublime wonder. Awe-struck, we gaze at their movements at one place. In another place rills of blazing iron flow in blinding radiance and streaks of lights, variegated in hues, irradiate the hall and tear down the next moment the invading gloom of dimness. The Workshop affords work to thousands. One cannot be left unimpressed by the might of human intellect which has harnessed the ferocity of nature to economic utility.

THE CROPS are rice, cholam, cumbu, varagu, ragi, gingelly, cotton etc. For agricultural purposes, bullocks and buffaloes are widely used.

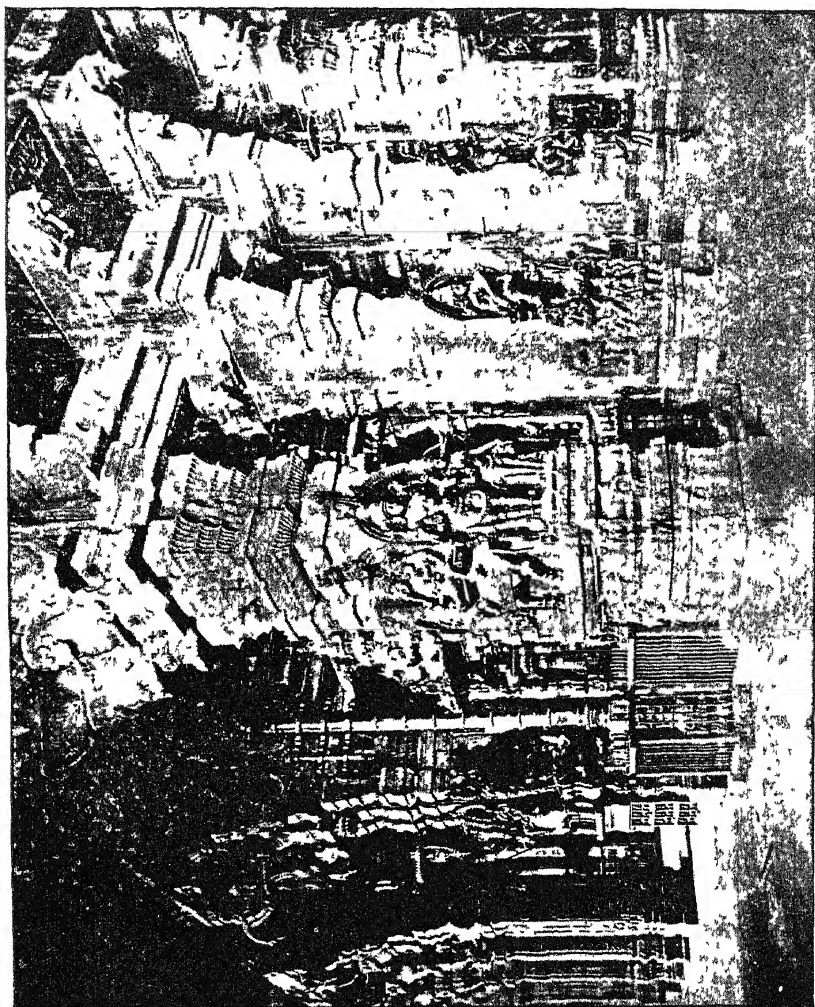
Lalgudi is famous for its brass and copper idols. The chief exports are corals, pulses, chillies, cotton, gingelly, plantain, coconut, jaggery, tanned hides and skins.

WORIUR is the chief centre of Cigar-making industry. The Woriur Cheroot is famous in London and Paris and even 'Sapper' makes mention of it in 'Strand Magazine' London.

The historic importance of Trichinopoly is very great. After the Cholas, the Nayak Kings of Madura had Trichinopoly as their capital.

The religious importance is very eminent. It is called 'Dakshina Kailas' and Virusiras obtained all his boons here.

It is also believed that an old lady to help her daughter in labour at Trichinopoly could not cross the river in floods. God, out of His infinite mercy, played the part of the midwife. So even to-day the deity on the hill is called 'Thayumanavar'. It is said that Hanuman visited the temple and even to-day a mark is left there in memory of his visit.



A VIEW OF THE CORRIDOR IN THE FAMOUS SRI MINAKSHI TEMPLE, MADURAI.

THE UCHIPILLAYAR KOIL at the top of the hill is very celebrated. A tale is told to account for the depression on his head: Sri Rama gave an image of Vishnu to Vibishana, Ravana's brother, strictly ordering him not to place it on the ground. When Vibishana was carrying the image to the south, Vinayaka in the guise of a Brahmin was standing in the modern site of Srirangam. Vibishana had a call of nature and so he deputed the brahmin boy to carry it temporarily, asking him not to place it on the earth. The moment he was gone, Vinayaka placed it down. Vibishana returned and found that the image could not be removed. Getting wild he chased Vinayaka to peak of the temple and struck him on the forehead. He begged forgiveness.

SRIRANGAM, the celebrated place of pilgrimage, is a small island, encircled by Cauvery and Coleroon amidst gorgeous

sites. Sri Ranganatha, the Deity, is worshipped by thousands, streaming here from all parts of the country. Vaikunta Ekadesi is celebrated on lavish scale in December. The grand temple and the carvings at Srirangam are wonderful specimens of architectural skill which have thrown open rich avenues of epigraphical research. It has won the admiration of great oriental scholars like Harwell and a host of others. Alwars have sung many devotional hymns in praise of the deity.

VENGANUR near Perambalur, is renowned for its sculpture.

KUNASEELAM, about 12 miles from Trichinopoly, is great for its sanctity.

More enthralling is the long chain of PACHAMALAI HILLS whose herbal opulence is incalculable. Many saints are doing penances in the balmy solitude. The forest scenery is rhapsodic.

MADURA

THE District is bounded on the north by Coimbatore, Trichy and Tanjore, east and south-east by Ramnad, south-west by Tinnevely, and west by Travancore.

TALUQS: Dindigul, Kodaikanal, Madura, Melur, Nilakkottai, Palni, Periyakulam and Tirumangalam.

Population 2,195,747.

Area 4,192 sq. miles.

Languages spoken Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani.

Climate is dry and Rainfall is 32" average.

MADURA the city of vast temples and great festivals is situated on the south bank of the Vaigai River, 345 miles by rail from Madras. It is a city of the hill-dotted-plains that stretch from Trichinopoly in the North and Rameswaram in the South.

Madura is an ancient city of venerable traditions, being the Capital of the Pandyan Kingdom that existed before the Christian era. It was the seat of the famous Academy known as the Tamil Sangam. Exports from Madura beguiled the hearts of the Roman Patricians. But its glory was eclipsed at the advent of the Moghul invasion and regeneration came when the Great Tirumalai Nayak overthrew the Muhammadan usurpers and to-day Madura is the monu-

ment of mediæval culture of the South. Apart from its educational eminence Madura has its grand fort with great towers on its four gates. They are now in ruins and supposed to be some 6 miles to the south-east of the present city.

THE NAYAKS are renowned for their architectural skill. They largely improved the great Minakshi temple, whose towering fame is jewelled with legends. The temple is rectangular in shape two of the sides measuring 720 and 729 feet respectively and the other two 834 and 852 feet. It is a vast edifice of grey stone and its temple towers can be seen soaring into sky from a long distance. The pompous carvings irradiating the lofty towers grows hazy, seen from a dim distance. In the interior the endless corridors and immense column—decorated halls, dimly lit up with indiscrete light lends an eerie atmosphere, deepened by a sense of sublime awe that breathes the glory of the past from the weird chambers of grim solitude.

The Tamkam, now the official residence of the Madura Collector, is a curious semi-Moorish architecture and was intended to serve as a pleasure house from which to view races and combats.

THE TEPPAKULAM is a perfect square of 1,200 feet. The great Mahal, is the

most perfect relic of secular architecture in the Tamil Nad. The principal apartments are placed around a court yard, 160 ft. by 100 feet. The court yard, is surrounded by an arcade running on all sides. The arches are joined at the top by foliated arches of brick elegant in design. The cornice and entablature rises to over 60 ft. in height and the whole of the ornamentation is worked in exquisite stucco. The Swarga Mailasam in the west is a triple domed mosque, splendid in its daring workmanship.

THE VASANTHA MANDAPAM is a masterpiece of that great temple builder. The magnificence of the conception, enriched by endless variety of sculptural details, jewelled colonnade, and the Ganesha statue and lily tank in one design speak volumes of the skilled labour.

The ancient academic glory is renewed by the munificence of the Rajas of Ramnad in the Tamil Sangams. The American College maintains a high standard.

THE MADURA MILLS CO., LTD., is the second largest yarn manufacturing mill in the world, employing thousands of workmen and producing a fine variety of yarn which is dyed turkey-red and sold vastly.

Of late, Madura is extensively producing talkies. There is the Meenakshi Cinetone erected on a grand scale. The theatres in the city are grandly constructed. The town bus is of great use to the people.

Next to Madura DINDIGUL is an important commercial centre in South India. It is famous for manufacture of cigars, iron safes and locks. There are many tanneries. It exports Sirumalai fruits extensively. The old fort on a rock 280 feet high affords splendid sight.

The train pulls up with a jerk at KODAIKANAL Road station and the hill resorter alights gladly. The sight of the distant hills thrills every fibre of his being with ineffable joy. He takes the bus, that carries him to a magic land in clouds. Kodaikanal is a great hill resort. The lake is grand. The scenery is enchanting. Dawn spreads her glory above the Sirumalai Hills, and evening rattles her stormy clouds. Sometimes the summer sun travels in unclouded splendour. At other times nature is clothed in bleak sheets

of rain. Mists suddenly rise from the valley and the next moment we curiously see the ponds glistening in the radiant sunshine.

When the hill is enveloped in dewy oblivion, the still sad music of Malabar thrush swims into the valley, hushing the demoniac laughter of jackals that answer one another across the hills.

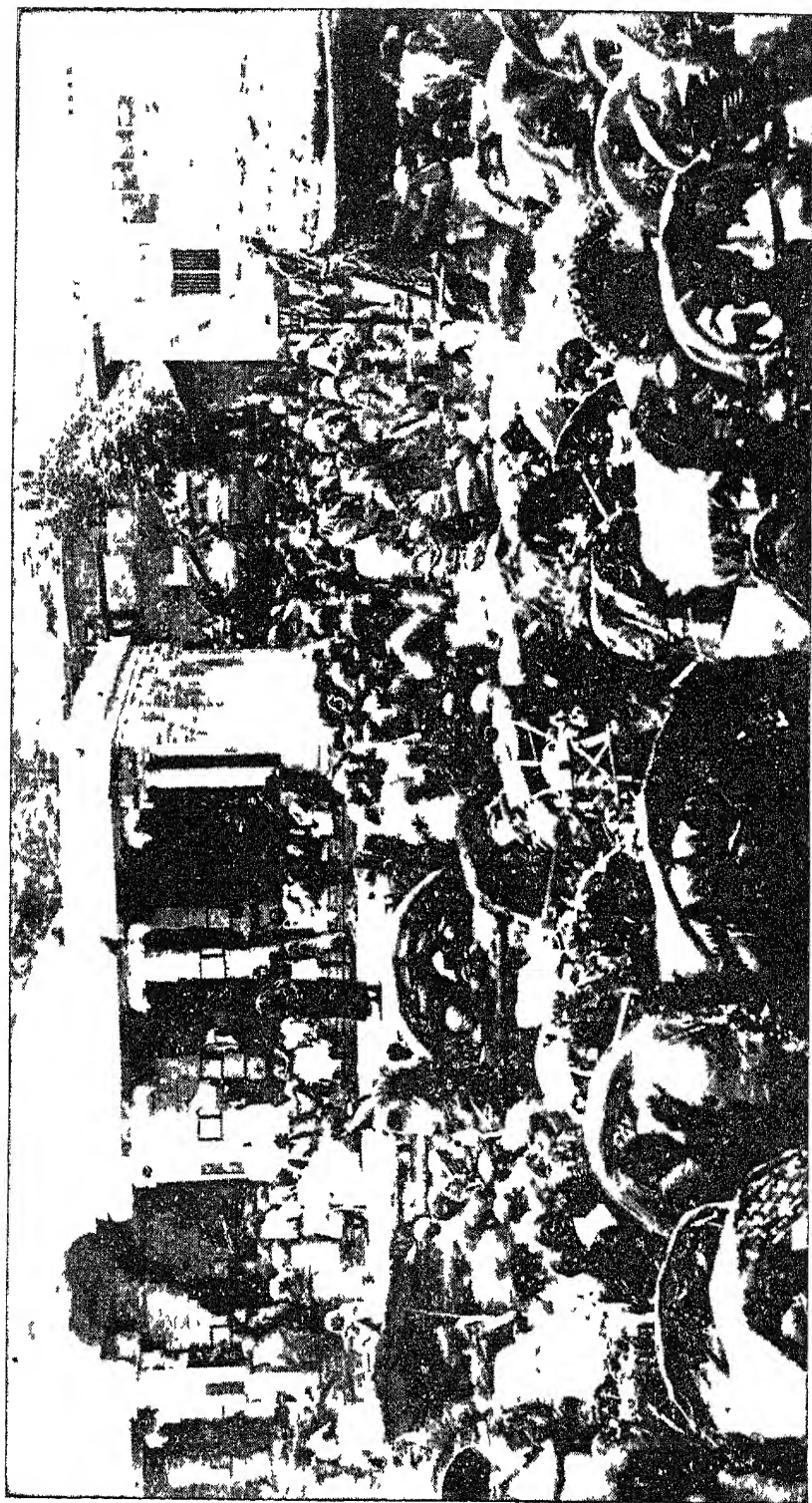
Kodaikanal has the honour of being the smallest in 2 matters in Madras Presidency. First, it is a Taluq. Second, it is a Municipality.

It has a confined reputation for the benefit of pulmonary diseases. April, May and June, constitute "Season" in Kodaikanal and there is a tremendous influx of visitors in this period. The climate is said to be superior to that of any Hill Station in India. The maximum temperature is 64.73; minimum 51.09. This equable temperatures was one of the chief factors which led to the establishment of the observatory at this place.

First and foremost comes the Government Observatory, some 2 miles from the club and very prominent, surrounding Nandingipuram Hill, 7,688 feet above the sea level and 850 feet above the lake. The chief work was brought here in 1899 from Madras. It is directed to the prosecution of enquiries in the sciences of terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, seismology, and the important subject of solar physics; it also registers rainfall, wind velocity, temperatures etc., telegraphs daily to the Post Office the correct time and also hoists the Union Jack for the benefit of everyone at ten O'clock punctually every morning, which can be seen from most places. The courtesy of the Directors and assistants is really proverbial.

The lake is formed by an artificial dam. It has an area of 66 acres, and the road round it is 3½ miles. The lake is the greatest attraction of the place. Boating is a favourite hobby of the visitors. Parks abound. Excursions are taken in galore to the numerous waterfalls. Game hunting is also another hobby to visitors. No lover of scenery could leave Kodaikanal, without going to the Dolphin's Nose, Silver Cascade and Fairy Falls. The Pillar Rocks some 400 ft. in height afford a delightful picnic.

The crowning point of all the expeditions is to climb to the summit of Perumal, 7,328



A FESTIVAL SCENE IN PALNI, AN IMPORTANT SAIVITE PILGRIM CENTRE,

feet high. Kodaikanal is an ideal place for nature study, as the comparative accessibility of the lower slopes places a flora and fauna of almost infinite variety with easy reach. The downs afford fairly good riding but hunting is not safe as the valleys are full of dangerous holes. There is no 'red-tape' anywhere.

Really Kodaikanal is a heaven on earth. The moon shining in savage splendour, the untrodden hills, the night wind wafting magic perfume and the sight of the ethereal cathedral inlaid with starry gems—all these thrill the visitors with mystic raptures.

ALAGAR KOIL attracts vast crowds and the celebrated Vaishnavite temple is 12 miles from Madura. Buses ply here often.

PALNI, 70 miles from Madura is a famous hillshrine, dedicated to the God Subramanya. The temple stands on a picturesque hill which is a continuation of the Kodaikanal range and is said to have formed part of the Mera Mountains which here form a couple of the hillocks called Sakti and Shiva. It is 450 feet high. Chera King built the temple and we see on the northern wall of the temple his image on a horse back. The presiding deity God is Dandayuthapani. Rs. 7—8—0 is charged for a special Dharsan of the God with precious jewels. The Choultries abound here and no rent is charged for accommo-

dation. Kozumbum Iyer's chatram and Komutti matam are the most important of these. Panguni Uthiram festival is celebrated on a grand scale here. There are many vaidya salas in the town.

The whole district is covered with red ferruginous earth. Only in Tirumangalam Taluq the soil is fertile for cotton growth. Rain water is stored up in artificial reservoirs. Anamalai and Pasumalai are the rock fortresses.

THE CHIEF CROPS grown are varagu, cholam, ragi and cambu, horse gram, cotton gingelly and castor seeds. Rice is cultivated on a smaller scale in this District. Dindigul is famous for its tobacco, grown in Palni, and Periyakulam. In Melur Taluq the laterite beds are remarkably rich in iron and salt is extensively manufactured at few stations.

Fine and decent clothes are vastly manufactured in Madura and costly laced cloth finds market all over India. But raw silk bought from Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore competes with local production. Dyeing from vegetable is resorted to. About 60,000 weavers eke out their existence only from plying the fly wheel whose grand productions are in great demand in Bengal.

THE PORTS of the district are Devipatnam, Kilakarai and Thondi.

RAMNAD

THE district of Ramnad is composed of two Zamindaris Ramnad and Sivaganga.

TALUQS:—Aruppukkottai, Mudukulathur, Paramakudi, Sattur, Sivaganga, Srivilliputhur, Thrippathur, Thiruvadanai and Ramnad.

RAMNAD is the residence of the Raja. Tirupalanai and Devipatnam are the two of the most ancient temples. There is also a sea-bathing three miles from the temple. An Estate Collector is managing the whole affairs.

THE SIVAGANGA Estate is under the management of a Dewan. Under the able and constructive administration of the present Dewan the estate is rising to prominence.

NATTUKOTTAI CHETTIARS are the prominent inhabitants of the district.

They are a class of wealthy people, doing indigenous banking. They have got branches all over India and even in far off Ceylon, Burma, F.M.S. and Indo-China. They are conducting charitable institutions all over Tamil Nad and the creation of the great Annamalai University is due to the munificence of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar whose distinguished son occupied the esteemed position of the Minister of Education in Madras Government. They have rebuilt almost all the dilapidated temples of the land and thrills of pleasure pervade our being when we behold the magnificent mansions they have built as their residences in Chettinad. But their investments abroad have received a rude shock since the Tharravady Rebellion, coupled with the deepening economic crisis and it is a blessing in disguise to find these opulent people sinking the savings

in the new industries and banks. They are highly civilised and leave no stone unturned in clutching the gleams of refinements that creep from the metropolis to the mofussil; their knowledge in arithmetic is unrivalled and they are businessmen and it is no wonder that they gain a march over others in whatever walk of life they enter into.

But the whole of the district is barren. The soil is of the type called Black-loam. The rainfall is fair during the monsoon seasons but the heavier showers are in October. The stray rivers are useless for irrigation, as the bed is lower than that of the surrounding country.

Paddy is very little cultivated except the tank irrigated area. Nor is the staple food rice as in other parts of the neighbouring districts. Cholam, ragi and cumbu and sweet potatoes form the chief food. Vegetable growing was given up as the soil was found to be suitable for the growth of Cambodia cotton and the latter fetched a far greater price than the vegetables.

AGRICULTURE is carried on by old sort of ploughs. They are locally made by the village carpenter and black-smith. The village has not yet improved in new methods of agriculture. Almost all the villagers possess an instrument called Kamalai made in the village with the help of the local tanners and cobbler. A triangular harrow is kept by the Co-operative Agricultural Society and is used by the members when required.

The working oxen and the milk cows are given cotton seed in the early morning followed by some fodder. Some fodder is given to them in the noon and again in the evening when they return from the field. The other cattle are given no cotton seed. After the crops, a special crop as cholam is grown for fodder and dried and stored up in sacks for the use through out the year. For the grazing of the cattle a Panchama is engaged from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. He is assisted in his work by his wife and children. The chief manure is cowdung. About 95% of the cowdung goes as manure. Green manure is used to some extent. The chief green manure are Avarai, Betal Manjanathi, and a very small quantity of wild Indigo. There is no garden cultivation at all. No fruits are grown.

The chief item in the village trade are the sale of cotton, tobacco and senna. The villager purchases the seed they require at Sattur and Virudhunagar and sometimes at Sivaganga.

There is no purdah and women work as hard as men. It is a familiar sight to see them in the fields and picking cotton, tobacco or senna. They wield great influence at home. One system peculiar to the village is the system of the villagers contributing to the expenses of funerals.

Formerly, cotton grinding and spinning were carried on as cottage industries. But this disappeared before the formidable competition of the cotton Mills at Sattur and Virudhunagar.

Dhanushkodi is the southern terminus of the S. I. R. and is 12 miles from Rameswaram. Its bathing festivals are very famous and passengers from India to Ceylon alight here to enter into the S.I.R. Steamers to cross the Straits. There is a travellers' bungalow in a furlong from the station.

KARAIKUDI is the wealthy town in Ramnad district. It is here that the chettiers reside. There are many up-to-date cinema-houses in the town. Kunnakudi a famous shrine of Lord Subramania is 6 miles from the place. DEVAKOTTAI another town throbbing with the quick pulse of gain is 10 miles off.

RAMESWARAM is an island in the Bay of Bengal connected by S. I. R. The name of the town is derived from the Lingam installed there by Lord Rama himself. The temple is famous throughout India and thousands from all parts of the land come here to bathe in the sea. The legend goes thus:—To purge himself of the sins in killing Ravana, Rama was advised by the Rishis to establish a Lingam on the 'Gandamadhana' hill whereon Rameswaram stands. That for the fulfilment of the event, Hanuman was sent by Rama to get a Lingam from the sacred river Narmada and that as Hanuman did not return by the auspicious time fixed for the event, Sri Rama installed a lingam made of sand and called it Ramalinga or Ramanatha. Hanuman on his return heard of this and got angry. Rama advised him not to grieve over the matter but to install the Linga which he had brought a little to the north of the sand linga and



A GENERAL VIEW OF SRIVILLIPUTHUR, A VAISHNAVITE PILGRIM CENTRE WITH
THE SHRINE OF ANDAL IN THE BACK GROUND.

called it 'Hanuman Linga' and also gave to his linga the precedence of worship. Not satisfied with this, Hanuman tried to displace Ramalinga by his Linga. But he failed in his attempt. The marks on the Ramalinga speak of the above incident.'

The PAMBAN BRIDGE is a glorious achievement of engineering genius.

THE THIRUKOSHTIUR is celebrated for its sanctity. It was here that Sri Ramanuja delivered to the world from the top of the temple the sacred Ashtakshara, the divinest of the mantras.

Groundnut and raw cotton are produced at enormous quantities for export.

Paramakudi and Ramnad sarees are very famous. There is not a house without a loom in Aruppukottai. A special kind of saree is manufactured with the mixture of cotton and silk. These sarees find roaring demand in distant Turkey too.

Keelākadu is famous for its gingelly seed. Groundnut oil is in great vogue. Coconut oil is not generally used but it is consumed by the people of Tinnevelly.

The chief ports are Pamban, Kilakarai, Tondi, Devipatnam and Dhanuskodi.

TINNEVELLY

THE district of TINNEVELLY occupies the eastern half of the extreme southern end of the Indian Peninsula. It is roughly triangular in shape, bounded by the Western Ghats on the west and sea for its eastern and southern boundary and Madura on the north.

TALUQS:- Ambasamudram, Koilpatti, Nanguneri, Sankaranayinarkoil, Sri-vaikuntam, Tenkasi, Tinnevelly and Trichendur.

Area	4,315 sq. miles,
Population	2,046,907.
Language spoken	Tamil.
Climate	Light rain-fall and equable temperature
Rainfall	27" average.

Gravelly ridges are scattered all over the district. Tinnevelly is a *facsimile* of Madras Presidency on a miniature scale. The gemss rock in the plains is covered by more recent formations. Quartz, Kunkur and Sandstone comprise the strata that ever lies.

RIVER TAMBRAPARNI rises from a ghat mountain chain clothed with abundant forests and crosses a tract of country of fifty seven miles in extent. Its waters vary with the season and is crossed by anicuts of substantial masonry. "A large number of tanks scattered all over the plains of Tinnevelly are purely rain-fed, receiving only the surface drainage in heavy season from the country above them. However when tanks are connected by channels and anicuts with the rivers or streams which cross the district, the bulk of the supply beyond ten miles from

the foot of the ghats, excepting only in the case of the Tambraparni, is derived from the surface of drainage of the country during heavy rain, by which the rivers are suddenly swollen into rapid torrents, whose waters are diverted by dam below dam, and led by channel after channel to multitudes of tanks with so much effect that it is rare that any water reaches the sea.

On taking a bird's eye-view of the district from one of the highest peaks of the mountains, a good general idea of its features may be obtained. A narrow green winding ribbon, with a silver thread in its centre, represents the Tambraparni with its irrigated land,—the wealth of Tinnevelly, north and south are wide area of red sandy land undulating in broad and gentle slopes, each with its little patch of green rice below it. The dry red land, largely waste and when cultivated bearing poor crops of pulse, gram of inferior kind of grain, but especially to the south well stocked with palmyra palms, to the north and north-east wide level plains in the dry season, black and bare, but when cultivated an unbroken stretch of Cotton, Cholam and Cumbu, and dotted with numerous tanks here as elsewhere. A succession of large villages bristling with Pagoda towers and substantial houses lines the valley of Tambraparni."

The river valley produces rice. Jaggery and sugar are extensively manufactured from the palm juice. The red soil belt at the foot of the ghats produces cholam, cumbu etc.

PALAMCOTTAH, a mile off, on the other bank of Tambraparni, rose to importance as the chief military station of the district, though the fort which served the English in the good stead in the last century has been demolished.

TINNEVELLY has long been celebrated for its pearl and chank fisheries. The pearl oysters formerly abounded on the reefs and shores off the coast of Ceylon and Tinnevely. Climate is very peculiar. There is a light rain-fall and equable temperature and watery winds cools sensibly the district. At this season the climate at the foot of the hill is delightful.

The village community, the unit of social existence in Tinnevely, is lightly praised by all. "Dynasties have risen and fallen. Religious seats and chaos of Philosophy have flourished and disappeared. But the village Municipality retains its place undisturbed."

"There is no doubt that reviewing the economic condition and prospect of the village we find visible signs of retrogression. The old cottage industries which were the chief occupation of females and which had contributed an immense measure to the material prosperity of the villages have entirely disappeared and cannot be said that the lands have shown signs of expansion—far from it. On the contrary if the villagers of this place take to the habits of cultivation and adopt some of the improved methods of cultivation demonstrated to them by the Agricultural Farm at Koilpatti, the lands will pay better now".

'While the Brahmin's income has diminished, his standard of living had not decreased but increased. Coffee and other drinks make a big hole in the pockets of many of the land-holders, while the costly dress which their females now demand also takes away a great deal of his money. The class that could be expected at first to be prosperous are the Fanchama Labourers who get now very good wages and in whose family all the members earn. In them egg and drink is the enemy. It is told that all the earnings of the man go to the toddy shop and that the family is maintained by the small wages earned by the women. Cow herds are industrious, thrifty and frugal!'

THE STONE AGE at Tinnevely is

record in the curious discoveries made at Srivaikuntam. They prove the existence of a race whose habit was to bury their dead in earthen urns. Then Tinnevely passed under gloomy shadows of calamities. The last four centuries produced temples and irrigation works at Tinnevely. A High level of architectural skill and engineering genius was maintained in all her wonderful temples and statues.

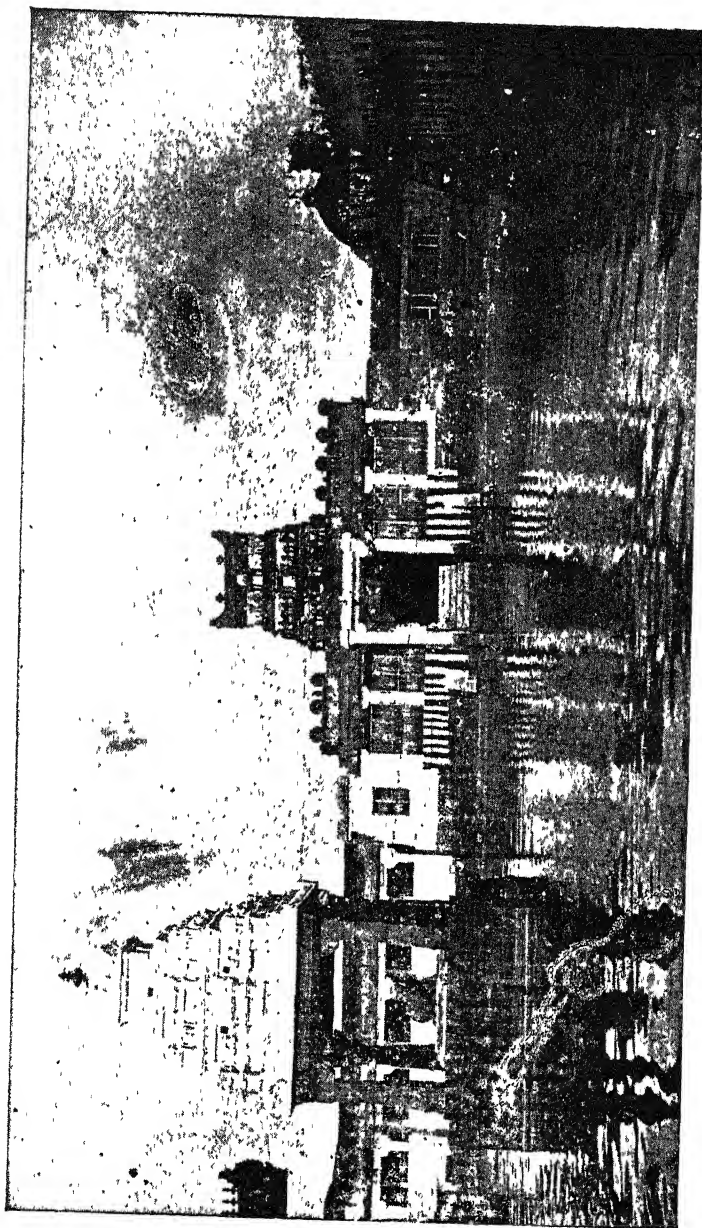
AMBASAMUDRAM is peopled with weavers. Five miles to the south-west of it are a series of waterfalls like Papanasam. During July and December there is a bathing festival and large number of pilgrims attend from all parts of South India. Banatheertham the source of the river Tambraparni is largely visited by devotees. Near it is A & F. Harvey Cotton Mills. The water from Thambra-pani is carried through pipes and it is arranged to fall on a wheel by which the mill is working.

KALLIDAIKURICHI is famous for its money lending business. Three miles off is the village of Singampatti, the head quarter of the zamindar in whose domain are the grand Manimuthar Falls and the Banatheertham Falls, that drop from a height of two hundred feet and hundred and twenty feet respectively. Adi Amavasa day is considered very holy and thousands come here to bathe. The forest where these water-falls are situated is very fertile and here grows tea, coffee and rubber. In the upper regions there is an abundant growth of cardamoms. There are three bungalows, one suitable for European habitation.

SHERMADEVI is an excellent place and is famous for mat and clothes. About eighteen miles from this place is Tirukurungudi noted for its picturesqueness of scenery.

The temple AT SRIVAIKUNTAM is venerable for its antiquity. Sri Vaikuntanatha with his celestial consort Sri Vaikuntavali Thayar is here. Brahma Uthsavam lasts for 10 days in the month of Chitrai. The Garudaservai on the 5th day of festival attracts thousands and the five Gods go in arrayed procession which is worth seeing. There is a choultry near the railway station and another about a furlong from the temple.

TRICHENDUR is on the sea-shore. The



A VIEW OF THE TEMPLE AND TANK AT SANKARANAYANAR KOIL.

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built and the architectural splendours of the temple breathe lingering perfumes of paradise. The beach here is grand.

TUTICORIN'S commercial importance is growing everyday. The Madras Pearl Fisheries are controlled from here. Large vessels cannot anchor in the easy distance of the shore as shallowed water extends for two miles but a steam launch takes passengers to and from Colombo, which is run by the B. I. S. N. Company. The old Dutch Cemetery excites the admiration of spectators. The chief articles of export are cotton, yarn, senna, fibre, coffee cattle, onions, chillies, salt, rice and other dry grains and the chief articles of import are machines, cotton piece goods, matches and kerosine oil.

There is a P. W. D. rest house and Municipal rest house. There are about 3 cotton presses and 24 ginning factories.

Tinnevely is said to mean a hedge of sacred paddy. There is a temple and the deity is discovered from a forest of bamboos and hence the name Venavana for Tinnevely. In this temple Lord Vishnu is represented as giving Parvathi in marriage to Shiva.

Cotton goods are manufactured in the mills at Tuticorin. Koilpatti and Papanāsam are also other important weaving centres in the district. Pearl and chank fisheries flourish in the gulf of Mannar.

The commercial importance is growing by leaps and bounds. It conducts the major part of the trade of the presidency. Cattle and goats are exported to Ceylon while cotton is sent to many parts of Europe and Asia. It is gradually challenging the eminence of any other port in the presidency. It is the gateway of rice to Ceylon.

SALEM

THE district of Salem is bounded on the north by Mysore and North Arcot, south by Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, east by Trichinopoly and South Arcot and west by Coimbatore and Mysore.

Population	2,433,972
Area	7,058 square miles.
Languages spoken	Tamil and Telugu
Rainfall	35 inches average.
Climate	Varied.

TALUQS:— Atur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Omalur, Salem Thiruchengodu and Harur.

Salem is a town of considerable importance. It is in Salem, Prohibition is first enforced successfully.

On the railway that runs from Madras to the west coast through the Palghat gap between Nilgiris and Palni ranges, Salem carries on considerable trade in grain and cotton clothes. It has an extensive weaving quarter and other quarters devoted to cart building and bamboo mat making. The bamboos are cut off on the slopes of the Shevaroy, which form a table-land, the top of which is occupied by coffee plantations with the growing hill station of Yercaud. Lower hills mostly steep and rocky almost surround the town. One of them is Kanjamalai which largely consists of iron ores of varying qualities. From Kanjamalai came the material of

the Menai Tubular Bridge, built during the period of 1829 to 67 during which Josiah Heath and his successors were carrying on the attempt to establish a great steel industry on the basis of the Kanjamalai ores and charcoal from the neighbouring forest which failed. In Salem the chief memorial of the work of the Heath Companies is the ruins of the most of the local forests. In an unreserved forest i. e., one that is not protected by the Forest Department there is in any case a struggle between the natural recuperation and the destructiveness of the peasants, who require the foliage of the forest for green manure and are reckless in their manner of collecting it. The balance was upset when wholesale feeling for charcoal was resorted to, and when the villagers turned on their goats the ruin was completed. Rocks, Prickly-pear, and euphorbia also remain except where there are sacred trees or groves. Many of the reserved forests are in a better condition. They are protected by the granite posts with the letter 'R. F.' and by forest guards one man to a vast country and this protection is not adequate.

Of late the commercial importance of the town is greatly enhanced. The population of the town is 105,000. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of the

Shevaroy hills. It enjoys a dry healthy climate. Weaving is the chief industry of the town. The Nursery Gardens enjoy all India celebrity. Of late cinema industry is receiving great impetus and this is quite palpable from the fact of the establishment of the superb cinetone, the Modern Theatres.

Yercaud is a delightful and refreshing sanatorium, 4,500 ft. above sea-level, centre of the coffee districts on the Shevaroy hills, 21 miles by ghat road or 14 miles by circle path from Salem Railway Station.

The first seven miles are practically level. Then the ghats begin suddenly about 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The usual method of transit between rail and hills is by motor bus. Several lines run all leaving the station at 6-0 a.m. Motor buses run from the city 3 miles from the junction. The old method of travelling was by jutka to Advaram at the foot of the ghat and thence to the top of the hill by chair. Arrangements for jutkas had to be made in advance. It is not too severe to walk for health and recreation. There are various boarding houses and a Hotel Tippeary at the station.

METUR DAM: Metur Dam Railway Station is the terminus of the Salem-Metur Dam branch line and is about a one and a half hour's run from Salem Junction.

The great Metur Dam and Reservoir is only a few minutes' walk from the station. Indians and tourists in South India should not miss seeing this great engineering work, the Empire's largest dam. The Reservoir, which covers an area of nearly sixty square miles lies in the valley of the Cauvery amidst beautifully wooded hills.

A well-planned park and gardens, covering an area of 35 acres have been laid out between the dam and the supply channel. A stream cascades prettily through the upper gardens and a large ornamental fountain is the central feature of the park.

The township of Metur, lying almost under the shadow of the Metur Dam, is clean and well laid out, with fine roads. It has an excellent filtered water supply, an underground drainage system, electric lighting throughout and other features which the visitor will find unusually attractive.

There are both Indian and European rest houses for the use of visitors. In addition to these, fully-equipped, circuit houses are about to be established. Those who desire the comforts of an hotel are advised to stay in the latter. It is advisable to book accommodations a few days in advance. Applications should be sent to the Executive Engineer, Metur Dam. The European Rest house, in addition to the usual furniture, has clean mattresses and pillows, and a butler is in charge who will supply good plain meals at very reasonable rates. Mosquito curtains are not required at any time of the year; electric lights and fans are provided in both rest houses for the comfort of visitors without extra cost. The charges for the Indian and European Rest houses are eight annas and rupees three per day respectively per person.

There are several Indian hotels in the town where ready cooked meals may be obtained. There is a bus service between the Railway station and Metur. Taxies are not available. For large parties visiting the works at Metur, buses can usually be hired locally.

The lake and channels abound with fish which at certain season afford good sport to the keen angler. Masheer, many varieties of carp and other edible species of fish are to be had here. In recent years the river above the dam has been stocked with katla, a species of carp which grows to a great size.

The Metur Dam which is the largest completed dam in the world, is, exactly, a mile in length, and has a height of over 220 feet from its deepest foundations, which have a maximum width of 171 feet and contains over 54½ million cubic feet of masonry and concrete. The dam is pierced by two sets of irrigation sluices, all electrically operated and a set of 102" power pipes for the development of power. The Hydro-Electric Generating Station, which is yet to be built, will supply light and power to many towns between Metur and Madras including the latter.

The reservoir, which has a water spread of nearly 60 square miles has an effective capacity of no less than 93,500 million cubic feet at full reservoir level. This reservoir, designed primarily for the River Cauvery for irrigation purposes in the Tanjore Delta; also serves as a powerful flood moderator, and disastrous floods

such as occurred in 1924 are never likely to recur in the plains below the dam. The dam regulates the supply of water to several irrigation channels above Trichinopoly but the head of the main irrigation system is at the Grand Anicut, situated about 10 miles below Trichinopoly where the river divides into three directions, the Cauvery, the Vennar Rivers, and the Grand Anicut Canal. The two first named irrigate an area of over one million acres, while the last named which forms part of the new system, will irrigate an area of about 301,000 acres. The reservoir ensures a constant and adequate supply of water to the whole system. The Grand Anicut canal system alone contains 106 miles of main canals 694 miles of major distributaries and branches, and 1,904 miles of field channels.

At the Headworks at Metur the visitor will be struck by the imposing reinforced concrete bridge which spans the surplus escape from the reservoir. It consists of sixteen spans of 60 feet each. The surplus gates, which are electrically operated, are constructed in front of the bridge. Each of these gates measures 60 feet in width and 20 feet in height. The discharging capacity of these surplus works is 3,56,000 cubic feet per second. Near the other flank of the Dam an emergency spill way has also been constructed. The latter is designed to come into operation only during extraordinary floods.

The three district tracts, Balaghat, Baramahal and Talaghat form the Salem district. The four rivers the Vekar, the Ponnayar the Palar and the Cauvery pass through the district.

Red-soil is prevalent everywhere and the chief crops are ragi, cambu, rice, plantain, sugarcane, arecanut, cocoanut, Coffee, indigo and mulberry are grown. Minerals like gold, iron, salt-petrite, mica corundum rubies, magnesite, and crystal-line are also found. There are several tanneries at Thiruppathur and Vanampadi. Weaving of silk and cloth are the chief industries.

RESEARCH STATION HOSUR: This farm which is situated in Mathigiri village, three miles south of Hosur, in the

Hosur Taluk of the Salem District, was taken over by the Madras Government on the 1st September 1924 as a Cattle Breeding Farm. It had previously been in the occupation of the Army Remount Depot for 96 years.

DESCRIPTION: The soils vary in texture from a rich and retentive loam to poor, hard and red gravel. The total acreage of the estate is 1,659.91 acres.

Sixty-five acres are irrigable from tanks, of which there are three; these are purely rainfed. This land is a rich black and red clay loam and is commonly called the Lucerne Garden. It comprises 35 fields in which lucerne was grown in rotation along with Rhodes, grass, cholam, etc. Masonry irrigation channels convey the water to the fields from the largest tank.

The large area of pasture land is divided up into 46 paddocks, and it is beautifully laid out with roads running in different directions with avenues of trees, such as sheeshum, vagi, mango, tamarind, casuarina, etc. The farm is fenced in with good alce fence and several paddocks are enclosed with a good thorny hedge. There are about 3,000 sandalwood trees and saplings on the estate and hundreds of seedlings are growing up.

The lie of the land is generally from south to north with wide undulations. The maximum difference in the levels between any two points within the farm is 80 feet, the highest level being 3,005 feet and the lowest 2,925 feet above sea-level. The farm thus presents an appearance of a large English park.

The main object of this station is to raise better cattle and supply the ryots with good bulls for the improvements of their stock. In the case of crossbreds, however, some milch cows are available for sale. Occasionally, animals not required for stud purposes, are sold for purposes of draught. There is a small dairy on the farm, but it is not run on a commercial basis. This being, at present mainly a breeding station, most of the milk is led to calves and surplus milk is both sold fresh and converted into butter, ghee, to meet local demand.

COIMBATORE

THE Coimbatore district is bounded on the north-west by Mysore, south by Madura and Travancore, east by Salem and Trichy, west by Nilgiris, Malabar, and Cochin.

Population	2,445,064
Area	7,085 sq. miles.
Languages spoken	Tamil and Canarese.

TALUQS: Avanasí, Bhavani, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Erode, Gopichettipalayam, Kollegal, Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalpet.

COIMBATORE is the gateway of coffee exit in India. The district consists of a series of plateaus with forests of great importance. Nearby is the fall of Samudram. The climate of the place is very healthy and the salubrious air that the whole district breaths is highly congenial.

The commercial importance of the town is conspicuous by its multitudinous mills employing thousands of employees, for feverish growth of cinema talkies and the recent establishment of a cinetone, the bewildering growth of town extensions and the quick throbbing of the pulses of gain in her numerous Joint Stock Companies and the Banks.

There is a Constable Recruit School at Avanasí Road. The recruits are given some allowance during their apprenticeship. There is also a Forest College and an Agricultural College.

The water supply is good and it is gratifying to note that the water is flowing at all times.

Parks are numerous. The Goshen Park affords good recreation to the people tired out of their daily labour. There is a water tank in it. The Coronation Park is very extensive. The notable feature about it, is the presence of the Ghandi-Irwin Stadium with the figure of Bharatha Matha in the Middle.

There is a sub-station of Pykara.

The Mill population is prominent and banking facilities are great, since almost all the banks have their branches here.

The P. S. G. Charities Industrial Institute coaches up students in all branches of industry and is considered the best industrial institution in these parts.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE: The Agricultural College and Research Institute is situated about three miles to the west of Coimbatore town. There are two main buildings, one intended solely for teaching purposes, and the other is occupied by various scientific officers who are investigating Agricultural problems, breeding, improved varieties of crops etc.

The college stands in the middle of a farm of about 500 acres. This includes black soil, red soil of both dry and garden land and paddy land irrigated from a tank. Thus the farm includes a great variety of conditions and there are crops of one sort or another on the ground at all times of the year. There is a Dairy fitted with modern appliances attached to the farm, and a herd of dairy cattle. There are blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, a good collection of agricultural machinery and improved types of implements. In addition there is a veterinary hospital where animals from the farm outside are treated for all the ordinary ailments.

It will be seen that the college is thoroughly equipped for teaching everything that a farmer should know. Students are told and shown how everything should be done and what is most important. A great deal of their time is spent in practical classes of the farm, in the dairy, cattle yards, veterinary hospital, workshops etc. It is only in this way that they can understand everything thoroughly.

Farmers who want their sons to help them in the better cultivation of their land and large landholders who intend their sons to take charge of the family property, cannot do better than send them to Agricultural College. There are also openings in the Agricultural Department where some appointments are open to students who have done well in their examinations. It is a growing department and the prospects of the staff are distinctly good. Each year about 48 students are admitted and the total number in residence is about 135. They are of all castes and come from all parts of the Presidency. Candidates who have some connection with the land and interest in farming are preferred. The course lasts for three years and provides a thorough training practical agriculture

on scientific principles and the teaching of the fundamental science allied to agriculture. The college has been affiliated to the Madras University and students take the examination for the Degree of B. Sc. (Ag.) of the University.

AGRICULTURE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE: There is a large experimental station attached to the Agricultural College called the 'Central Farm'. There are also a 'Paddy Breeding Station,' 'Sugar-cane Breeding Station', and a 'Cotton Breeding Station', in the same locality which are in charge of the Paddy specialist the Millet specialist, the Sugar-cane expert respectively. These stations are situated about three miles to the west of Coimbatore. At these places efforts are being made (1) to produce better quality—disease resisting new strains of plants, (2) to conduct experiments on improved methods of Agriculture, and (3) to improve the breeds of livestock.

CENTRAL FARM: The size of the farm is about 400 acres and includes black and red soils, dry and garden lands and also wet lands irrigated from the tank fed by a river channel.

The farm thus affords a great variety of conditions and there are crops of one sort or another on the ground at all times of the year and the farm thus provides ample facilities for the training of students.

In the farm-yard are seen different methods of stalling cattle and conservation of manure.

There is an implement museum which shows a collection of the agricultural implements that could be used with great benefit by the ryots.

There are on view a chaff cutter, a gin, a thresher, a winnower and other agricultural machinery. Several pumping plants of various capacity are found dotted over the farm. There is also a windmill fitted in one of the wells.

Important crops to be seen are cholam, ragi, sugar-cane, paddy, cotton, fodder crops and green manure.

MILLET BREEDING STATION: The Millet breeding station is at work on the food crops of the poor of this presidency. The important millets are cholam, cumbu, Ragi and Tenai. The bulk of the crop is dry, only a part being irrigated. The station is best visited in November and

December, when most of the dry crops occupying the bulk area will be in flower or nearing harvest. In March and in September irrigated ragi crops can be seen. In June, irrigated cholam occupies the field. On every one of the occasions in which a visit is contemplated the ryots can see the varieties of the crops under cultivation, all variations observable in them, the methods of comparing valuable varieties one against the other, the pursuit of knowledge about the build of the millet grown and the inheritance of the various single characters making up the complex called crop.

From November 1930 this district has been placed in charge of the District Agricultural Officer, Coimbatore. The Office is located on the Avanas Road, facing the Police Recruits School gate. There are demonstrators in all the taluqs of the district.

PROPAGANDA: The agricultural practices of this district are divided into wet cultivation, mainly under channel irrigation along the banks of big rivers such as the Bhavani, the Cauvery and the Amaravathi, intensive farming on garden lands under well-irrigation and dry-land farming, a precarious type due to shallow soil and uncertain rainfall. As a result of demonstration work, conditions have very much altered. Seed beds are better manured. As a result of propaganda a general reduction of seed rate has been brought about and of late this improvement has come to be so largely adopted that it is found impossible to keep correct account of the acreage.

Considerable success has been achieved in the introduction of green manure crops which are grown to be ploughed in. It is becoming increasingly difficult to cope with the large demand for green manure seeds both in and outside the district.

A start has been made in this district with the use of Ceded District's drilling implements for sowing and inter-cultivation in the cotton, groundnut, Cholam, and gingelly. This system had gained favour in the Udumalpet Taluq and the ryots are now realising the advantage thereof.

THE MADRAS HERBARIUM: A herbarium is a collection of dried plants, so dried as fully to illustrate their several individual characters.

To know the indigenous flora and have a reference collection plant specimens are near at hand firstly to facilitate the acquirements of a knowledge of this kind and secondly, to help in the solution of allied problems of economic importance that they arise in the future. The Madras Government created a Botanical Department in the year 1885 with a botanist in charge of it. He and his successors with their staff slowly built up a herbarium known as the 'Madras Herbarium'. It now consists of about 80,000 sheets of plant specimens collected from several parts of the presidency. This includes about 5,000 kinds of plants growing in our Presidency alone. New regions are being explored year after year, plant specimens collected and added on to the old collection. Every collection so collected is first dried carefully, then suitably stuck on to a thick piece of paper, poisoned to protect against attacks of insects and moulds classified correctly named, labelled, annotated and placed in its proper place among collections. The herbarium specimens so prepared last for an indefinite period if only properly cared for and be useful as guides to the study of the Science of Botany of a land for a long time.

The importance of such a herbarium collection to a knowledge of the vegetations of a country has been fully recognised

throughout the world and almost every civilised country now maintains at considerable cost a well equipped and properly conducted scientific herbarium.

This herbarium is now located in the Madras Agricultural Research Institute, Lawly Road, Coimbatore. A systematic Botanist is in charge of it. The herbarium remains open from 10-30 a. m. to 4-30 p. m. The agriculturist public and the students interested in the study of Madras plants are requested to pay a visit and increase thereby their knowledge of our native vegetation.

ERODE is on the banks of the river Cauvery. The newly constructed junction is well conceived and it is grand to look at.

GOPICHETTIPALAYAM: It is 23 miles away from Coimbatore. The fertility of the soil is great and rice is extensively cultivated.

BHAVANI nine miles from Erode is very salubrious. Here the tributary river joins Cauvery. It is noted for its carpets.

TIRUPPUR is industrially important. Yarns are produced by the numerous Mills. Of late, Tamil Talkie Producing companies are numerous here and the climate is excellent.

POLLACHI: is an industrial centre. It is rising to trade prominence. A fair is held every week.

NILGIRIS

NILGIRIS is bounded on the north by Mysore, south by Malabar and Coimbatore, east by Coimbatore and west by Malabar.

Area 982 sq. miles.

Population 1,69,000

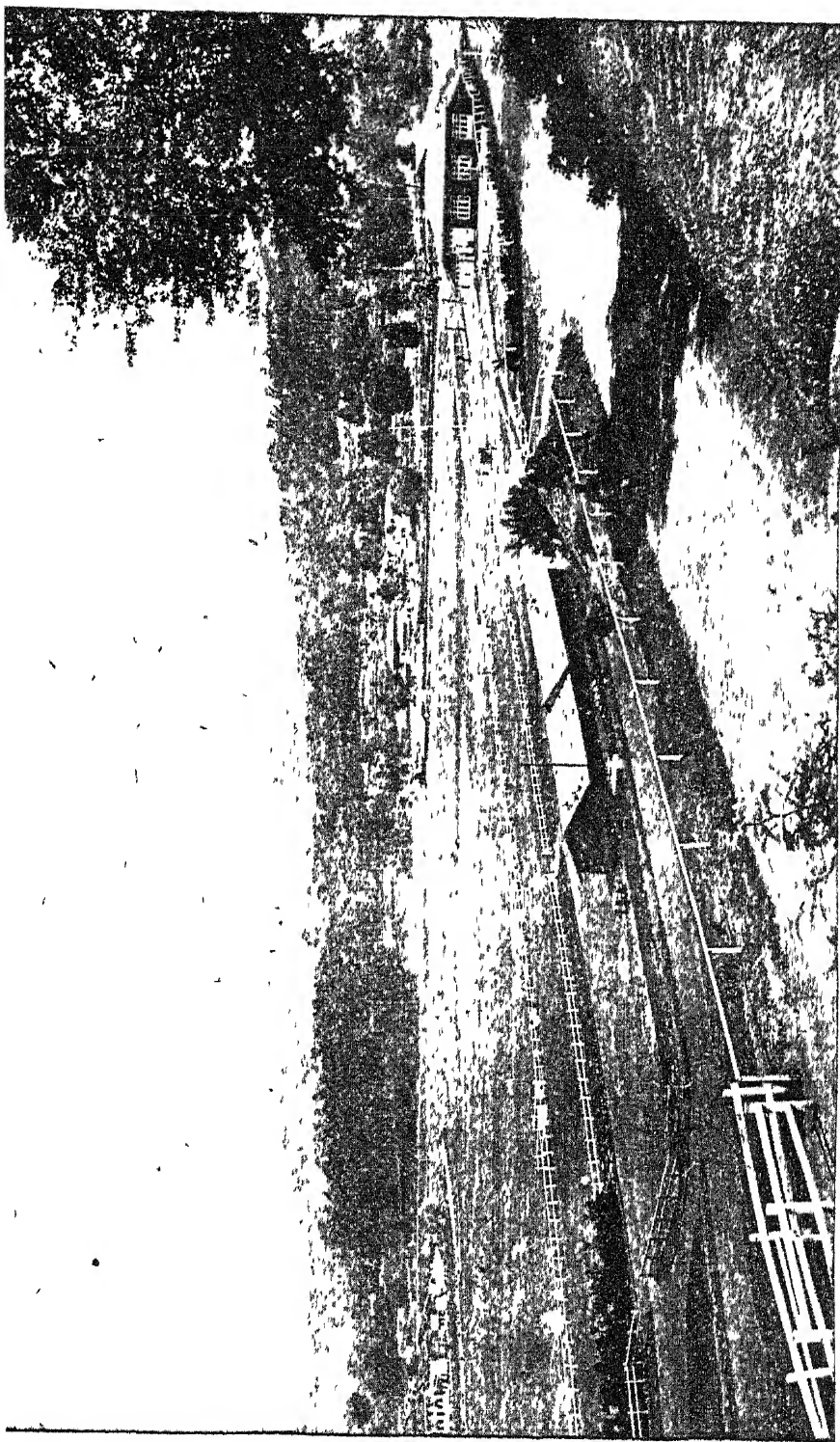
Languages: Toda, Kota, Badaga, Canarese, Tamil and Malayalam.

The splendour of the mountain haunts us like passion. Giddy raptures pervade our being. We seem to go up into a magic land in clouds and we are raised to a seventh heaven of ineffable joy. Waterfalls are numerous. Their showers while travelling recreate us. The highest of the waterfalls Kolakambe is about 400 ft. There is a lake in Ootacamund. Its banks run zig-zag and holiday makers resort to this with great pleasure.

Ooty the queen of hill stations is a veritable paradise on earth. With thrills

of pleasure, we gaze at the sun rising amidst a halo of splendour and when he gently draws away the deep veil of mist from the hills and his beaming rays plough through the snow clad trees, we clap our hands. The whole day is recreative and one seldom gets tired. When the broad sun sinks down in tranquility, the holy time is breathless with adoration. The Angel of night creeps over the western waters on silvery steps and reveals the glory of her starry gems.

Ootacamund is the summer headquarters of the Madras Government. The artificial lake affords a grand scenery. On its southern bank stands the Church of St. Thomas, a Gothic Building. The race course near the railway station is a scene of great activity. It comprises an area of 30 acres. Nearby is the Hobart Park. To the east is the Public Market and Offices are piled up in its vicinity.



A VIEW OF THE RACE-COURSE OOTACAMUND, THE SEAT OF MADRAS GOVT IN SUMMER

Opposite to the Post Office is the Public Library. There are Public Buildings like Assembly Rooms.

On the western extremity is situated the Stone House containing the Council Chamber and Government Offices. There is a public garden where all kinds of trees grown at all climes are found. Very beautiful is the Flower House, that seems to be a venerable assembly of flower representatives of Globe. Above is the Government House. Lovedale is very cold, at its foot is the the Asylum Reservoir. Close by is the Ketty Valley.

Coonoor is much resorted to for its congenial climate. Its scenery is bewitching. It is full of precipitous valleys and when one climbs to Sim's Park he will be struck aghast, at the sight of the savage splendour of undulating valleys whose mysterious deviations defy the lens of a camera. Sim's Park is marvellous for its wealth of sceneries and its rich plantations. The Pasteur Institute is doing distinguished works. It gives relief to those suffering from dog-bites. Three miles from Coonoor is situated the Government Cordite Factory, put in motion by the electricity supplied from the Katary water-falls.

Lambs Rock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Coonoor affords an ideal spot for picnicking. Just two miles off is the Lady Canning Seat, an ideal place for sports. Dolphin's nose is ineffable for its picturesqueness.

The Coonoor Club meets out the social amenities of its members. The Gymkhana Club is recreating. There is an excellent Golf-Club.

Schools are numerous, affording vast educational facilities. The town is brilliantly electrified. The Park throws new avenues of Botanical researches.

Kotagiri was the home of the original European settlers in the Nilgiris. It has a golf-ground. Kotagiri Club is greatly celebrated.

Wellington is the convalescent depot for the British troops. The air is salubrious.

A visit to Nilgiris remains green in our eyes. It is really delightful to see the sunset. The Sun summers in the red West. The dim glow adds dignity and charm to the failing light. The blue dome above shares the orange tint. The sky offers a cameo of colours. Waves of light subtly ripple down the glowing sunset. The

gleaming rays hug the crowns of trees and kiss the tender lips of smiling flowers and clasp the golden globes of fruits in a fond caress. Jolly birds flit about, voicing forth their harmless ecstasy in harmonious madness. The very wind, forgetting its licence, listens to the radiant orb in a true worship of the synthetic beauty and charm. Then the Sun swoons amidst gorgeous clash of giddy sheen.

There are three experimental fruit gardens in the Nilgiris maintained by the agricultural department, viz., the Pomological Station, Coonoor, and the Burliar and Kallar Experimental Fruit Gardens.

THE POMOLOGICAL STATION at Coonoor adjoins Sim's Park and is situated at an elevation of 5,800 feet above sea-level. This station, established in 1920, is about 12 acres in extent and is almost completely planted up with fruit trees of temperate and sub-tropical climates such as apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, persimons, guavas, cherimoyers, loquats, figs, oranges and lemons. The main objects of the station are to grow the different kinds and varieties of fruit trees that are likely to thrive on the hills of South India; to test the different "stocks" and to use the most suitable for grafting purposes; to propagate those varieties and kinds that are most satisfactory and also to distribute them; to carry out experiments in pruning, manuring and cross fertilization.

THE BURLIAR EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT GARDEN is situated on the Coonoor Ghat near the toll-bar of that name and is 2,500 feet above sea-level. The garden is suitable for the cultivation of tropical fruits and spices and contains fine specimens of the mangosteen, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, mango, orange, langsat, litchi and all spice. The Para rubber tree also thrives and one of the oldest rubber trees in India is to be seen in a small subsidiary garden near by. This tree was planted as long ago as 1882.

THE KALLAR EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT GARDEN is situated half a mile up the old Ghat road from its junction with the new Ghat road at the foot of the Coonoor Ghat, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mettupalayam.

The elevation of this garden is 1,400 feet above sea-level. It was opened in 1901 for the experimental cultivation of the Duraid, a fruit much prized in Malaya but owing to the interest then taken in rubber producing plants, was soon planted

with Para Ceara and Castilloa rubber trees which serve a useful purpose as seed bearers and for experiments in tapping. Some years ago most of the rubber was cut out and fruit trees planted. Many of these have already come into bearing, for instance a giant variety of the sapodilla fruits regularly and is being propagated and distributed.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, NANJANAD, was established in 1917. It is situated about half-way between the village of Kuruthukuli and Nanjanad. Easy access by motor to the station is now possible by a road constructed to it. This

road branches off at Andy's corner on the Governor's Shola Road. The distance to the station from Ootacamund is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The station was originally scrub jungle grass land and a portion of it appears to have been cultivated many years ago. The soil is typical of that to be found on the Nilgiris and is therefore somewhat poor. It is all dry land excepting two acres of swamp. The station is exposed to the south-west monsoon, the winds of which usually damage the haulms of the potatoes. The chief crop is potatoes, but koral and samai are grown in rotation and lupins are grown as a green manure crop.

MALABAR

CALICUT is the Head-Quarters of the Malabar District. It is a rich port of call for cargo-steamers and has an extensive coast-line of seven miles. Vasco-de-Gama touched the Malabar coast in 1498.

Calicut to-day is enjoying great commercial importance and her trade is flourishing by leaps and bounds. It is the gate-way of tea exit from the Wyanaad Estates and groundnuts from the Southern districts. There are many Timber Mills, Soap Works, Weaving, Dyeing and Oil Mills.

There are two Second Grade Colleges and many High Schools.

The old Zamorin's Palace, the temple in the Varakkal, the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the old Basel Mission Church are places of great enchantment.

The sea is shallow and the ships anchor about three miles away from the coast.

With a favourable wind the roomy and seaworthy dug-out boat sails the twenty miles to MAHE in a few hours and most interesting it is to arrive off the mouth of the river to see the place which became a French possession in the year 1725. Originally known by its Indian name of Mahe the arrival of a French squadron changed the name of Mahe, for the Commodore hesitating to attack the place, situated as it is on high ground with a shallow river guarding it on the north, accepted the plan of Captain Bertrand Francois Mahe de La Bourdonnais for the troops to be landed in order of battle on a raft of his own design. The troops were landed with dry feet, and as he planned at

the foot of the high ground on the summit of which the French flag flies to this day. Thus was the place stormed and ever afterwards known as Mahe although the fortune of war interrupted French occupation for the period 1761 to 1765.

The English settlement at TELLICHERRY four miles to the north passed through critical and troublous times between 1740 and 1760, but these ended with the surrender of Mahe on the 3rd February 1761 when the French garrison marched into Tellicherry with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, each man with a ball in his mouth; four field places with one mortar and twelve rounds.

The dangers threatening Tellicherry from the attacks of Haidar Ali of Mysore were ended on the 8th January 1782 by the brilliant sortie and subsequent operations of the British forces under Major Abington. Mahe, which had been evacuated, was retaken and the settlement was safe for a time, but it was not until the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 that British supremacy was finally established on the coast.

In August 1780 Haidar was before Tellicherry with 10,000 men, and 30 cannon worked by Europeans, Major Cotgrave, in command, brought to notice Lieut. Peter Campbell who, on the 4th September with 103 sepoy, drove a large party of the enemy into the river and drowned upwards of 300 of them; and on the 14th October this same gallant officer with Lieut. Barry Close (afterwards Major General Sir Barry Close) headed a sally during a rainy night and carried the enemy

works without the loss of a man or a musket. Out of 700 of the enemy 400 were killed, wounded or drowned and the rest swam over to safety. When reading accounts of such deeds of the days when fighting was more or less hand to hand one wonders whether it was we who were very brave or the enemy very much otherwise!

Only two months later, on the 14th December, these very troops mutinied, but were over-awed by the immediate and energetic action of Major Cotgrave. A drumhead court martial sentenced one ring leader to be blown from a gun and two others to receive 1000 lashes each, these sentences being instantly put into execution before the assembled troops. This mutiny as also a number of others of that period, was caused by non-fulfilment of promises repeatedly and publicly pledged to the men in the matter of field allowances and reliefs.

At the time of James Forbes' visit to Tellicherry (1772) the present salubrious hill stations of India were unknown to sojourners in the east, and now we do not speak of Tellicherry as 'the Montpellier of the East' or 'one of the healthiest places in the East', yet it may be said that a short stay there in the months of December and January can be a very pleasant change. The sea bathing is a delight, and the coast scenery is rendered pleasing on account of the rugged sandstone cliffs and rocks which disturb the otherwise placid surface of the sea and make the approaches to the coast dangerous to shipping. There was a notable shipwreck here in 1781 when H. M. S. *Superb*, 74 guns, went on to the rocks off the Fort.

The square laterite fort was built about 1690 in a commanding situation, but the works would not be formidable in the present day. Within the citadel was at one time a house long inhabited by Sterne's Eliza, at that time the wife of William Draper the Company's Factor.

Those days are long past, and the town has greatly increased in size. There is a large bazaar in which pretty well all requirements can be purchased. Motor cars honk through the streets; the railway runs through the one peaceful countryside; and the pathetic contentment of the formerly prosperous villagers has been disturbed by the passenger motor bus while the populace flocks nightly to the

picture palaces. Certainly there are no longer any of the nine kinds of trial by ordeal of the days of James Forbes, and the accused or the litigant has not now to plunge his arm into boiling oil, to lick a red hot hatchet, or to wade across a piece of water swarming with crocodiles; or attempt to prove his innocence by plunging into water to show that after his bath he weighs less with his wet clothes on than before he bathed! but he has to submit to the tedious and expensive delays of the present courts of justice which ruin many litigants even though they gain their case. However, except when religious animosities are aroused by political agitation, his life and property is safe—which is much.

There is a delightful drive of 14 miles to CANNANORE where one can stay in one or other of the hotels by the sea. In earlier days there was a brigade of troops but the garrison is now one regiment of Indian infantry. The present Fort St. Angelo is built on the site of that constructed about 1506 by Francisco D' Almeida, the first 'Viceroy of India' and in the following year there was a notable siege of the place by the Raja of Cannanore in conjunction with the Zamorin of Calicut. To this day is the place pointed out where a miraculous shoal of crabs came forth from the sea to the relief of the garrison which had consumed all possible food, even to the last rat!

Looking northwards along the shore line there can be seen on a clear day the bold eminence of Mount Deli, known and described by Marco Polo in the 13th century, which was the first land sighted from the ships of Vasco de Gama on the 18th May 1498. Except for these items of interest there is nought this side of Mangalore but the sea bathing and the fishing to tempt one to a stay at Cannanore, which is visited by tea planters and others from the Nilgiris and Mysore as affording a change of air and scenery from those pleasant uplands.

One of the charms of the coast scenery is the sight ever before the eyes of the stupendous range of the Western Ghats rising abruptly from the level and cultivated land of Malabar. There in contrast to the glistening backwaters, the verdant rice fields and the waving palms of the thickly

inhabited country are romantic scenes of rocks and evergreen forests animated by beautiful birds and the home of elephant, bison, tiger, and other beasts; and there is no more magnificent sight than that of the sun majestically rising above the summits of those eastern mountains to throw a broad expanse of light over the western sea.

THE GOVERNMENT FISHERIES TRAINING INSTITUTE, CALICUT: 'The Madras Presidency possesses an extensive coastline and the fishing industry on the South and West Coast especially are very productive', says the Villager's calendar. 'Next to agriculture, fisheries is the most important food-producing industry. And as a food-producing industry it is specially valuable for two reasons. In the first place the food produced by this industry is rich in proteid or nitrogenous food material, which should be an essential constituent of our diet, but which is largely absent in cereal food like rice. Secondly, this industry is not directly dependent in the same way as agriculture on the monsoons, the failure of which spells famine to the agriculturist. In a predominantly agricultural country like India it is very useful to have some industries independent of the monsoon rains. In addition to food, fisheries produces various other valuable articles like pearls, chanks, fish oil and fish-guano.

THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT tries to introduce new methods or improve existing ones of capture and utilization of fish. But a Government department cannot make much headway without the enthusiastic co-operation of the people engaged in the industry. Here a serious stumbling block was discovered. The fishermen are educationally a very backward class wedded to all sorts of superstitions and their methods of dealing with fish are very primitive. The spread of education among them was seen to be an essential and antecedent condition for the improvement of the industry. Thus the Madras Fisheries Department was led to take up the task of the education of fishermen.

All educationists recognize that the training given to the child should suit its environment. Hence it is that attempts are being made by the Department of

Education to adapt the ordinary elementary school teaching to suit a rural and agricultural life, the great majority of people in our country being rural and agricultural. But the more the ordinary elementary education becomes biased in favour of agriculture, the more it becomes unsuitable for other communities like fishermen, whose manner of life is vastly different from that of agriculturists. Therefore the Fisheries Department had to take up the work of evolving a system of elementary education that would suit fishing communities. The most serious desideratum was a supply of trained teachers who would be able to carry out the work. The Government Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, was started in 1919 to provide such a supply of specially trained teachers.

THE FISHERIES TRAINING INSTITUTE IS MAINLY A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS. But the teaching of all subjects is heavily biased in favour of fisheries for instance in a subject like Nature Study, emphasis is laid upon the fauna and the flora of the sea and the seashore.

The course is of three years' duration. The students are selected for admission by a committee chiefly composed of non-officials, appointed by the Government. In admitting students preference is shown to members of the fishing communities.

SHELL-GRIT AND POULTRY FARMING: Shell-grit is manufactured by powdering shells of molluscs or shell fish, such as the edible oyster, by machinery, into fragments of suitable size.

Experience has shown that, if a small percentage of shell-grit be added to the food of poultry, they not only thrive well but lay eggs with hard healthy shells.

The two **STAPLE PRODUCTS** are paddy and arecanut. Paddy is a field cultivation and arecanut a garden cultivation.

Every house is generally surrounded by an area of palm garden. But the methods of cultivation are antiquated.

Arecanut cultivation is carried in the following way. Mature fruits are selected from seeds. They are kept in pots and watered for one year. Next year, they are planted and within a year they grow into young plants. Then they are transplanted into the gardens where they have to be grown. They are planted in parallel lines. Some cowdung and ash manure

are put and a watering is given on alternate days in summer. When they grow up into trees, the pit is filled up and a shallow basin round it made just to contain a few gallons of water. They are renewed every year in the beginning of summer. Small channels are cut across the gardens to bring water to the root of every tree. Water-lifts are erected and regular watering begins.

Mat and basket making is the indoor industry of the Cheruma women. They help their husbands in the fields in minor works. Their spare time is employed in industry. These mats and baskets are made of split bamboo. They are rough productions.

CHALISSERI is a centre of areca trade. After being cut and dried they are exported by the agents to the districts of the east.

Cocoanut tree is considered the 'Kalpaha Vriksha' of Malabar. Fish and muddy

water are used as manure. Some use salt for manure. The leaves that fall from the trees in the gardens are used as green manure in the paddy fields and cocoanut gardens. Green manure is not grown.

The outer cover of the cocoanut, its leaves and mango-trunks serve as fuel for the whole village.

Kothacheri, centuries ago, must have formed a part of the famous division of Kutnad, which once covered the whole of Mid-Kerala. The colossal ruins found near the Kutnad hill, the dilapidated temples and the fortress warrant the existence of a flourishing city in this place in the dim past.

GURUVAYUR is renowned for its Sri Krishna's temple, managed by the Zamorin's estate at Calicut. It shot into political eminence due to Mahatmaj's famous fast.

Malabar is growing industrially prominent day by day.

SOUTH KANARA

AREA—4,081 square miles.

LANGUAGES spoken: Canerse, Tulu, Konkani, Malayalam & Hindustani.

TALUQS Mangalore, Udupi, Kasaragod, Puthur, Kundapur and Karkal.

MANGALORE: (Population 66,756). Mangalore or Kodial Bandar is the headquarters of the Collector, Judge, Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar, District Munsiff and District Registrar. There are Post and Telegraph Offices, a Travellers' Bungalow, Hospital and Chuttram. Mangalore is said to have been the seat of one of the four Brahmin Governors appointed in the eighth century, and of a Wodear appointed by Harihara Raja of Vijaynagar in 1336, but in olden days it seems to have been the commercial rather than the political capital of Tuluva or South Kanara. In 1324 it was visited by Ibn Batuta, who stated that there were merchants of Persia and Yemen there at that time, and in 1514 it was described by Barbosa as a very large town, peopled by Moors and Gentoos who shipped rice and pepper. Vasco de Gama blockaded the Mangalore river in 1524, and it was taken by the Portuguese in 1526. Franciscan Friars began to preach in the same year in the town and its neighbourhood. Within a few years the Portuguese made

themselves master of the whole coast and levied tribute from all the ports, the amount contributed by Mangalore being two thousand four hundred loads of rice and one thousand of oil. Although temporarily taken by the Portuguese and partly occupied by them afterwards, the Indian town continued to be held by the Bangar whose family had been recognized as under-lords by the Vijayanagara dynasty. When the Ikkeri dynasty came into power, the position of the Bangar as an ally of the Portuguese was critical and he had to flee to Kasaragod, but he recovered his position when the Ikkeri ruler became friendly with the Portuguese in 1631, and remained in power until the final fall of the family in the time of Haidar. In 1695 the town was burnt by the Arabs in retaliation for the restrictions imposed by the Portuguese on Arab trade. Early in the eighteenth century, the Portuguese were expelled by the Ikkeri or Bednore ruler, but they came to terms in 1714. The fort of Mangalore, which is now in ruins, was built by Basavappa Nayak of the Ikkeri dynasty between 1739 and 1754. In 1760 Mangalore was taken possession of by Hyder immediately after the fall of Bednore, and he at once established naval dockyards

and an arsenal. In 1768 it was captured by an English expedition from Bombay, but abandoned shortly afterwards. It was again captured in 1791, and besieged by Tippu in 1793. After a heroic defence under Colonel Campbell, it surrendered on the 30th January, 1794, and the fort was demolished by order of Tippoo Sultan. The town again came into the hands of the English after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. Since that time the only disturbance has been during the Coorg insurrection in 1837, when the rebels entered the town and burnt the cutcherry. Udipi and Subramanyam, both important places of pilgrimage, are reached from here by motor buses which ply regularly.

JAIN ANTIQUITIES IN SOUTH KANARA: The seats of Jain Antiquities in Kanara are four, viz., Karkal, Venoor, Mudbidri and Guruvankere.

"Upon the outskirts of Karkal rises a rocky hill of generally rounded form, like a basin reversed, its base, rough and bushy, the upper slopes, smooth and steep. Looking up the hill from a distance the enchanted castles of fairy tales come back to mind, for on the top is seen a castle-like wall pierced with a wide arched entrance and a dark gigantic form towering over it waist high. This is one of those colossal statues that are found in this part of the country, statues truly Egyptian in size and unrivalled throughout India as detached works. On the hill top a crenellated quadrangular wall encloses a stone platform 5 feet high, on which rises the stupendous image 45 feet in height. Nude, cut from a single mass of granite, darkened by the monsoons of centuries, the vast statue stands upright with arms hanging straight but not awkwardly drawn the sides, in a posture of somewhat stiff but simple dignity. The hair grows in close crisp curls; the broad fleshy cheeks might make the face seem heavy, were it not for the marked and dignified expression conferred by the calm forward gazing eyes and aquiline nose, somewhat pointed at tip. The forehead is of average size, the lips very full and thick, the upper one long, throwing the chin though full and prominent, into the shade. The arms, which touch the body only at the hips, are remarkably long, the large well-formed hands and fingers reaching to the knees.

The feet each 4 feet 9 inches long, rest on a stand, wrought from the same rock that seems small for the immense size and weight (80 tons) of the statue, a lotus stem springing at each foot is carried up in low relief twice round each leg and arm. Once in sixty years the scattered Jains gather from all quarters and bathe the colossus with cocoanut milk."

The finest temple by far at Karka is the "Chaturmuka," or 'fourfaced edifice' which stands a few furlongs from the Gumta above described. It is built in the form of a Mandapa or hall cruciform in plan with a lofty doorway and columned portico on each of its four quarters and a verandah running all round. The flat roof is constructed of massive granite slabs and is supposed to have once supported some sort of a cupola. The exterior wall and the flat surfaces of the pillars bear complicated carvings. The decorations consist of deities adorned with graceful and intricate arabesque designs, rosettes and stars, leaf and scroll works in endless combination wrought as finely as Chinese ivory works. The friezes and pediments round the pillar are similarly ornamented and frequently a stone in the wall displays either a quaint device, or a hundred pair of snakes inextricably intertwined, or a grotesque head surrounded with fruitage.

MUDBIDRI: Mudbidri is noted as the seat of the finest specimen of Jain architecture in the Chandranath temple built on a branch of the main road leading to Karkal 10 miles away. The entrance is spanned by an elaborately carved gateway behind which stands the usual mana-stambha, or pillar, crowned with a capital and canopied entablature of delegate open stonework ending in a highly enriched flamelike finial. The design of the temple resembles the common Chinese models composed of three storeys, the roofs of which rise over one another in a curious fashion and are covered with flagstones. Copper sheets take the place of the stones on the topmost roof in the present case. The temple is popularly known as the "1,000 columns" temple from the numerous clusters of pillars of an endless variety of shape and design of which the edifice seems to be composed. Entrance to the shrine is forbidden, but presently the ponderous doors are pushed back for the inspection

of the visitor, a light is seen to glimmer in the gloom within and to reveal a life-size polished brass image of Chandranath, the eighth Thirthankara. Mudbidri is 22 miles north-east of Mangalore and lies in the hollow of a rolling plain.

There are four small research stations in KASARAGOD TALUQ of the South Kanara District, started in 1916. One is situated about three miles north of Kasaragod Railway Station on the coast road in Kudlu village. Two stations are at Nileshwar and one at Pilicode near Chervattur, all within two miles from the respective railway stations. There are agricultural officers resident at Kasaragod, Nileshwar and Pilicode stations who will be glad to show visitors round and explain what is being done in each place. There are number of cocoanut seedlings planted in 1918 and 1919 at the three stations bearing nuts. Manurial experiments started at the first two stations have begun to show its effects. The seedlings have established themselves properly and have begun to grow. In South Kanara, it is not the practice to intercultivate cocoanut gardens. They are allowed to get very hard, and the soil moisture is all lost as a consequence and the cocoanuts have to be copiously watered throughout the hot weather; there being no facility for the spread of roots or for their aeration conditions essential for plant growth. A visit to the Kasaragod Research Station must convince anybody of the above facts. On the station one plot is kept uncultivated, while the adjacent ones are repeatedly cultivated. The yield in the former is going down year by year, but the latter are all flourishing.

A BILLARA HOUSEHOLD: The Billara like the Bants of South Kanara hold land to joint families and inheritance is in the female line of descent. The eldest man is the head of all affairs. No dowry is given and all the marriage expenses are met by the head of the family. Cock fighting is their favourite pastime.

RICE is the chief cultivation of the district. Jeerarice is very famous. The Webster market and Bunder are well renowned for rice and dhol. Jaggery production is receiving great stimulus. Jaggery production at the Western Ghats is easier since they are much whiter. But the poor use only palmyra jaggery.

Arecanuts are largely grown in villages. Nuts matured in the tree are much preferred. They are soaked in cow-dung for 2 or 3 days. Then they are planted in a shady spot. After one year they are replanted. They are manured every year and they bear fruit after five or six years and they yield three crops from the fifteenth to fiftieth year abundantly, each tree yielding not less than 1,000 nuts. Red variety is highly priced.

For the cultivation of fine varieties shady spots are preferred. During the rainy season the tender vines are planted. It is a pleasure to see the parallel rows dug at distances of 2 yards. Bamboo poles are placed for the creepers to climb up. Manure and red earth is supplied. Then they yield abundantly.

Big red chillies are selected from the previous year's crop and are preserved in pots covered with a cocoanut shell and entirely sealed with cow-dung and placed on the loft above the fireplace to keep dry.

In April the seeds are taken out of the pots and soaked for about 12 hours and then tightly tied in a piece of wet cloth. They sprout within a week. Then they are sown in rows in ground previously prepared and manured. They are watered till the rainy season. They are transplanted. Urine is poured in twice a week and fish manure, ashes and red earth added once a fortnight. 1½ months later, the bushes bear chillies.

The rope industry is making great progress. Cocoanut oil and soaps are manufactured in various places.

Coffee is largely grown on the Ghats. Peaberry is a superior quality and hence priced high. Groundnuts are fried and eaten for pleasure. Forest produce grow in the ghats, rich in medicinal herbs. Best stones are dug at Pasavu for building purposes.

Mangalore is well suited for tile production. There are iron works at Jeppu and Hampankatte.

There are several fish oils and guano factories. They are sent to the Ghats for manuring purposes. Mangalore is famous for her Glassware potteries. Button is manufactured largely at Puthur and near Coondapur. Acid proof jars are manufactured. Tobacco is extensively cultivated

on the sandy plains near the coast line and beedies and cigars of South Kanara are well reputed.

The seaports are Mangalore, Baidur, Coondapur, Hangarakotta, Maepe and Mukti.

COORG

COORG: The Province of Coorg embracing an area of 1,582 sq. miles occupies the summit of the western ghats. Full of woods and hills it affords a picturesque scenery. The leaping waterfalls haunt our memory like a passion and the giddy raptures abound in the deep valleys. The province is bound on the north by South Kanara and Malabar. Todiamamol is the loftiest peak in the Province. Cauvery is the largest river which rises in the western ghats on the slopes of the Brahmagiri Hill.

MERCARA is the capital of the Province. The climate is temperate and humid and the average rainfall in Mercara is 127 inches.

A WEALTH OF INFORMATION can be mined from Cauvery Purana. Historically Coorg belonged to the Mysore Kingdom in the 9th and 10th centuries, whose capital was Talkad. Cholas conquered them but Hoysalas in the 12th century captured Coorg, which latter on came under the Vizayanagar Empire, in the 14th century. At its disruption, Coorg fell under the sway of petty chiefs called Palayagars who were at logger-heads. In

16th century Viraraja subdued the turbulent chiefs and his descendants ruled Coorg till 1834. The despotism of the last rulers hastened the British to take possession of Coorg but they kept on giving troubles. In 1852 he visited England with his daughter who was baptised there and married to an English Officer. But no trace of them is left to-day and Veeraraja died in 1863. His sons rebelled but they were put down.

The Province is now under the control of the Chief of Coorg in direct subordination to the Government of India.

The chief tenures in Coorg are the Jamma and the Sagu, the former proprietary tenure, and the latter a ryotwari tenure which is the ryot's right in soil is entirely vested in the proprietor. The religion of Coorg proper is Hinduism.

The rivers in Coorg teem with fish of infinite varieties. Birds of all plumage are seen. The stately forest will fill one and all with aching joys. Sandal tree is plentiful. Rice is their staple food crop. The Coorg oranges are famous all over India.

ANDHRA

ANDHRA was the first country to become a great power in Deccan. Andhras were an independent people possessing more than thirty walled towns besides a net-work of of prosperous hamlets. Their capital was Sri Kakulam on the bank of the river Kistna. In the days of Asoka, they were tributary to the Mauryan Empire. With the break up of the Mauryan Empire, the Andhras gained their independence under their King Simuka. Then their sway extended from coast to coast. Magadha was annexed. The Deccan was at the peak of its civilisation when Andhras ruled over it. Monastries sprang up, richly endowed. Magnificent caves were cut.

COLONIAL & COMMERCIAL EXPANSION:

The history of the Commercial and Colonial activities of Andhras reads like a romance. The coast line is extensive, not denuded of forest. The bigger rivers served as highways of commercial and passenger traffic throughout the Andhra Empire. Pliny about 80 A. D. says that ships after leaving the mouth of Godavari sail up to distant places on the river Ganges.

Richly endowed with the supreme gifts of those arteries of communication, the sons of the soil explored the mysteries of the expansive ocean. Tempests did not freeze their enthusiasm to explore all

avenues of colonisation on which wake flowed in commerce and culture. Their trade went up. The diamond mines of Partiyala, the copper mines of Vimukonda, the marble quarries of Palnad and Saltenpalli were extensively explored in those days. Pallavas ploughed the deep seas and sowed their memorable seeds of culture. Andhras migrated even to Pegu. 'Intercourse with the east coast of India' says Mr. Eliot, 'may be assumed as natural and is confirmed by the presence of Sanskrit words in old Talaing records. Analogies have also been traced between the architecture of Pagan and Southern India. The earliest Talaing Alphabet is identical with the Vengi alphabet of the fourth century A. D. In old Prome was found a stupa with a relic chamber 'a veritable wonder-house of archaeological treasures'. In the Hindu art of Ligor may be traced the influence of the art of Ellora and Mahabalipuram in the accentuation of the limbs and charm of rythmical movement.

THANKS TO THE FRENCH SAVANTS the cultural affinities of Indo-china are brought to light. Hindu deities were worshipped in Indo-china, whose architectural skill owes much to the Pallavas. Dr. R. C. Majumdar says, 'the characteristic feature of the Cham Temple with its storeyed roofs of several stages is derived from the Dravidian style which made its appearance in India as early as the seventh century A. D. in the Mamallapuram rathas and the temples of Kanchi and Badami'.

PILGRIMS AND SCHOLARS often visited Ceylon. Structural edifices of the type found in Guntur district are found in Ceylon too and in far off Cambodia. The Island of Pearls and fisheries and precious stones had large commerce with the main land and with the Spice Islands. The Kawi poems of Java and Bali resemble the South Indian artificial poems. Javan architecture is southern in style.

As Mr. K. R. Subramanian remarks 'the colonial expansion of Andhra civilised savage tribes in the Greater India, gave them a new religion, art and literature and created a zest in them for a higher life. For the emigrants, it gave new experiences and brought a wider scope for intellectual and economic activity.

The mother country derived the benefit of over-seas trade and had additional

training ground for her religious teachers. Her literature spread and was added to, by her children abroad. Some of the inscriptions of Indo-china are good literature. They maintain some of the rare literary works of the mainland and are relics of a considerable literary output by the colonials. There was, on the whole, more of movement, activity, enterprise and initiative under the favourable conditions of a busy commercial and colonial life'.

Throughout the Andhra country there are remains of Buddhist monuments. From Salihundam in the North to China, Ganjam in the south, from Gooty in the west to Bhattiprolu in the east, the Andhra soil was trodden by self-less monks and nuns from centuries before Christ. While some ancient monuments have been destroyed by brick quarriers, there are still unexcavated mounds awaiting the magic touch of the archaeologist which, on being opened in due course, may add to the historical details.

TELUGU LITERATURE; Rightly the melodies and flowing sweetness of Telugu diction have won the distinction of being called 'the Italian of the East'. The early works of the language are extinct.

It is told that Ravana, Kanva, Brahmaspathi and others wrote grammatical works in Telugu. It is an accepted fact that Andhras have existed from the time of the Brahmanas. They owned a mighty empire with Patna as its capital. For full five centuries they ruled the destinies of men and the glorious descriptions of Chinese travellers throw a flood of light on their stupendous civilisation.

Telugu poetry must have existed prior to the ninth century. The ballads sung by the agricultural labourers are amongst the earliest compositions.

The history of Telugu literature dates from Nannaya Bhatta's famous translation of the Sanskrit Mahabharatham, under the patronage of Rajaraja Narendra. Two centuries later, Tikkana Somayajulu wrote the remaining fifteen Parvas of the famous epic.

The Dwipada metre flourished in the reign of Pratapa Rudra Maharaja.

Though the Telugu literature between 1,000 A. D. and 1,400 A. D. closely

followed the sanskrit literature and is styled the Puranic epoch, it is remarkable for the poetic genius and the spirit of independence of the virile Telugu race, revealed in some works produced during their period'.

THE VIJAYANAGARKINGS patronised the sweet Telugu literature. Pillalmani Pina Virabhadhrudus'jaimini Bharatam is highly melodious and sweet.

PRABANDHA form of literature became more popular.

Krishna Deva Raya's Amukta Malyada is a 'Mirror of Nature' and its melodious diction abounds with rare and delicious idioms. Allasani Peddanna was the most prominent poet of this age. His famous Manucharitha brought in a dynamic change in the tone of Telugu literature and he was awarded a title of Andhra Kavita Pitamaha.

Pingali Saranna and Ramaraja Bhushana attained invincible fame in the Telugu literary world. With the advent of the former the Telugu literature attained the high water-mark of its quality. Bammara Potanna translated the Bagavatham where in full many a gleaming gem of devotional splendour lies scattered in profusion.

Tanjore kings and Madura Nayaks patronised Telugu. The Christian missionaries adopted the Telugu media in their spread of religion. Mr. Charles Phillip Brown's works inaugurated the modern era of Telugu Literature. Paravastu Chinnaya Suri is the father of Modern Telugu Prose.

Magazines have sprung up. Their services to the literature is invincible. Saraswathi and Manuvani are among the leading Telugu journals.

Mr. Panuganti Lakshminarasimha Row Pantulu, a poet enjoying the patronage of the Raja of Pithapuram, has rendered yeomen service to the Telugu Dramatic Literature.

The first stages of the novel writing in Telugu Literature are marked by the Chintamani Prose Novels and Mr. Viresalingam's novels.

The activities of the literary men in the present age are varied and their writings are keeping ablaze the venerable brilliance of Telugu Literature's invincible mellifluity.

GANJAM: The district is on the eastern coast of the peninsula. Since it is situated

by the sea the air is too salubrious but Ganjam town proper is unhealthy to live in. Malaria is prevalent here. Canals are numerous belonging to the "Ganjam Minor River System."

Paddy is extensively cultivated and it is a pleasure to see the undulating fields, robed in the glistening apparels of gorgeous fertility.

BERHAMPUR is the headquarters of the district. The surrounding country is very picturesque, shot with a tissue of flowing streams and leaping rills that feed the sustaining corn. Silks of finer varieties are produced at Berhampur. Sugar is produced on a large scale. Sea water is converted into available salt very efficiently and skilfully.

Excellent oranges are grown on the hill sides of Ramgiri. At Aska there is a Government factory for Sugar production. Baruva Calingapatam and Gopalapuram are among the chief ports. Mukhalingam is one of the places of pilgrimage.

CHICACOLE is famous for its fine muslins and durable checks woven in the locality. The festival of Dolotsava at Srikurmanu attracts thousands from the neighbouring places.

VIZAGAPATAM:

Area	4,568 Sq. miles.
Population	2,231,874
Rainfall	40 inches.

Vizag is an old sea port town on the Coromandel Coast. The growing importance of the port has shot it into prominence. The newly constructed harbour is equipped with modern shipping facilities. It is the natural gateway to vast area of undeveloped country.

WALTAIR is the headquarters of the Vizagapatam district. It is the distinguished seat of the Andhra University.

VIZIANAGARAM affords the visitor to take a peep into the life of the inhabitants of the district. The heat is intense though the town is not far from the mountain and the sea.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram is really a landed magnate. His Palace beckons a visit and the sight of the armoury reveals to us the grim warring incidents of the past. There is Maharaja's college here.

Not far from Simmachalam, the temple of Varahanarasimhaswami built five centuries ago, is situated amidst enchanting

landscape. Gardens ringing with the melodious tunes of the cascades running through them, surround the shrine. The panoramic view of the neighbouring places is exquisite. Pilgrims flock to the temple in thousands.

BOBBILI is a corruption of the Pedda Puli or great tiger. It is a town in the Vizag district and the residence of the Maharaja of Bobbili. In 1900 the title of Maharaja was conferred on him. The town is historically eminent for it was attacked on the fort by the French under Bussy. The inhabitants of the fort were set fire to, in order to escape from falling into the hands of the enemies. An obelisk erected by the Maharaja commemorates the tragedy. The Victoria Market, Victoria Memorial Hall, a Gosha Hospital are places of importance.

GODAVARI:

Area	2,500 sq. miles.
Population	3,142,197
Rainfall	40 inches.
Languages spoken	Telugu, Hindustani and Yerikala.

The fertility of the district is proverbial. The climate is very genial. Paddy is the principal crop.

COCANADA with a population of 69,952 people is the chief port for exporting rice from Madras Presidency. Merchandise are shipped to far off destinations like Mauritius, Coromandel and Malabar. A Port Trust manages the port. The town is situated on a sandy plain on the Godavari delta. In the Coromandel coast this port is the most important. The college is conducted on very efficient lines.

RAJAHMUNDRY is the second important town. The fecundity of the soil is unsurpassable. A Paper Mill is here. The museum is very good. The public garden is beautiful. The trade of the town is too prosperous.

SAMALKOTA owns a sugar refinery and distillery and a Government experimental Agricultural farm.

Peddapuram and Pithapuram are towns of great importance. Peddapuram silk is very famous.

KISTNA:

Population	1,253,887
Rainfall	37 inches.

Rich agricultural crops are produced. Cotton is the main crop. There is a jute

Mill, one Sugar factory and numerous rice mills. Tanning is done at Ellore.

BEZWADA has a population of 60,427. It was once the seat of the Andhra University.

Lying on the left bank of Kistna river Bezwada enjoyed the doubtful privilege and honour of being a halting place for marching armies. The stone hills make Bezwada a furnace in the summer. The Grand Anicut and the span of the telegraph wires are two triumphs of engineering skill. The dam feeds the great canals that turn barren tracts into a granary for South India.

ELLORE with a population of 35,000 is situated on the border of the Kolar Lake. Carpets of deliciously attractive designs are manufactured here and they have a great foreign demand. There is a Jute mill in the town. The town is connected with Godavari and Kistna rivers by canal.

MASULIPATAM is the headquarters of the Kistna district. It has a population of 56,928. Its port has maritime importance.

There is a tanning factory in the town. The carpets produced here excited the admiration of Londoners but due to lack of encouragement it is left to die neglected.

PALAKOLU is the chief mart on the western delta.

GUNTUR:

Area	5,735 sq. miles
Population	2,037,131
Languages spoken :	Telugu and Hindustani.
Rainfall	34 inches.

Guntur is a big town. It has a population of 65,179.

The Commamur, the Bank and the Nisampatam are the three great irrigation channels that fertilise the district. These channels are also used for navigation purposes. Adjoining the Buckingham Canal the Commamur canal facilitates the free flow of communications between Madras and Bezwada. The industries are flourishing rapidly. There is a Jute Mill. Tobacco Industry is assuming greater prominence.

MANGALAGIRI is a hilly station. During the full-moon of March thousands of people flock here to attend the annual fair.

ONGOLE contains an Industrial Institute where aluminium work and boot and shoe-making are taught.

NARASARAO PET is renowned for its large scale production of iron camp furniture.

NELLORE.

Area	7,973 sq. miles
Population	1,486,860
Rainfall	36 inches.

The vast tract of low land stretching from the base of the Eastern Ghats to the sea, the tireless waves howling over the endless coast line, which is uniformly sandy and suffusing salt sterility over the fields. The soil is not fertile naturally. The chief rivers of the district are the Pennar and the Swarnamukhi that flows eastward.

The Island of SRIHARIKOTA dividing the lake of Pulicat is one of the outstanding natural features.

The once famous mica industry is declining. The discovery of copper, attracting vast European capital did not bear fruit. Enterprises have tragically failed. Mica is mined at Kanigiri which is celebrated for its razors, scissors etc.

VENKATAGIRI is one of the biggest town in the district, with a population of 15,372.

CHITTOOR: The town of Chittoor is very healthy. It is a military station. There is a Government High School. The citizens go to the neighbouring hills for evening recreation.

The lake irrigation is prominent. In the hills Cheetahs are numerous and it affords a fair hunting ground. Chittoor mangoes find a very wide market.

Chittoor is the headquarters of the district. Haidar Ali died on the 7th December 1782 at Narsinghrayanpet near Chittoor, where a monument marks the spot. A fine view of the town can be had from Cases' Folly, one of the neighbouring hills.

TIRUPATI: The shrine of Sri Venkatesa at Tirupati has a unique history and position. It marks the traditional boundary between the Tamil and Andhra countries. The deity has enchanted the hearts of millions for centuries. No other temple attracts such vast multitudes as at Tirupati. It is one of the richest temples in India. Even Buddhists are attracted.

Above the peaks of holiness, in godly realms of angel-breathing air, the snow clad peaks flare in crystal radiance like winged stars in silken skies. Saints galore

in the sanctuary of forests ever read the changing tale of sailing Love.

CUDDAPAH: Area	5,918 sq. miles.
Population	949,982
Languages spoken:	Telugu and Hindustani.

The atmosphere of the whole district is charged with unbearable heat and Cuddapah is the hottest of the towns and malaria is very prevalent here. Cuddapah slabs are celebrated.

Raw cotton is vastly exported.

JAMMALMADUGU is a very busy centre of trade. The hand-loom is used extensively. The turbans produced here are sold like hot cakes in the north. The ghee is well renowned. Fine lace bordered clothes are manufactured in Pullampet.

MADANAPALLE is situated amidst luxurious settings of nature. The Madanapalle College is attracting many students from all parts of the Presidency. This beautiful place is very healthy and there is a sanatorium for Tuberculosis patients.

KURNOOL: Area	7,580 sq. miles.
Population	1,025,372
Languages spoken:	Telugu and Hindustani.

Kurnool district is separated from the Nizam's dominions and the Kistna District by the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna.

Kurnool was for a long time the seat of a Muhammadan court. Hence there is a vast Muslim population in the town. The water supply is very good and the town stands on a rocky spur of land at the junction of the rivers Hindri and Tungabhadra.

NANDAYAL is celebrated for its lacquer work. There is also a branch of the Buckingham Carnatic Mills.

The Koveru inside the beautiful temple at Mahanandi situated in the midst of the forest, attracts thousands of pilgrims every year from all parts of India.

It is miraculous to note that a beautiful spring, originating at a place, a few miles from Mahanandi, comes flowing beneath the hills and pours its contents through the mouth of the sacred Bull. It accounts for the name of the Nandayal.

The Saraswathi festival at SRISAILAM is attended by thousands of devotees. Slate industry is flourishing in the Markapur Taluq.

Cholam, cumbu, areca, and paddy form main food crops and cotton castor and tobacco are the important industrial crops.

BELLARY: Area 6,136 sq. miles

Population 970,145

Rainfall 24 inches

Languages spoken: Telugu, Canarese and Hindustani.

Lying on the slope of the Deccan Plateau and the land trending towards the north east, the district of Bellary is the headquarters and has a population of 970,145 souls. It is a military station.

Cotton is the only industrial crop. At Hospet sugar cane is extensively grown. It is also famous for its brass wares. Hospet's market street is long and beautiful to see. There is a tannery here.

Cotton ginning factories are scattered all over the district. There are above five manganese Mines in the District. The country round Bellary is rich in black cotton. Silk is obtained abundantly from the Cocoons.

ADONI with a population of 36,635 is a chief cotton exporting centre. The coloured cotton rugs manufactured here are in great demand all over the district.

Royadurg is famous for its silk fabrics.

Porto Novo is an important port of the district.

HAMPI is a small village in the Bellary district, which has given the name of the Hampi ruins to the magnificent remains of the city of Vijayanagar, the former capital of the Vijayanagar dynasty, which cover about nine square miles.

The distance between Kamalapur and Hampi has been described as 'virtually a vast open-air museum of Hindu monuments, in the Dravidian style of architecture.'

Outside the citadel there are a number of important structures in ruins, within the citadel remains of Palaces, Parlours, Temples and other structures exist still in great numbers.

The remarkable building is the King's or Ladies Bath. It has a reservoir with injured fountains. The corridor has an arched ceiling richly carved with flowers. North of these is the Throne. West of it is an underground labyrinth, used probably as a summer resort. Nearby is the beautiful temple of Ramachandraswami. The gigantic image of Narasimha Avatar is arresting.

The temple of Krishnaswami is picturesquely vast. Monkeys are numerous.

The great temple of Hampi, sacred to Shiva, is gigantic, nearly 165 feet high.

It is a pleasure to spend the time in the solitude of these splendid ruins, breathing the glories of a remote past.

ANANTAPUR:

Area 6,722 sq. miles

Rainfall 22.6 inches

Anantapur has a population of 15,099. The climate is subject to draughts and the agricultural conditions are a little precarious. But Hindipur has a cool atmosphere about it.

There are a number of roads in the district but the bridges are not properly constructed. The people depend more on agriculture than on industrial pursuits. But village industries are rare.

DHARMAVARAM is an industrial centre,

The quality of silk sarees produced here is superior. There is also an oil mill.

Hindipur is noted for its Jaggery and piece goods. The Guntakal is a Municipality.

STATES IN SOUTHERN INDIA

HYDERABAD

THE Hyderabad State covers 82,000 square miles, with a population of 14,436,148. It is the largest state in India. The title of 'Exalted Highness' was conferred upon the Nizam in 1918.

The State has its own coinage. The Hyderabad City stands on the south bank of the Musi River, with a population of 466,894 people. It is the fourth largest city in India. Muhammad Kuli Kutb Sha,

the fifth Kutb Shahi King of Golconda founded the city in 1589.

Aurengzeb took Golconda in 1687. The first Nizam Asaf Jah defeated the Moghul Governor in 1724 and fixed his residence here as an independent sovereign since 1724.

The city is renowned for its warlike and varied population. Textile factories,

Carpets, Velvets and red earthen-ware are widely manufactured.

The city is trapezoid in shape with its remarkable buildings and picturesque bazaars.

To the west of the AFZAL GANJ Gate is the High Court. Opposite to these are river gardens and the Osmania General Hospital. The Afzalganj Masjid is nearby with four lofty minarets. On the other side is the Victoria Zenana Hospital.

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY is named after the Nizam. It employs the Urdu language as the medium of instruction.

The Pathargi Lat or the Stone Causeway runs through the City. At the junction of four roads is the stately rectangular building Char Minar, 186 feet high. It is the crowning achievement of the Kutb Shahi period.

Simple but vigorous in execution are the four arches 50 feet high across the streets.

The MECCA MASJID is a grand sombre building. Graves of all the Nizams are here.

JAMI MASJID is the oldest mosque in Hyderabad.

Resembling the Shahi's Palace at Teharen the CHANMAHAL PALACE lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Residency. The Zenana is here. The PALACE of the late SIR SALAR JANG is well worth a visit.

The RESIDENCY stands in the suburb of Chadarghat. Within the Residency Bazaar is the Pestonje Kothi a large building erected on a high stone basement by the famous Parsi Bankers, Pestonji & Co. Close to it is the Imperial Bank of India. Not far from the Bank is the remarkable tomb of William Palmer. Nearby is the Nizam's College, commanding an extensive view.

The FALAKNUMA Palace of his Highness stands on a terrace. The beautiful vestibule, the walls of which are splendidly adorned, is fitted with marble seats, surrounding a marble fountain. The reception room, the Ball room and other apartments are lavishly decorated. A wing has been built as a Museum of Indian Industries.

The MIR ALAM'S TANK, a lake 8 miles round, has picturesque coves and windings.

In the NAMPALI PUBLIC GARDENS are an Archaeological Museum of tremen-

dous interest, a Managerie and an Industrial Exhibition.

THE TOMB OF MR. RAYMOND is in Sarur Nagar, 'a Pleasure Town' consisting of an obelisk of grey stone, 25 feet high. It commemorates the gallant death of that Frenchman. The view from the summit of the platform is superb. On the anniversary of his death the platform is illuminated and a large fair is held.

GOLCONDA was the capital of the Kutb shahi kingdom. Its fort was built of solid blocks of granite. It was besieged by Aurengzeb while Viceroy of the Deccan, in treacherous concert with the Minister, Mirjumla. The gates are massive in their structure. Inside the fort is the Nam Mahal a lofty granite structure said to have used as Music Gallery. There are also remains of the Armoury and the Zenana Palaces.

A traveller is led through the various gateways and under many picturesque ruined defences, to the summit of the citadel, on which are the remains of a lofty palace, the two-storeyed Baradari, affording a splendid view of all the country round on the roof is a stone throne. The upper storey has a spacious hall with wide rooms and a large Court yard in front.

The general plan of the tomb at Golconda is a dome standing upon a square base which is surrounded by an arcade of pointed arches. The arcade is single-storeyed in the case of smaller tombs; in the larger tombs it is doubled. It rests upon a raised quadrangular terrace of cut stone, which is ascended by four flights of steps. The prevailing colour is white, in some cases picked out with green. Each large tomb has its mosque. The interiors are laid out with intersecting arches of great variety. Flights of stairs lead to the unbalconied galleries above and to the graves contained in the arches and alcoved basements.

The return from GOLCONDA TO HYDERABAD is thrilling. On all sides are found masses of granite, gneiss, and low hills, taking most fantastic shapes and some times appearing as subsidiary forts erected by human labour. The popular legend as regards this strange phenomenon is that the Creator after finishing the construction of the world threw away the surplus material here.

The diamonds of Golconda are world renowned.



LT. GENL. HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS ASAF JAH,
MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL MAMALIK,
NIZAM-UL-MULK, NIZAM-UD-DAULA, NAWAB SIR
MIR USMAN ALIKHAN BAHADUR,
FATEH JUNG, G C S I, G B E, G C B.,
RULER OF HYDERABAD & BERAR,
ENTITLED TO A SALUTE OF 21 GUNS.

SECUNDERABAD is named after the Nizam Sikandar Jah. It is one of the largest British cantonments in India covering 19 square miles and standing 1830 feet above sea-level and it is the headquarters of an Infantry Brigade.

The view across HUSAIN SAGAR, a lovely lake about 11 miles in circumference, is very picturesque. There is a boat club in Secunderabad. The Saifabad Palace is now used for the Mint and other public offices. The brigade parade ground is a beautiful stretch of land. There are several superb buildings in the cantonment like King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, the United Service Club etc.

BHANGIR is an important commercial centre. It is celebrated for its pottery. It is situated at the foot of a fortified rock on which are the ruins of a palace.

KAZIPET contains a remarkable temple. Though ruined by an earth-quake, it deserves a visit; it is dedicated to Rudra.

At PALAMPET are temples which have been described as 'the brightest stars in the galaxy of mediaeval Deccan temples'. The Hindu fort city of Warangal was the ancient capital of Ganapati dynasty. The Kirthi stambas are grand.

The COAL MINES of the Deccan Mining Company is near Dormakal Junction station.

On the South Bank of the river Godavari is the renowned temple of BHADRACHALAM. Rama is said to have crossed the Godavari near this spot on his journey to Lanka, and his horse is even to-day shown to the Hindus, flocking here in thousands. The wealth of the temple is ineffable.

CHITTAPUR, 10 miles from Wadi Junction, is a great silk manufacturing centre. About a mile south is a deserted town with ruined temples dating from 1050 A. D. In one of the temples is a life size bull cut out of a solid block of basalt.

HYDERABAD STATE is an extensive plateau. The northern portion of the soil of which is black produces cotton wheat, and the southern portion produces rice generally. Tanks are numerous. The northern portion is more fertile, covered with luxuriant vegetation.

The Godavari, the Kistna and the Penganga irrigate the state. Diamonds, Gold and Coal are the chief minerals found in the State.

Oranges are extensively grown in and around Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Parbhani and Niramal. Mangoes are plentiful. At Doulatbad grapes are grown.

The house mart is extensive.

Cotton weaving industry is prevalent in all taluqs. Bijapur is famous for brocades of silver and gold on silk.

The ginning and pressing factories are numerous. There are about five spinning and weaving mills at Hyderabad. Tanneries and flour mills are plentiful.

Among the commercially predominant places are Nanded, Hingoli, Surapur, Kopal, Lattur, Idlabad, Karkheli, Khammapet, Seran, Shahabad and Siddipet.

The chief channels of trade are the G. I. P. Railway, Madras and East Coast Railway in the South and East the Nizams' Railway and the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway going to Nanmad from the Capital.

BANGANAPALLE

THE independent and ancient Native State of Banganapalle to-day occupies a prominent place among the territorial divisions of the Indian Empire. The progressive lines of its administration, its industrial regeneration, the close, benign and personal touch of His Highness the Nawab with all the departments of the State have shot the state to a steep eminence.

The area of the Banganapalle state is 275 square miles, situated in the Kurnool

District to the east of the Erramalai Hills and is 800 feet above the sea-level.

The History of Banganapalle State dates back to 1769 when its rulers played a dominating role in the political fortunes of the Deccan. Their invincible services to the Moghul Emperor earned for them the coveted Jagir of Banganapalle with administrative powers, which has continued by the Nawabs in succession, the law of primogeniture being the succession of the heir apparent to the ruling Nawab.

Nawab Mir Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur has carved his name in memorable letters in the hearts of all people by his ennobling character and amiable behaviour. All avenues of industrial expansion have been generally explored.

EDUCATION has made rapid progress. The masses are taking genuine interest in the Schools.

Primary Education is very popular. In primary and secondary classes, the state imparts free education. London Missionary authorities have opened aided schools in several villages of the State. The mineral wealth is abundant. Diamond and Calcite deposits are plentiful and licences are given to exploit to the full.

THE STATE COURTS are mostly of the type of British Indian Courts. The Civil Court is presided over by the Sub-judge with unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction.

THE DEWAN, apart from his general supervision and effective control over all the departments exercises the powers of a District Judge on the Civil side and those of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge on the Criminal side. The Chief Court in the State is the Huzur Court, presided

over by His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur.

THE POLICE FORCE is doing efficient work. The fall of crime speaks well of the activity of the force in the preventive field. The discipline in the State Jail is exemplary. The prisoners turn out useful work in the jail garden, in the State weaving factory and in the arts in which some of the criminals are proficient. There is a well equipped Hospital at Banganapalle.

The main occupation of the people consisting of 39,239 in the last census, is agriculture. The approximate revenue of the State is about Rs. 4/- lakhs a year.

The State possesses forests on the slopes of the Erramalais and the Nallakonda Hills covering about 90 square miles. Fruit cultivation is attended to.

Silk and lac industries are flourishing in the State. Since 1913, Carpet making was added to the existing industries.

The state is governed on very sound principles. By his marvellous character, his ardent love of his subjects, the Nawab sets up an illustrious example to many an Indian Prince.

SANDUR

SANDUR is a native State situated in Deccan, near Bellary. Its area is 165 square miles. Surrounded by a chain of hills, the valley is elliptical in shape, tending towards the south-east. There are three principal natural gateways in the north. Manganese and iron ores are excavated. The prevailing soil of the valley is fairly shot with patches of cotton soil. Beds of lava featurise the ascent to the Shree Kumaraswami pagoda and the Ramandrug plateau and the salubrious climate and the beautiful natural settings have made it a sanatorium. The population of the State is 13,583 in 1931. One fifth of the population are Muslims. The prevalent language is Kanarese. Coarse wollen blankets form the chief article of trade.

The Ruling House of Sandur comes from the Family of the Ghorpades. It is one of the ancient venerable Maratha families of the country. Raja Siddoji Rao Ghorpade made a great acquisition by

obtaining the possession of Sandur. His eldest son, Raja Morar Rao, extended the kingdom for beyond the present territorial limits of the State. He built an impregnable fort at Gooty. Decades slid by. It was only during the reign of Raja Shiva Shanmakha Rao, the proper style of address of the Ruler as 'Raja' was acknowledged by the Government of India. In 1923 the State was placed into direct line of descendency. Raja Srimant Yeswanath Rao Anna Saheb ascended the throne in 1928.

The Ruler of Sandur is the fount of all authority. The Dewan is the executive head of the administration. The executive Council called the "Huzur Darbar" assists the Ruler. The Ruler was pleased to constitute a 'State Council,' by his proclamation dated 20th April 1931, wherein the people are given opportunities to ventilate their views.

All Municipal functions are in charge of Sanitary Committees.



HIS HIGHNESS
RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANT RAO
HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAHMADAR,
SENAPATHI
RULER OF SANDUR

The State pays no tribute to the Crown nor is it liable to any other pecuniary demand. It continues to be in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States at Trivandrum.

All Legislative measures originate in the State Council which is a deliberative, consultative and advisory body. The enactments recommended by the Council become Law only after they are ratified by the Ruler.

Since the assumption of the reins of administration in his hands the Raja thoroughly overhauled the Judicial Department in the State. Two courts are established to administer Criminal Justice. A Sub-Judge and a District Judge administer Civil Justice. There is also the Chief Court.

The most magnanimous of his actions is the proclamation issued on 18th November, 1932 removing the ban of Untouchability.

The Police force is very efficient. There is a prison at the Head Quarters.

Education is imparted in the Vernacular-Kanarese. Co-education is permitted. The grand feature is the net-work of village schools throughout the State. Special attention is paid to Physical training and games. The London Mission maintains a Girls School. There is one Darbar Secretariat Library.

Agricultural revenue forms a stable item of Revenue of the public revenue. The people are fond of Agricultural pursuits and Cholan is the main food crop. Of late groundnut cultivation is assuming prominence. As in other parts, the agrarian prospect, 'is a gamble in rain'.

There is an Agricultural Bank in the State. The wealth of forestry is great.

Forests cover an area of 122 sq. miles. Sandals is classed the aristocrat of the forest trees. It forms the main source of revenue from the forests. Steps are taken towards the afforestation of sandal trees. There is a sporadic growth of teak in the forests.

The Government Treasury is in charge of the Comptroller. The General Secretary to the Government is the Treasury Officer.

The Government maintains one Allopathic Dispensary.

Water supply is laudable. The General Sandur Mining Company exported 91,570 tons of ore in 1934.

The advent of the Railway and Telegraph have bridged distances and Sandur to-day has grown to special prominence. The ryot's wants are ministered to by the Agricultural Bank.

PLACES OF INTEREST: Sri Kartikswami Temple is a celebrated place of pilgrimage and people come here from all parts of India.

Ramandrug Hill station is suitable for health resort. This plateau, 3,150 ft. above sea level commands a pleasing view abounding in natural beauties. It was a sanatorium for the British Troops at Bellary from 1855 to 1924. Since 1931, no stone is left unturned to popularise to make this a regular Hill Resort.

One of the biggest plateaus in the State is Kammatheruvu plateau. It is the headquarters of the General Sandur Mining Company which has taken on lease the blocks containing manganese. It is a grand sight to see the ore carried away to the Railway Station on the plain below.

MYSORE

THIS is a native state in the form of a rocky triangle about the middle of South India. It is a table-land lying on the angle formed by the converging of the eastern and western ghats at Nilgiris. "On the west it is from thirty to thirty-five miles distant from the Arabian Sea, except in one place where it is just ten miles. On the east it is 120 miles from the Bay of Bengal. The southern

extremity is 250 miles from Cape Comorin. The country has an area of 29,305 sq. miles which is about the same as that of Canada. The greatest length north to south is 230 miles and east to the west about 290. It is surrounded by the districts of the Madras Presidency on all sides except the west, which is bounded by the Bombay Presidency and Coorg. The State is about 2,000 feet above sea-level in

the north and south. But in the centre it is nearly 3,000 feet. The country is everywhere undulating, much broken up by lines of rocky hills or by deep ravines. It is from north to south intersected by chains of Hills'.

Isolated peaks of massive rock called 'Drugs' form a prominent feature of the country, while chains of hills running chiefly north and south divide the tableland into numerous valleys. Most of the rivers run into the Bay of Bengal. None of them is navigable.

Mineral wealth is great. In Kolar, black garnet and tremolite occur. Gold has long been found in the alluvial soil in the Kolar district. Steatite and postone, magnesite and mica are also found. Iron ore is common.

'The average rainfall in Mysore ranges from over 300 inches on the coast of the western ghats to so low as 17 inches in parts of Chitaldrug in the north, the general average for the greater portion of the state being 25 to 40 inches, per annum.'

Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal sweep over Mysore. The tree growth is magnificent. Mysore and Bangalore districts grow most of the ragi, produced in the State. The wealth of the animal kingdom is marvellous. The feathered tribes are beautiful.

HISTORY OF MYSORE : 'The ancient history of Mysore is both varied and interesting. It is generally believed that Sri Rama went across the Mysore country on his journey to and from Lanka.

THE JATINGA : Rameswara hill in Molakalamuru Taluq is said to have been the place where Jatayu was killed. Kuntridevi is said to have built a temple in the Chickaballapur Taluq, and the five Pandavas installed five Lingas in Belagami in Shikarpur Taluq.

In the early historic period we find Chandragupta Maurya, the great Jain Emperor, and his spiritual Guru Sri Bhadrabahu migrating to the south and settling at Sravana Belgola in Mysore. It is said that Chandragupta became an ascetic and died on Chandragiri after a penance of 12 years. A beautiful temple of rare workmanship on that hill is called after him. The earliest undoubted inscriptions in Mysore are the edicts of Asoka, the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, in the

Molakalamuru Taluq, belonging to the first half of the third century B. C. The Nandas, the Satavahanas, the Kadambas, the Gangas, the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Rashtrakutas, the Nolambas and the Chalukyas were the rulers of Mysore in succession. In 1116 the Cholas were expelled by the Hoysalas who held sway till the middle of the fourteenth century. The Mussalman invasions and the rise of Vijayanagar put an end to the Hoysala dynasty. But it may be said that the Hoysala Empire is continued to-day in the Empire of Vijayanagar and the State of Mysore.

The progenitors of the existing royal family were two Yadava Princes. Vijaya and Krishna, from Dwaraka, who when they came to the Karnata country in the 14th century, saw the beauty of the land and being pleased with it settled in Mahishapura (Mysore). Vijaya saved a distressed maiden, the daughter of the Wodeyar or chief of Hadava, from a forced marriage with the chief of Karugahalli, who was of an inferior caste. The girl willingly married Vijaya who assumed the Government of Hadava and Karugahalli, adopting the title of Odeyar or Wodeyar.'

MONUMENTS : The monuments of sculpture, engraving and architecture in Mysore remains unsurpassed.

THE IMAGE OF SRI GOMMATESVARA : 'A lofty, conspicuous, magnificent and mighty, on the high enchanting basis of the lofty summit of Vindiyagiri, stands serene and sublime, the colossal statue of a dignified human figure. This place is the famous Sravana Belgola, also known as Gommatapura and Dakshinakasi a very important place of pilgrimage for the Jains. This village lies picturesquely between two rocky hills, one larger than the other, which stand up boldly from the plain and are covered with huge boulders. "In the beautiful State of Mysore it would be hard to find a spot, where the historic and picturesque clasp hands so firmly as here."

The image is nude and stands erect facing north. The face is a remarkable one with an exquisitely impressive expression at once serene and smiling, contemplative and composed. The hair is curled in short spiral ringlets all over the head, while the ears are long and large. The shoulders are very broad, the arms hanging



HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SIR SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR,
G C S I , G B E, RULER OF MYSORE
ENTITLED TO A SALUTE OF 21 GUNS.

straight down the sides, with the thumbs turned outwards. The waist is small. The figure has no support above the thighs. Upto that point it is represented as surrounded by ant hills, from which emerge serpents: and a climbing plant twines itself round both legs and both arms, terminating at the upper part of the arm in a cluster of berries or flowers. The pedestal is designed to represent an open lotus.

This colossal image of Gommatesvara is carved in a fine-grained light-grey granite and has not been injured by weather or violence and looks as bright and clean as if just from the chisel of the artist. The height of the image may be put down at 57 feet. The following dimensions are very interesting:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Total height to the bottom of the ear	50	0
Breadth across the shoulders	26	0
Length of the foot	9	0
do. middle finger	5	3

According to Jaina tradition, as may be seen from treatises like the *Rajavali-kathe* and *Munivamsabhyudaya* the venerable image of Sri Gommata at Belgola was formerly worshipped by Rama and Ravana, as also by the latter's wife Mondodari. It is also said that Rama and Sita brought the image from Lanka and installed it on the larger hill. But from the inscriptions on the hill one is led to conclude that Chamunda Raya had the statue of Gommata made.

Once in every twelve years a very grand *Mastakabhiseka* (anointing festival) takes place when Jains from all parts of India muster strong. A big festival of this kind took place in March 1925 and full details regarding the same with beautiful illustrations were published by the Jaina Gazette Office, Madras.

SIRA: The best examples of the Saracenic style are to be found in Sira, classed under the Moghul style. The mosque at Sante Bannur is imposing. The Juma Musjid is a remnant from the 17th century. The grand mosque at Seringapatam, the Makbara at Kolar, the Gumbaz of Haider and Tipu in the Lal-Bagh, and the Darya Daulat, a singularly unique piece of architecture, are glorious. Architectural beauties are ignored in the

engineering works of Anglo-Indian Architecture. Only engraving inscriptions are scattered over the country. The Kadamba inscriptions at Talgunda (5th century) is beautifully engraved in box headed character. Specimens of the Hoysalas are Master-pieces of the art.

Mysore is famed for its sandalwood Carving. The art of inlaying ebony and rose-wood with ivory is flourishing and the doors of the Mausoleum at Seringapatam bears eloquent testimony to the grandeur of this art. Under the patronage of the Court, music is held in great prominence.

OTHER ARTS: The remarkable industrial development Mysore has attained is gold mining. The most diffused and generally wrought metal is iron.

Mills and factories are numerous. The Mysore Government sees that no stone is left unturned in exploring all avenues of industrial exploitation. Textile Industry is prospering by leaps and bounds. The chief seat of glass industry was Mattodam. Channapatna too produces glass. Leather is tanned by the Madigas at Bangalore.

BANGALORE CITY: The name is literally 'the town of Bengalu', a kind of bean.

The Cantonment and City of Bangalore, with a population of 306,470 stretch from the Maharaja's Palace to Koramangala Tank on the south and an equal distance from Petta in the west to Sapper's Practice-ground on the east. 2 miles north of the palace is the Indian Institute of Science.

THE TRINITY CHURCH contains a half length statue in white marble. West of it are the Public Offices, the Mayo Hall, and the Gymkhana. The Imperial Bank and St. Joseph's College are situated a little southward.

THE CUBBON PARK is a delightful afternoon resort. The Museum and the Sri Seshadri Memorial Hall where the Mysore Government Library is located, are here.

THE PETTA was until recent times surrounded by a deep ditch and thorn hedge. There is a big market between the Fort and Mysore Gates. The markets are busy scenes of traffic.

THE DELHI GATE the one gateway of the fort is handsomely built of cut granite. The ramparts of the walls beckon a visit. Outside the Fort is the excellent Victoria Hospital.

LALBAGH is a most beautiful garden. The collections of all plants is wonderful to look at. The Zoo deserves a pleasurable visit.

The extensions, Chamarajpet, Basavan-gudi, Sankarapuram and others have sprung up in an elegant style.

MYSORE is situated at the north-west base of Chamundi Hills, an isolated peak rising to 3,489 ft. above the sea-level. The city is built up in a valley formed by two ridges running north and south.

The streets are very broad and well illuminated. The Mary Holdsworth Hospital is a beautiful building. Krishna Rajendra Hospital is one of the biggest in India.

The SUMMER PALACE the Chamundi Vihar, the Public Offices, the University Buildings and the Maharani's College strike the wonder of the spectators for the massiveness of their splendour. In front of the Fort lie the Curzon Park, the Gordon Park, Nishath Bagh and the Hardinge Circle. The Government House contains one of the largest rooms without pillars in South India. The Maharaja's Palace is unique in its appearance. The Central dome is the dominating feature. The magnificent new Palaces were constructed in 1925.

THE MYSORE THRONE: The throne is an object of great interest and reverence in the palace. It is believed to have been the throne of the Pandavas who ruled at Hastinapur. A king named Kampula Raja had it from there and buried it at Penukonda. The founders of Vijayanagar Empire discovered it in 1336 A. D. and had it for nearly a century and a half. Then it was carried by Srirangaraya to Seringapatam. In 1609 Raja Wodeyar invaded Seringapatam, defeated Srirangaraya, VII and seated himself on the jewelled throne. Since then it is used by his successors on all ceremonious occasions.

"The throne is adorned with golden plantain posts and golden mango leaves, has a bird set with jewels at the top of the shaft of the umbrella; is rendered charming by female figures at the sides of the flight of steps; has pearl tassels around the umbrella; has a tortoise seat: yalis on two sides and creepers on four sides; has on the east face elephants, on the south horses, on the west infantry, and on the north chariots; has Brahma on the

south, Shiva on the north and Vishnu in the middle; Vijaya and other four lions, two sarabhas, two horses and four swans at the angles; is beautified by the figures of the regents of the direction and Naga nymphs; is decorated with the swastika diagram and a pearl awning and is open on all sides."

DASARA FESTIVAL: The Dasara festival is the most important of the festivals celebrated in Mysore. Visitors from different parts of India go there to see the grand functions connected with the festival. The procession of His Highness on the State elephant from the Palace to the Banni Mantap on the 10th day is worth witnessing.

The following buildings, sights and scenes will be of great interest to every visitor:—The Palace, the jewelled throne, Jegan Mohan Palace, the Chamundeswari temple on the Hill, the Oriental Library, the Museum, the Hardinge Circle, the Nishat Bagh, the Summer Palace, Marikanav, the Bluff at Sivasamudram, the Krishnaraja Sagara, the Kolar Gold field, and the Bhadravathi Iron Works.

Ten miles by road from Mysore city is a large reservoir, formed by Krishnasagar dam, 108 ft. high, across the River Cauvery and constructed to store water for irrigation purposes, and to maintain a continuous flood of water at Sivasamudram for generating electric power.

CHAMUNDI is a precipitous hill. An excellent road, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, leads to the top, on which is a temple. The colossal figure of Nandi at two-thirds of the way is grand to look at. On the top is a residence of H. H. the Maharaja.

NANJANGUD possesses a temple which is one of the most sacred in Mysore. In March, a car festival is celebrated attracting thousands from all parts of South India.

SERINGAPATAM is noted for the great celebrity of the temple of Vishnu Sriranga. The fort stands at the western extremity of the island. Seringapatam is historically famous.

The Darya Daulat Bagh, a summer Palace of Tipu Sultan is distinguished for its proportions and the arabesque work in rich colours which carves it.

THE LALBAGH, 2 miles from the fort contains the mausoleum of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.

SIVASAMUDRAM : River Cauvery divides into two branches, embracing the Sivasamudram Island. An extremely picturesque bridge connects the island with the left shore.

The height of the falls is 320 feet. 'A cloud of spray constantly rises from the pools below them, and a distance may be observed overhanging the head of the Falls'. The power of the falls is utilised and the scheme is one of the most remarkable of modern developments in India.

HALEBID: The famous capital of the Hoysalas. Halebid has a very large

number of important buildings, temples and palaces which are a pride to medieval Indian art. The Hoysaleswara, and Kedareshwara temples and some Jain bastis are among the most noteworthy remains of the past.

BELUR : Like Halebid Belur is also a place which every visitor to Mysore cannot afford to miss. The temples are full of sculptural work and in the words of Forgysson they combine, "constructive propriety and exuberant decoration to an extent not often surpassed in any part of the world."

COCHIN

THE Native State of Cochin extends over an area of 1480 sq. miles, with its wealth of mountain scenery, land-locked lagoons fringed with cocoanut trees, laden with heavy bunches of golden fruits. The humidity of the soil coupled with the copious rainfall of the country has facilitated the exuberance of vegetation. The plantain grows luxuriantly in vegetable gardens around dwelling houses.

Elephants and Bisons have set up their genial inhabitation from the remote past. Cheetahs lurk, agile to pounce, and wolfs abound in jungles. The spotted deer are confined in the forests. Game birds of brilliant plumage are abundant and variegated butterflies are met with everywhere. Crocodiles are numerous in backwaters that teem with fish life.

COCHIN is interesting **HISTORICALLY** as being the first European settlement in India after Alexander the Great. The Portuguese landed in 1496, and almost immediately built a fort and a large cathedral. They held what is now British Cochin till expelled in 1663 by the Dutch, who were in occupation till the British took it in 1795. It comprises only about 800 acres, of which about 20 form the north abutment of the Harbour entrance, and the remainder are to the south. The only relics of the fort are the bases of the four bastions, of which three are on the sea face, the northernmost commanding the Harbour entrance, the Southernmost being the foundation of the present light-house, and a hotel is on the central

one : the fourth is inland to the east of the light-house, and on it a former English Chaplain built what is now the present Bishop's Palace. The cathedral stood partially on the site of the present Port Office. Its last relic (except casual pieces of masonry incorporated about the town), a very ugly and squat square tower was removed in 1871 by Government. Adjoining the Cathedral was a convent of which the present Sub-Court and Jail are reputed to be remnant. The present Government Church was probably the mortuary church belonging to the cathedral, and contains a large number of tomb stones of the Portuguese and the Dutch, the oldest of which is dated 1504, and is the most ancient European Monument in India. The remains of Vasco de Gama, the first of the modern European invaders of India lay for a few years, in a still existing vault in the centre of the church till they were removed to Goa. These monuments were on the floor of the Church but about 30 years ago, were set up in the walls, the Portuguese being on the one side and the Dutch on the other in perhaps, unconscious commemoration of their former historic attitude. None of these monuments, however, discloses the name of any person historically known. Nearly adjoining the light-house on the sea front is an old cemetery containing many quaint monuments. At the southern extremity of British Cochin formerly stood the Governor's residence, of which now only a very melancholy looking stone gateway exists. To one first coming to Cochin,

the waterside fixed fishing nets and apparatus called China nets, are the most conspicuous objects, these, introduced by the Dutch, and seen nowhere else in India, roughly carry out ingenious scientific ideas. In Cochin the chief items of interest are the White Jew's Synagogue, the Rajah's Palace and the Konkani Brahm'n's Temple.

COL. R. W. BURTON BEAUTIFULLY WRITES: "As the passenger on the incoming ship nearing COCHIN gazes at the shore he will see on the right a flagstaff and signal station, and just beyond it an attractive bungalow built up on the sandstone bastions of the fort the foundations of which were laid by Alfonso de Albuquerque on the 27th September 1503; and on the left is the palm covered Vaipin island with the dwellings of the fisher people and the Roman Catholic Church among the trees and the Chinese drop pattern fishing nets all along the shore.

The approach to an eastern port is always a fascinating scene, but the picturesque entrance to this spacious inner harbour is especially attractive to those seeing eastern countries for the first time. There is the variety of country craft of all kinds dating from the very earliest times to contrast with modern motor vessels and steamers; the strange costumes of a variety of eastern peoples; the extensive warehouses of the European firms along the quays; the peculiar style of houses; the quick-running rikshaws; the sweating coolies chanting in unison as they haul the rubber-tyred carts laden with coils of coir rope and bales of goods; and those many scents and smells inseparable from a memory of tropical lands.

Smells! There is no eastern place which can do better than Cochin in this respect, for the town can boast of more accumulated filth and want of sanitation than any other in these parts, and that is saying a good deal. Some little time ago a leading Indian newspaper of Madras advocated the setting up of a Public health Commission. Such a Commission could well commence its labours here for its members would gain much experience—if they survived! The gross deformity of many of the inhabitants owing to elephantiasis, or 'Cochin leg' cannot escape the eye. It is a filarial disease due

to bad water, the consequent sanitation, and practically unknown to Europeans.

Apart from the general interest in an oriental Port and Town, special 'sights' in Cochin are the massively built Church in I and the Synagogue in the at Mattancheri which is the palace of the Cochin Rajas.

THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS is situated in an open space between the Cochin Club and is the oldest church in India. The solid structure is heavily buttressed. Before the church is a War Memorial inscribed with the names of those of the British who gave their lives during the

On the facade of the church is an inscription 'Renovatum 1775'. On the same wall, is a record of repairs effected by the Government in 1887. The roof having perished the interior is of corrugated iron painted white. Around the walls within the church are fixed the inscribed and carved tablets of Portuguese and Dutch, in order to preserve them. On entering are the Dutch and Portuguese. Many of the tablets bear heraldic devices: the earliest of the entrance door, bears the building of the church which have commenced in 1505.

VASCO DE GAMA died at Calicut on 24th December 1524 and was buried in the church, but his remains were removed to Portugal by his fifth son and buried at Lisbon. The church plan is simple and interesting; it was handed over to the Dutch when the place was captured in 1795. The present Saint Francis Catholic Cathedral, which is the Church, was built about 1800 ago. The old cathedral is on an open ground near the present

The old Church Register and Marriages can be seen in the church renovated and rebound and containing record to people of Dutch and Dutch nations. No document if sold, fetch a large sum. Some documents on palm-leaf to those shown at the 'Tooth at Kandy; more like



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these than the majority of documents of the present time.

The visitor will of course engage a rikshaw and pay a visit to Jew Town to see the Synagogue and the houses fashioned more or less after the Dutch style where dwell the remnants of a dwindling people, for of the White Jews but a hundred remain while the Black Jews over the water at Ernakulam number upwards of 5,000.

It will have been interesting to pass just once, with hand kerchief to nose, through the narrow streets of this congested town where goats, diminutive cattle, and mangy dogs dispute the path with yelling coolies and honking motors; and where are all the varied commodities, sights, and smells of a busy hive of eastern people gathered together from many lands.

Inseparably connected with the Portuguese occupation of Cochin and the Malabar coast is the defence of the place for four months in 1504 by Duarte Pacheco. His inspiring defence may be compared with that of Mangalore by Colonel Campbell or of Arcot by Clive, but it is wholly out of proportion to say that "Duarte Pacheco takes his place in point of military ability, resource and skill, with Clive, de Bussy and Wellington in the history of Indo-European relations." (K. M. Panikkar in "Malabar and the Portuguese".) The besieger was the Zamorin of Calicut, that title meaning 'The Lord of the Hills and the Sea'!

Some twenty miles north of Cochin is CRANGANORE where is an old Portuguese fort dating from 1523. The place is identical with the Musiris of Ptolemy, and the Muziris primum emporium India of Pliny and Roman coins are frequently found along the coast. So Cranganore was the first resort of Western shipping, and the earliest settlement of Jew and Christian immigrants. At the present time it is of little importance, and principally known in connection with the extraordinary 'Cock Festival' held there in the month of Menam (March-April) in each year.

In all eastern ports there is a great variety of peoples; and in a country like India, where the caste system prevails, the uninitiated cannot attempt to

distinguish them from one another. It is of interest however to remark that this West Coast of India has been the home from the first century of an ancient Christian community known as the Syrian Christians, or the Christians of St. Thomas the Apostle, believed to have been founded at Cranganore in the year 52 A.D. It was an undivided church until the close of the fifteenth century but is now separated into two sects, the Anglicans and the Orthodox Syrians, and the former have become in recent years a very babel of different Christian communities.

The hundred miles of coast between Cochin and Calicut is not very accessible owing to the many canals and rivers, and the want of motorable roads adjacent to that portion of the coast line. The important town of Calicut can be visited by the South Indian Railway which runs all along the coast up to Mangalore, but it does not attract other than the business community and those officials whose duty lies there. Steamers have to lie some miles from the shore. This place was the scene of many brutal acts on the part of the early Portuguese, Vasco de Gama in particular being guilty of some terrible outrages which brought retribution in their train, as the pirates established on the Kotta river twenty-five miles to the north, the traces of whose fort still remain, whenever they captured a Portuguese ship—and they took fifty in one year—slaughtered the entire crew.

Seven miles out to sea is SACRIFICE ROCK which took this name from the deeds of slaughter done there in those warring days. It was known to the Romans as 'White Rock' and is called by the Malabar people Velliyankallu (white rock) owing to the deposit of guano occasioned by the sea birds which alight upon it. On only one side and at one point is landing from a boat feasible, even in calm weather, so it is certain that those murderous deeds were done on the east side of the island and probably beneath the large overhanging rock so noticeable here. All around this is small island is excellent sea fishing and among the clefts in the rocks are edible birds' nests—those of the swallow (*Hirundo nidis edulibus*?) so highly prized in China. The five-second powerful beam from the Cotta point lighthouse warns shipping of the danger of

this rock and the rugged coast in the vicinity."

MURAL PAINTINGS: 'In mural paintings, Cochin temples,' writes K. Achyutha Menon 'easily take the lead of all temples, in South India. Those at Chemmanthatta, a little known shrine in the Talappilli taluq of the State, are of exquisite beauty. In His Highness' Palace at Mattancherry, overlooking the temple of Pazhayannur Bhagavathi, the household deity of the Ruling House of Cochin, are a number of murals, which may, without exaggeration, be called dreams in colour equalling if not excelling the paintings on the walls of Ajanta. The themes are mostly religious, but portions of them which are secular, aim at presentation of the episodes in the life of Shiva. All art, it has been well said, should be a revelation. The temple murals of Cochin are revelations. They satisfy, as all examples of great art, as opposed to fine art should, the critical as well as appeal to the uncritical. The appeal which they make even to-day to artists and art-lovers from all parts of India and even abroad shows that there has not been much change in the standards of Indian taste so far as the fundamentals of art are concerned. In many cases, the colours appear as vivid to-day as when they were made. The predominant colours appear to be "orange" red and an unusual blue-green tint. It is interesting to find that very often the same colours are used to depict similar kinds of emotion, thus suggesting that the artists, whoever they were, knew that colour has got "a physiological as well as psychological aspect". The necessity of safeguarding and preserving these treasures of inestimable value has lately attracted the attention of the Cochin Government, and the services of specially qualified artists have been engaged to make faithful reproductions of these, in colour, to be exhibited in the Town Hall and Art Gallery to be shortly opened at Trichur.

The bronzes of Cochin temples are of a class apart. The art of dealing with metals and alloys was in this State a very highly developed art, even in ancient days. The bronze lamps and the statues of Dwarapalakas in panchaloham, alloy of five metals, that are in the Cochin Government Museum at Trichur, have excited the admiration of the leading art-

critics of India. Whether the style of art exhibited by the bronze images in use in Cochin temples is indigenous or whether they conform to the well-accepted traditions of Indian art, are interesting matters for enquiry, but clearly outside the range of this paper. It has always seemed to me that they bear a striking resemblance to the Pala images, of which a beautiful account has been given by Chatterji in the *Modern Review*, Vol. XLVII, page 86, in his article "The Pala Art of Gauda and Magadha." The lamps and the Deepas-tambhams (pillars of light, sometimes in granite, but more often of bronze) met with in Cochin temples have an individuality which is their own. Some of the finest specimens of these lamps are in the State Museum, and they exhibit in a striking manner that perfect craftsmanship which is so essential to the creation of a work of art.'

COCHIN HARBOUR: 'It is generally admitted' writes Sri K.V. Menon, 'that the Port of Cochin is one of the finest in the world. It is situated about 100 miles due north from Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of South India, and consists of an area of 120 square miles of sheltered backwaters behind an opening 400 yards wide. Up to its development, all vessels had to ship or unship their cargoes about three miles out at sea—an operation which was most difficult and hazardous during the monsoons. But it is open to-day for deep water traffic even in the worst monsoons and provides a safe anchorage at all times of the year; and any ship which can pass through the Suez Canal can enter it in safety.

The story behind this development is one of remarkable interest. For over fifty years the Cochin Chamber of Commerce and other parties interested in the question had been pressing for the conversion of Cochin into a deep sea-port; but to every one of their representations the answer had been returned that it was not an economically feasible proposition. But in 1919, when Lord Willingdon was Governor of Madras, the authorities changed their mind and agreed to certain preliminary works being undertaken on behalf of the improvement of the harbour. These works proved successful, and consequently an agreement was arrived at, in 1925 for the full development of the harbour.'



A STREET IN JEW TOWN—COCHIN.

COCHIN CONSTITUTION ACT: The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin have just issued a new Act—the Government of Cochin Act—promulgated by His Highness.

Under the Act, certain departments pertaining to rural development—Agriculture, Ayurveda, Co-operation, Panchayats, Public Health, Uplift of the Depressed Classes and Development of Cottage Industries—are to be made over to an elected Minister, answerable to the

legislature for the administration of these departments, the idea being that, so far as these are concerned, the state will enjoy responsible government.

The Act follows in the main the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. It embodies the main principles, leaving details to be laid down by rules of which the first set is appended to the Act.

The Chief Court becomes a High Court and the Act lays down provision governing its status and powers.

TRAVANCORE

THIS lovely land, being 'one of the fairest and most interesting realms that Asia has to show', as Sir M. E. Grant Duff calls it, is bounded on one side by a chain of mountains, gradually sinking down westwards towards low country. The forest wealth is ineffable; luxurious flowing rivers plentiful, enriching the cocoanut gardens and the coast line extensive.

Lord Curzon declared in a moment of exultation, 'in the whole of India, there is no State with greater fertility of resources, with more picturesque surroundings, with ampler opportunities for work, with richer prospects of development than Travancore.'

Small and rapid rivers are numerous. Springing from the mountains, they race their way through precipitous banks. Periyar is the largest. The low sandy seashore is often interrupted by the steep rocks of Cape Comorin, the projecting promontories of Kadiapatnam and Vilinjam, the rugged cliffs of Warkalai, the narrow reefs of Tangacherry and by the expansive mouths of vast rivers.

The situation near the Equator, the proximity to the Indian Ocean, and the influence of the mountain ranges speak for the unique climate of Travancore which has a constant flow of breeze.

The aristocracy of noble trees flourish in the floral belts. Teak, the monarch of the forest, is abundant. From silken Shencottah to cedared Cinnamon, the Garden of India glens.

The boundary between Travancore and Coimbatore is considered the sportsman's

paradise. As Sir John David Rees feels, 'if the night spent on the way recall the Inferno, the days are those of Paradise when once the hills are reached, and the traveller rides through the shady forest under a leafy canopy, only admitting the sunshine by infrequent shafts; every support of the lofty roof, a tall pillar tree with a green Corinthian capital, festooned with vines and creeping plants, and the floor covered with an undergrowth of tree-ferns, cycads and flowering shrubs or the graceful cardamom whose smooth glistening oblong leaves wave tremulously in light breeze; Malabar squirrels jump out, the yellow fur of their stomachs and their red fur of their backs gleaming in the sunshine which catches the taller trees; wood pigeons flit through the sylvan aisles; jungle fowls cackle; wood-peckers tap the tree trunks and cicadae shrilly whistle; and yet the general effect is one of silence. In the morning hours one might call these forests the mysterious temple of the dawn.'

ELEPHANTS roam all along the Ghats. They are captured and tamed. Their services are invincible in the transportation of timber from forests to river banks.

NAIRS were hereditary warriors. They formed the military nobility of the land. Nambudiris form the landed aristocracy. The population of the State according to the census taken in 1931 is 5,095,973. The important towns are Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppy, Changanachery, Shencottah and Colachel. The whole country side is bedecked with homesteads, each glistening in its garden settings.

HINDUISM is the dominant religion.

In area, the State occupies the nineteenth place among the Indian States and in population the third place, though Hyderabad eleven times bigger than Travancore, is only about thrice populous.

TRADITION enshrouds the early history of Travancore. In the eloquent words of Lord Curzon, 'side by side with our own system, and sometimes almost surrounded by British territory, there are found in this wonderful country the possessions, the administration, the proud authority and unchallenged traditions of the Native dynasties—a combination which both in the picturesque variety of its contrast, and still more in the smooth harmony of its operation, is, I believe, without parallel in the history of the World'.

Travancore is the mirror of ancient India, the superb surviving specimen of her glorious tradition. It is the most Indian of the Indian States. The venerable antiquity of its Royal House dates several centuries before the Modern European nations came into existence.

'According to all legends and all available evidence, the Malabar coast was populated by Aryan emigrants from the eastern side of the Ghats. It is equally a fact that the priestly class not only predominated among the emigrants, but they foresaw the halo of sanctity which encircled themselves, might not be proof against the gradual degeneracy of religious feelings which time must produce and the consequent encroachment upon their supremacy in the land. And they constitutionalized that sanctity by demising large tracts of land and their revenues to certain temples built and consecrated by them. Men who would not hesitate to rob a priest may still commit sacrilege on an object of general religious worship. Of these temples, the priest assumed proprietary wardenship. Almost every temple of note had a synod of these priestly wardens. They invited the leading laymen or chief to a membership of the synod and entrusted to him the stewardship of the whole temple domain subject to their superior authority. Thus arose these temples. Thus arose the sovereigns of the Malabar Coast'. The functionaries were designated Koil Adhikarikals. In course of time, they became independent chieftains,

The Maharaja is the representative of the Chera Dynasty, one of the three eminent Hindu dynasties.

In later historic times, Travancore consisted of some four or five separate states. The English first settled at Anjengo in 1684. Marthanda Varma by 1758 brought the whole of Travancore under his sway. He established order and dedicated it to Sri Padmanabhaswami. He and his successors, Rajas and Ranis of Travancore, have since ruled as the Dasas or Sevinis of the Deity. Travancore State rendered great military service to the Company. It is one of the staunchest allies of the British power and was included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In 1795 the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 by the terms of a new Treaty concluded, the State was to make an annual payment of eight lakhs of British rupees for a British subsidiary force.

The official year in Travancore is said to date from the rebuilding of Quilon about 1103 years ago. It begins in the middle of August.

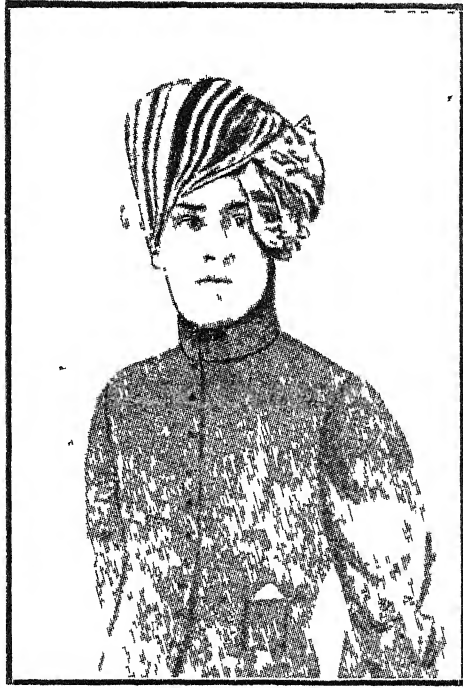
Travancore has its own coinage of the silver FINANI, the copper and silver CHAKRAMS. The State has its own postal service.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa, Vanchi Pala, Rama Varma, Kulasekhara Kritapati, Manney Sultan, Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Shamsher, Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, was born on 7th November 1912. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on 6th November 1931. His Highness the Maharaja's European tour in 1933 is an illustrious event in the annals of the State. His Highness the Maharaja has carved his name in letters of gold on the memorable edifice of ages by his magnanimous proclamation for lifting the ban on untouchability.

The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, Judicial, Administrative and Legislative. The Minister is designated Dewan. An organised Secretariat assist the Dewan.

The revenue of the State is derived by authority conferred by various statutory enactments.

The Constitution is a bi-cameral legislature—The Travancore Sri Mulam



HIS HIGHNESS SRI PADMANABHA DASA
VANCHI PALA SIR BALA RAMA VARMA
KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA BAHADUR
SHAMSHER JANG G C I E RULER OF TRAVANCORE
ENTITLED TO A SALUTE OF 19 GUNS

Assembly and the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council. Both Houses initiate and pass legislation, discuss the annual budget and move resolutions on matters of general public interest.

Cultivation is steadily extending farther and farther into the interior. The total area of the State in 1933 was 4,880,000 acres, of which paddy cultivation was 701,808 acres, Tea 78,614 acres, rubber 59,862 acres, and Coconut 662,132 acres.

SALT IS A GOVERNMENT monopoly and there were 13 factories for the manufacture of Salt in 1933. Disafforestation is systematically pursued.

THE HIGH COURT is the Highest Civil and Criminal Court in the State. Besides, there were 6 District Courts, 9 Second Judges' Courts, 40 District Munsiff's Courts and 19 Village Panchayat Courts.

THE SOIL IS ADMIRABLY suited for the growth of arecanut. Pepper is the wealth of the State. Travancore Cardamoms enjoy high reputation.

THE PLANTING INDUSTRY consists of Coffee, Tea and Rubber. Coffee plantation flourishes in the Western Ghats. Tea succeeds in the soil finely. Tea estates are numerous, and the majority of the enterprises owe their enterprise to European Capital. The cool alluvial flats of the valley of the Periyar and the basin of the lower Kalathoopuzha are grandly suited for Rubber cultivation.

MINING INDUSTRY: In Velland Mines, Cullen Mines and Venganur Mines Plumbago is found in large quantities. Iron is also found throughout the country. Some Mica was laid bare in South Travancore.

FACTORY INDUSTRIES: The Malabar Match Manufacturing Co., and the Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., are doing excellent work.

The most IRRIGATION WORK in the State is the Kodayar Irrigation system. The Trivandrum Water Works Scheme is immensely beneficial. The Trivandrum Electric Supply is steadily increasing. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is making tremendous progress.

AYURVEDA is receiving prominence. Every village has its Vaidyan. The

Ayurveda Patasala has been raised to the status of a College.

THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY is an illustrious contemporary to the Madras University. There is the law College, the Ayurveda College, the Agricultural Schools and the Fishery School.

THE TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY, the Museum and Public Gardens, and the Department for the preservation and Publication of Oriental Manuscripts are maintained by the Government. There were 29 News Papers and 76 Periodicals published in the State in 1933.

ALLEPPY is an important commercial centre. Coconut oil mills are numerous. Alleppy is a great sea-port which is provided with a lighthouse.

CHANGANACHERY possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast. Sea-going steamers occasionally call to load monozise and palmyra fibre for Europe.

THE FORT OF UDAYAGIRI was formerly one of the principal military stations in the State. Nagercoil is the only important town south of the Capital. The town owes much of its improvement and its position to the efforts of the Christian Missionaries. There is a Government Sugar Distillery here.

QUILON has a reef of rocks for its beach. On the South is the beautiful bay. Cotton spinning, weaving and the manufacture of tiles are its chief industries.

SHENCOTTAH lies at the foot of the Ghats. Several Coffee estates are situated around the town. Not three miles off are the renowned Courtallam Falls which genial place is resorted as a Sanatorium. The Punalur Paper Mills is situated mid-way between Shencottah and Quilon and the paper manufactured here is largely bought by the Madras and Travancore Governments. A suspension bridge across the Kallada river is very picturesque.

VAIKOM, 23 miles from Alleppy is celebrated for its Shiva temple and pilgrims flock to this place from all parts of India during Ashtami Festival.

TRIVANDRUM is the capital of the State and the residence of the Maharaja. The Marvellous pagoda of Sri Padmanabhaswami within the Fort enchant thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. The

Military Cantonment, the Government Offices and other buildings are lovely constructed amidst luxuriant plumages of

nature's grandeur. Not far from the town is the sea port of Valiathurai which is a port of call for coasting steamers.

PUDUKKOTTAI

THE Pudukkottai State is bounded on the north and the west by the Trichinopoly district, on the south by the Ramnad district and on the east by the Tanjore district. Its area is 1,179 square miles and the population according to the census of 1931 was 4,00,694. The state resembles in its physical features the upland parts of the east coast of the Madras Presidency and consists for the most part of a plain of somewhat sparsely cultivated dryland interspersed with a large number of rain-fed tanks and traversed by a few jungle streams. It has no sea board. Its climate resembles that of the surrounding districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad, and is fairly healthy. The State is mainly agricultural and is dependent on a somewhat precarious rainfall.

The capital of the state is Pudukkottai, a well laid out municipal town containing some imposing public buildings and provided with a protected, though limited water supply, to supplement which, measures are being taken. The population of the town according to the census of 1931 was 28,776.

The State continues to be in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, with his headquarters at Trivandrum.

DEVASTHANAM AND CHARITY: General:—Originally the State temples, chatrams (feeding houses) and other charitable institutions possessed landed endowments. In 1897 the State resumed these and allotted from general revenues annual grants of money proportionate to the importance of each institution. The general supervision of all the institutions vests in the Darbar and is exercised through the Dewan Peishkar, assisted by his personal Assistant.

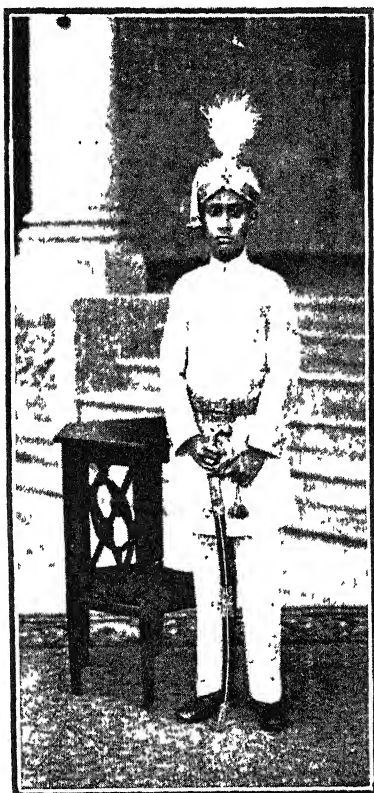
Number and class of institutions:—There were 889 institutions as in the preceeding fasli and also one private foundation managed by the State. There

were further 32 'Pararashtam katlais' or allotments for services conducted in temples and other religious institutions situated outside the State.

LAND REVENUE, SURVEY, AND SETTLEMENT: Revenue divisions:—For purposes of Revenue Administration, the State is divided into three taluqs—Alangudi, Tirumayyam and Kolattur, each under the control of a Tahsildar. Until 1—2—36 each taluq consisted only of 5 Revenue Inspectors' divisions. With effect from the date, the Salt, Abkari and Forests departments were amalgamated with the Revenue department as an experimental measure and the six posts of Inspectors of Salt, Abkari and Forests including that of the plantation circle were abolished and the Revenue Inspectors were required to perform the executive duties till then performed by the Inspectors of Salt, Abkari and forests and of the plantation circle within their respective jurisdictions. To enable the Revenue department to cope with this extra work, an additional Revenue inspector was appointed for each taluq. Thus each taluq was divided into six firkas with a Revenue Inspector in charge of each. There are in all 441 villages and 1,511 hamlets in the State.

Condition of the People:—The main occupation of about 80 per cent of the population of the State is agricultural. There are no perennial rivers. Agriculture is thus entirely dependent on local rainfall. The season varied from fair to good in different parts of the State.

SALT AND EXCISE: General:—In pursuance of the convention entered into in 1887 between the Government of Madras and the State the manufacture of earth salt in the State has been prohibited in consideration of an annual contribution of Rs. 38,000 made by the Government of Madras. The Salt required for consumption in the State is imported from the British Factories on the east coast by private dealers.



HIS HIGHNESS BRIHADAMBA DAS
RAJA RAJAGOPALA THONDAIMAN BAHADUR
RULER OF PUDUKOTTAH.
ENTITLED TO A SALUTE OF 11 GUNS.

2.4

1.1

1.1

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Matches: There was one match factory in the State owned by Mr. G. Asaph and employing only manual labour.

FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS:—General: The forests in the State consist of scrub jungles with no timber trees of any value. They yield considerable quantities of fire-wood, green leaves for manure and certain other minor produce, besides affording pasture. They are classified as 'Reserved Forests', or 'Unreserved Forests'. The thickly wooded inner belts of the reserved forests that are specially preserved for shooting are called 'Game preserves' while the outer belts of such forests which are not specially reserved, for shooting are called 'Ordinary reserved Forests'. The other forests are called Unreserved. The area of the game preserves was 32 square miles, of the ordinary reserved forests and of the unreserved forests 68 square miles.

LAW AND ORDER: General:—The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and to some extent the constitution of this various courts in the State are on British Indian model. The Chief Court exercises the powers of a High Court both in criminal and civil matters; a second appeal on questions of law and in certain circumstances, on questions of fact also lie to a special court of second appeal consisting of two judges, which is constituted year after year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: There were 18 magisterial courts in the State at the beginning of the fasli, three of the first class, seven of the second class and eight of the third class.

PRISONS: As in the previous fasli, there were nine prisons in the State, the Central Jail at the capital and the eight sub-Jails at mofussil stations.

CENTRAL JAIL: There was sufficient accommodation in the Central Jail for all prisoners admitted. Women were as usual confined in the separate enclosure. Lunatics were also confined separately. The question of constructing a separate ward for lunatics is still under the Darbar's consideration.

EDUCATION: Number of Schools:—Including the High school section of the College, there were 341 educational institutions of the secondary and elementary grades in the State, against 323 in the

previous fasli. There was one school for every 3.46 square miles and for every 1,175 of the population of the State.

NUMBER OF PUPILS:—There were in all 17,341 pupils on the rolls in 1936 against 18,604 pupils on the last day of the preceeding fasli. Assuming the age of pupils studying in the elementary schools to range between five and ten the percentage of pupils under instruction on the last day of the school year to the population of the same age period was 47.99 for boys and 9.9 for girls against 54.98 and 9.8 on the last day of the school year of the preceeding fasli. The decrease is due to the temporary suspension of the compulsory education Regulation on account of the severe draught in the previous year.

COLLEGE:—His Highness the Raja's College at Pudukkottai is a second grade college preparing students for the intermediate examinations in arts and science of the Madras University and for the S. S. L. C. Examination. Carpentry, gardening and sloyd were taught as manual instructions. Religious and moral instruction continued to be given as part of the regular work. Instruction in commercial subjects and agriculture was also given.

Physical training was compulsory for all classes. Sports were in charge of an association of teachers and the students which was liberally financed by the State. There were three scout troops 97 strong, in the College, at the end of the fasli. They rendered service on festival days.

The College Literary Association and the reading room did useful work. The working of the college was satisfactory.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS: There were 15 medical institutions in the State in 1936 including the dispensary at Panayapatti endowed by Mr. S. S. M. Chinniah Chettiar. Four of these 15 institutions were located in the town. Two of the four institutions are allopathic hospitals, one of which is set apart exclusively for women and children. The third is an allopathic dispensary at Tirugokarnam, a suburb of the town, and the fourth an ayurvedic dispensary. All the rest are allopathic dispensaries located in the rural stations. One of these is an aided dispensary at Avyarpatti in Kolattur Taluq.

Her Highness the Ranee's Hospital:—This institution has four wards for general diseases and one ward for contagious diseases providing in all 52 beds.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: Constitution:—Pudukkottai Town is the only Municipality in the State. The Municipal Council is composed of 16 councillors, 12 of whom are elected by the rate-payers of the Municipality and four nominated by the Government. Three of the nominated members are officials. Four of the elective seats fell vacant during the fasli and the vacancies were filled by election. The Chairman of the Municipal council was an official as before.

The Ammayapatti water supply scheme intended to supplement the supply of drinking water from the Pudukkulam, was completed in 1936. The water from this source was alleged to be unsatisfactory for cooking. It is hoped that it will be possible to treat the water so as to remove all cause for criticism.

The Darbar are glad to record that the relations between the Chairman and the members of the Municipal council continued to be cordial and that the affairs of the Municipality were administered efficiently, though the Darbar had to cancel few Resolutions passed by the Council.

The construction and maintenance of village roads and streets cleaning of streets and removal of rubbish and noxious vegetables from public places, maintenance of tanks and the supply of good water for drinking, lighting of the streets and other measures conducive to the health of the villagers were undertaken by the panchayats in general. Some panchayats also provided such public amenities as street lighting by electricity, the conduct of elementary schools and Reading rooms and libraries.

AGRICULTURE: The Dewan Peishkar was in charge of the Agricultural department. The state is divided into two agriculture divisions, East and West, each in charge of an agricultural instructor. There is a demonstration farm in the town with a manager in charge of it.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL: The Veterinary hospital at the capital is in charge of a qualified Veterinary Assistant who is under the administrative control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer of the State.

THE STATE MUSEUM: In the year under report extensive repairs were executed to the Museum building. The tiled roof of the 'Economic Section' was replaced by a ferro concrete ceiling. The terrace of the 'Natural History Section' was picked up and renewed with Moghul plastering. The ceiling and flooring of the officer room of the Curator and its outer veranda on all sides were renewed.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES: No industries of importance are carried on in the State. A few cottage industries such as the weaving of silk and cotton fabrics on hand-looms, dyeing, wool spinning, making mats with rushes and fans out of palm leaves, basket making, metal-work and oil-pressing, are carried on at Tiruvappur and Parambur and fan and basket making Peraiyur and Arasandampatti.

The chief articles of export were granite (gneiss) red and yellow, ochre, jack fruit, black, red and green gram, groundnut and yams.

The principal articles of import were as usual, salt, paddy, straw, hard-ware, tobacco, timber, Calicut tiles and bricks, Cuddappah slabs, cotton and silk goods, petrol and kerosine oil. Bullocks and cows were imported from Manapparai and adjacent places in the Trichinopoly district. Cocoanuts, keeths (Plaited cocoanut leaves) and dried fish were imported from the adjoining Pattukottai Taluq of the Tanjore district.

A railway connects the capital town with Trichinopoly on the north and Manamadurai on the South. There are railway stations in the State, all of which are served by feeder roads. All places of importance in the State are connected by good roads on many of which motor buses ply.

CEYLON

SITUATION AND DIMENSIONS: Ceylon lies 5 degrees 55 minutes and 9 degrees 50 minutes N. latitude and 79 degrees 42 minutes and 81 degrees 53 minutes E. longitude. The greatest length of the Island from north to south i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head is 270 miles; its greatest width 140 miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangamankanda on the east. Its area is 25,332 square miles, nearly the same as that of Holland and Belgium or about half the size of England.

THE CLIMATE of Ceylon is tolerable for the tropics; the accessibility of the hills is a great boon to the dwellers in the plains and a change to the sea is beneficial to those who live in the hills. In the low country, the districts which have been opened in rubber, cocoanuts, and other products are generally fairly healthy, but in the unopened localities malaria is common. At Colombo, the 'hot weather' season may be said to extend from March to May and the 'Cold weather' from December to February. July and August are often pleasant, particularly on the west side of the Island.

RAINFALL: As is generally found in the tropics, however, the seasons are distinguished by differences in rainfall, rather than pronounced variations in temperature. The change in the direction of the monsoon winds, from south-west to north-east, causes a corresponding change in the location of the heaviest rain, which is usually experienced to windward of the hills, while during the intermonsoon seasons, local wind circulations are liable to give rain in any part of the Island. The annual rainfall varies from about 40 inches in the north-west and the south-east to over 200 inches in some parts of the interior.

HISTORY: The earliest inhabitants of the Island are thought to have been the Nagas and Yakkhas, the latter being perhaps now represented by the Veddas, a fast fading race. Legendary history has it that the first invaders were Aryans from the North of India, who under the leadership of Vijaya, overcame the aborigines and established the Sinhalese dynasty. Early attention

appears to have been paid by the invaders to irrigation works, agricultural development, and other branches of civil administration, and by the end of the third century A. D. a comparatively advanced stage of civilization had been reached. The history of Ceylon down to the sixteenth century may be divided into two parts viz., the period of the Sinhalese Mahavansa, Circa 500 B. C. to 300 A. D. and that of the Suluwansa, from Circa 300 A. D. onwards. The first period is one of increasing development and civilization and the second period is one of ever increasing pressure from the Tamils. A natural limit occupation resulted from the constant warfare and the Tamils known as Jaffnese were left in possession of the north of the Island.

In the sixteenth century the Portuguese formed settlements on the coasts of the Island; in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. More recently commerce has brought about a peaceful invasion of Moors, officially styled Muslims, and Malayas who are found in large numbers especially in Hambantota and reckoned to be the backbone of the Police force. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the Island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later in 1802, Ceylon was constituted a separate Crown colony. In 1815, the districts of the interior, which had maintained their independence under the kings of Kandy, were acquired by Great Britain as the result of a rebellion against the Kandyan King, and the whole Island was thus united under the British rule.

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES: Sinhalese and Tamil are the two chief vernacular languages in the Island, the former being spoken by the Sinhalese who chiefly inhabit the western, central and southern portions of the Island, and the latter by the Tamils inhabiting the northern parts and eastern parts and by the immigrant estate population. English is in general use among the people of the upper and middle classes of all communities.

GOVERNMENT:—In July, 1931, the then existing Constitution was superseded by a new Constitution appointed by the Secre-

tary of State for the Colonies, based on the recommendations of a Special Commission which visited Ceylon in 1927-28. The new Council consists of three official members, fifty elected members, and not more than eight members nominated by the Governor. Neither an elected nor a nominated member may be a person holding any public office under the Crown in Ceylon.

All elected members are elected on a territorial basis, communal representation which was a feature of the old legislature having been abolished. The franchise is very wide. It extends, with a few exceptions, to all British subjects of either sex who are at least twenty-one years of age and are domiciled in Ceylon. In addition, persons not so domiciled are permitted to vote if they possess a certain literacy and property qualification, or have received a "certificate of permanent settlement" from a Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent. The Board of Ministers consists of the three officers of State and the Seven Ministers, but, as stated the officers of the State have not the right to vote on questions before the Board. The important function of the Board of Ministers is the preparation of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the Island and of supplementary estimates of expenditure. The ordinary life of a Council is four years.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: With the inauguration of a new constitution for the Island in July, 1931, an Executive Committee of Local Administration was elected by the State Council to supervise, control and develop local government and a department of local government under the Commissioner of Local Government was created as the Executive instrument of the Committee.

POPULATION: At the Census of the year 1936—37 Ceylon had (inclusive of the military and the shipping) a population of 5,312,548 which was 17.9 per cent more than that in 1921. The Island is fairly thickly populated; and at the last census it had a density of 210 persons per square mile and ranked above India, France and Denmark and somewhat below Japan.

HEALTH: Medical aid is generously provided by the State, there being 108 Government hospitals and asylums with provision for 11,716 beds. In Colombo are situated a General Hospital with 943

beds, an Ophthalmic Hospital, a Lying-in-Home, a hospital for women (Lady Havelock Hospital), a hospital for children (Lady Ridgeway Hospital), a Bacteriological Institute, a Pasture Institute and a Dental Institute. At Angoda 6 miles from Colombo, there is a hospital for infectious diseases, with 168 beds. There is a lunatic Asylum at Angoda, and two leper Asylums, one at Hendala in the Western Province and one at Mantivu in the Eastern Province. For the treatment of tuberculosis, there are the King Edward VII. Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Institute in Colombo, a hospital of 349 beds.

MUNICIPAL TOWNS: There are three Municipal Towns in Ceylon viz., Colombo, Kandy and Galle. Of these Colombo with a population of about 308,100, is much the largest.

AGRICULTURE: The main crops of the Island are cocoanut, paddy, tea and rubber. Other crops which are grown to less extents, though their combined value is of not inconsiderable importance to the trade of the Island, are Cacao, cinnamon, citronella, arecanut, cardamoms, and tobacco.

Animal husbandry was formerly a negligible factor in the agricultural economy of Ceylon but interest in this branch has now been awakened and the foundations of stock raising and dairy industries are being assiduously laid.

ACREAGES UNDER THE CHIEF CROPS (estimated only)

Cocoanuts	1,100,000*	Palmyra	...50,000†
Rice	... 850,000**	Cacao	...34,000†
Rubber	... 605,152‡	Citronella	33,000†
Tea	... 557,739§	Cinnamon	26,000†
Chenas			
Vegetable & other crops	140,000†	Tobacco	...14,000
Arecanuts	69,000†	Cardomoms	6,000

* Based on the results of the partial Census of Production 1929.

**Based on an estimate of the Department of Agriculture: according to the returns furnished by Government Agents to the Paddy commission the extent under cultivation in 1930 amounted to 941,000 acres.

‡ Based on the Rubber Controllers survey for 1936.

§ Based on the Tea Export Controller's Report for 1935-36.

†† Based on the results of the Census of Production, 1921 and 1924.

†† In millions.

RUBBER: The acreage under rubber in the Island is 605,152 acres. The rubber tree cultivated in Ceylon (*Havea brasiliensis*) flourishes at elevations below 2,000 feet and requires a well distributed rainfall of not less than 80 inches per annum. It is cultivated to varying extents throughout the Island, chiefly in the Provinces of Sabaragamuwa and the Western, Central and Southern Provinces.

COCOANUT: It is estimated that approximately, 1,100,000 acres are planted with cocoanuts. But cultivation on systematic lines may be considered to occupy about 900,000 acres. Along the coast of the Western and Southern Provinces planting has been done very closely and no systematic cultivation is carried out. Here the main product is toddy which is supplied to arrack distilleries at the same time the manufacture of coir string and rope is an important subsidiary industry, especially in the hands of women. Elsewhere the coconut is cultivated mainly for the production of copra, and the extraction of oil therefrom, as well as the manufacture of desiccated coconut. Cultivation is confined mainly to elevations below 1,500 feet and a well distributed rainfall of 50 to 90 inches is required. The greater part of the acreage lies in the North-western, Western and Southern Provinces.

CACAO: Commercial cacao is produced from the seeds of the plant *Theobroma Cacao*. The variety now grown in Ceylon is the Forastero.

The cultivation of cacao is restricted to favourably situated valleys at an elevation between 500 and 2,000 feet which receive a well regulated rainfall of 60 to 80 inches and are protected from high winds. Plantations lie almost entirely in the Kandy and Matale Districts of the Central Province. Of an approximate acreage of 34,000 acres under cacao in the Island 55 per cent. is in the former district and 33 per cent. in the latter.

As with the tea number of peasant holdings ranging between 1 and 5 acres is not inconsiderable but these small gardens receive but little attention from the owners in regard to systematic cultivation or the control of pests and diseases.

CINNAMON: Cinnamon, once the main export, still occupies a place—though a minor one—in trade of the Island. Plantation in earliest days was mainly confined to the Western Province, of which Negombo was the most important centre. Much of this area was replaced with cocoanuts in subsequent years, but the extension of cultivation took place in the Southern Province were at the present time it is estimated that there is more land under cinnamon than in the Southern Province (Galle District 40 per cent.) and 41 per cent. in the Western Province (Nogombo area 30 per cent.)

The industry is entirely in the hands of Ceylonese. The number of large properties of 100 acres and over in extent is limited and these receive systematic attention. The majority of plantations are small acres of 10 to 25 acres in extent.

CITRONELLA OIL: Citronella oil grass is a large coarse grass growing 3 to 4 feet high cultivated in Ceylon (and of late years in Java) for its essential oil, which is obtained from the leaves by distillation. The grass grows in any ordinary soil and thrives best in a moist and hot atmosphere.

TOBACCO: The estimated acreage under this crop in the Island is 14,000 acres, of which a little over half is found in the Jaffna district of the Northern Province where a great care is given to cultivation. The methods adopted are peculiar to this area and the manufacture of the leaf gives rise to the most important industry in the district. Another variety of leaf is grown in the Central provinces which claim about 21 percent of the total acreage under the crop. Kandy District and Matale District is a particularly favoured area.

ARECANUTS: The arecanut palm is grown in all village gardens in the wetter districts of the Island. It produces heavy crops of fruits, and provides straight stems, which are used for the erection of temporary structures. Pure cultivation of the palm similar to those to be found in Southern India are rarely seen in Ceylon although in the Kegalla District there are some fairly extensive pure plantations. The area under arecanuts is about 69,000 acres.

FOODSTUFFS: If hill paddy (*elivi*) is excluded it may be said that the cultivation of paddy in Ceylon is based upon a plentiful supply of water. Not only are the plants

dependent upon a good supply in all stages up to the ripening period, but the processes of cultivation in all parts of Ceylon, except some of the most northerly are dependent upon it.

COTTON: Considerable success was achieved in the efforts made to establish the cultivation of cotton as a peasant industry chiefly in the Hambantota district of the Southern Province and Matale District of the Central Province. Over 2,000 acres were cultivated in 1930 in the Hambantota district alone. Almost all the produce raised by the peasants was purchased by Government on behalf of the spinning and Weaving mills, Colombo, up to the end of the year.

KAPOK: Kapok is not grown as a pure crop, but is largely planted along the boundaries of fields and settlements and in some instances interspersed among other permanent crops. A regular trade is being conducted by petty dealers.

PEPPER: The pepper vine is widely distributed throughout the wet low country as well as in the Kandy and Matale districts of the mid-country though systematic pure plantation are not established. It is grown against shade trees in certain tea and cacao estates and is in evidence in practically every village garden.

FISHERIES: These are by far the most important and extensive and are carried on all round the coast by Sinhalese and Tamil fisherman who used native craft principally the catamaran and outrigger canoe working lines and modified nets. Both types of vessel depend on sail and on account of their limitation in size have long since attained their maximum development and efficiency. They cannot be adapted to work modern fishing gear.

Prior to the extension of the railway and of motor transport the bulk of the fish caught was either dried, cured or pickled but with the present facilities for transport and with the aid of ice making plants, erected at the principal fishing centres, fish is now distributed in a more or less fresh condition to practically all parts of the Island and such is the demand that only a small surplus is available for the fish curers with the result that the once prosperous dried fish industry has almost died out.

The high value of the imports is the clear evidence of the existence of a large local market for fish goods and in conjunc-

tion with the vast natural resources that Ceylon waters offer for exploitation indicates the scope for development open to this industry.

The question of this development has taken the foremost place in the investigation work of the Fisheries Department under the direction of the Marine Biologist who is also Director of the Colombo Museum. In the first instance this department carried out a fisheries survey of fishes and of exploring these waters for possible trawl fishing grounds. Two extensive fishing banks which are practically virgin ground were surveyed. Both banks gave considerable promise for commercial development.

CHANK FISHERIES: The chank, which has considerable value in India, where it is cut and carved into bangles, is fished annually in the shallow waters of the Palk Strait off the Jaffna Peninsula where it occurs in great abundance.

PEARL FISHERIES: The Ceylon Pearl Oyster *Margaritifera Vulgaris*, the fisheries of which have been famous for many centuries occurs periodically in great abundance in the shallow-waters known as the Ceylon Pearl Banks lying off the west coast of Ceylon and extending from Puttalam to Adam's Bridge. The Banks are under Government control and fisheries which are a Government monopoly are carried on at irregular intervals as oysters are available.

FRESHWATER FISHERIES: These are carried on by villagers in the tanks, rivers, lagoons, and estuaries. Severe draughts of recent years have taken a heavy toll of fresh-water fishes so much so that in some fresh water areas particularly those of the dry zone there is serious danger of complete extermination. In order to restock these waters, steps are now being taken to establish fish culture ponds in which the more important food fishes can be bred and reared.

SALT:—The manufacture, collection and the sale of salt constitute in Ceylon a Government monopoly which is protected by an import duty. The monopoly is administered by the Executive Committee for Local Administration through the Salt Adviser and the Revenue Officers.

PLUMBAGO: Plumbago, or graphite, is the most important of the Ceylon minerals. It occurs in minute scattered crystals in some of the granulites and crystalline limestones, but it is only where it is found in veins that it is of any commercial importance. The veins or pockets consist of pure graphite unmixed with other minerals. Frequently quartz, mica, felspar, pyroxene, apatite, pyrite &c., are associated with graphite. The most frequent country rock is a pyroxene granulite of the charnockite series.

MINES: The deepest mines go to a depth of between 600 and 800 feet, while considerable quantities of the mineral are obtained very near the surface. Several of the largest mines are fitted with electric light and equipped with modern machinery but in most of them the arrangements are very primitive. Eighty-one mines were reported to be working at the end of 1936 employing about 2,166 men.

OTHER ECONOMIC MINERALS: Precious stones in large variety are found principally in the alluvial gravels of the Ratnapura District and the south-west portion of the Island. The most important are sapphire and ruby (varieties of corundum), chrysoberyl (including cat's eye and the rare alexandrite), beryl or aquamarine, and the semi-precious stones, topaz, spinel, garnet, zircon, quartz of various colours (carnelian, citrine quartz, amethyst) and moonstone.

Mining for gems is carried on almost entirely by Sinhalese on a co-partnership system. The stones are brought up by dealers to be cut and polished. Many of the best stones are exported to Europe and America, but the inferior varieties are largely sold locally or in India. It is difficult to estimate the value of the annual output, but it may be put at somewhere about Rs. 2,000,000.

COMMERCE: Commerce is one of the Pillars of national welfare and its character is fundamentally determined by the type of economic activity obtaining in a country. Ceylon is predominantly agricultural and her economic products with the exception of tea are raw materials, which are exchanged in the world's markets for the manufactured goods and articles of food needed by its population. The prosperity of Ceylon depends on income derived from tea, rubber, and the

products of the coconut palms which constitute her staple agricultural industries.

SHIPPING: The number of vessels entering the various ports of Ceylon in 1936 was 3,865 as compared with 3,959 in 1935 a drop of 2 percent with a corresponding drop in tonnage. Of these 2,609 were steamers or motor vessels as against 2,660 in 1935. The off fall was more pronounced in the outports than in Colombo where the drop in tonnage of steamers and motor vessels was only 1 percent., and is accounted for by the cessation of imports of considerable quantities of grain at certain out-ports. The number of vessels calling to coal and oil at Colombo was about the same as last year, viz., 214 against 218. The position in respect of shipping may therefore be regarded as practically stationary.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE: To assist in the development of the industrial and commercial activities of Ceylon a Bureau of Industry and Commerce was formed as a section of the Department of the Registrar General who assumed charge of these subjects in his capacity as Director of Commercial Intelligence.

The Industrial Policy of the Bureau is to give technical advice on industries, conduct surveys and initiate inquiries into particular industries and generally to help in the industrialization of the country. Owing to limitations of staff the industrial activities of the Bureau have not been organized to their fullest extent. The absence of a laboratory for research work and for dealing with technical problems is a serious handicap. The partial transition of Ceylon from agriculture to industry and the progressive consciousness of the public to the advantages of industrialization have created special problems which call for separate attention.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS: Primary and secondary education in Ceylon, under the control of the Minister of Education and the Executive Committee of Education, is administered by the Department of Education, assisted by a Board of Education and 23 Education District Committees.

There are 265 Maintained schools. There are 1,555 Government schools. There are in addition, 2,982 Assisted schools under the immediate control of private managers.

During the year 1936, 29 children were admitted 18 of them being deaf and 11 blind in the school for the Deaf and Blind.

THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: The University College was established in 1921 for the purpose of affording facilities for higher education to students in Ceylon. The Ceylon Medical College was established in 1870 in the form of a medical school capable of affording a practical education on the principles of medicine and surgery and especially mid-wifery, together with a practical knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the art of dispensing. It had originally a Principal and three lecturers and the whole course took only three years.

THE LAW COLLEGE which is controlled by the Incorporated Council of Legal Education exists for the supervision and control of the legal education of students desiring to qualify themselves as advocate or proctors of the Supreme Court.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT: The position of Colombo at the junction of the most important trade routes in the East makes it an important port in the Commerce of the East and this natural advantage has been enhanced by the excellent facilities for docking, bunkering, loading and unloading cargo, water supply &c., afforded by the port to the vast tonnage of shipping navigating Eastern waters. The port of Colombo has contributed largely to the commercial and economic prosperity of the Island, and this fact is borne out by the phenomenal growth of the city of Colombo since the conversion of the open roadstead into a great artificial harbour enclosed by extensive breakwaters. Colombo is a great entry port, and the volume of business passing through its customs houses is an indication of the state of trade and general prosperity of the Island.

The quantity of imports and exports handled in the port of Colombo in 1936 amounted to 1,609,128 tons (1,067,924 tons imports and 541,204 tons exports), as compared with 1,605,667 tons (1,042,638 tons imports and 563,029 tons export) handled in 1935. There has been an increase of 3,461 tons as compared with the previous year.

The harbour is enclosed on all sides being bounded on the south and east by

the land and on the north and west by massive break-waters. The approach to the harbour is free from navigational dangers. Communication by road to the harbour is excellent.

The development of the lakeside barge yards, comprising the portion of land bordering on the Beira Lake has opened up for commercial purposes a valuable stretch of land on the water front of the lake and has relieved the congestion in the harbour by affording facilities for the reception of a number of boats which had hitherto been moored in the harbour.

The Beira Lake is now an integral part of the port and its progressive development will eventually lead to the establishment of a commercial Zone in the vicinity of the port serving as a feeder to the business of the port and fostering its development. Cargo for shipment is brought down to the warehouse by cart lorry, train or barge. A good supply of labour is available.

RAILWAYS: All the railways in Ceylon are state-owned and Government controlled, the management being vested in the Ceylon Government Railway Department. Different lines radiate from Colombo.

There are over 16,500 miles of roads and cart tracks in the Island controlled and administered by the authorities.

TRAMWAYS: The only street tramways in Ceylon are those in the town of Colombo, the total length of double track being 7 miles. There are two nearly equal routes one between the fort and the Kelani river terminus, and one between the Fort and Borella, joined by a cross line between Maradana and Grand pass via Skinner's road and Armour street. The total number of passengers carried annually is estimated about 13 millions.

CANALS: The only artificial navigable waterways in Ceylon are a series of canals connecting a chain of lakes on the west coast-Bolgoda, Colombo, Negombo, Chilaw, Mundeal, and Puttalam lakes as also the estuaries of the Calu-ganga, Kelani-ganga, Maha-oya and Deduruoya; thus forming a continuous waterway from Kalutara in the south to Puttalam maintained in good order. In addition to the foregoing there are about 41 miles of boat channel maintained by the dredging Jaffna lagoon.

BROADCASTING SERVICE : The Government maintains a regular broadcasting service on a wave-length of 428.5 metres (700 KC) with a transmitter radiating 1.5 K.W. situated in Colombo. Evening programmes are simultaneously broadcast on a short-wave length 48.7 metres (6,160 Kilocycles).

Programmes consisting of music, talks and news are broadcast in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil. Empire programmes from Daventry are relayed and broadcast almost daily.

The number of Radio receiving licences in force at the end of 1936 was 3,873 as against 3,053 at the end of 1935. There is a regular broadcast to schools conducted by the Department of Education.

CURRENCY &c., The monetary unit in Ceylon is the Indian silver rupee which is divided into 100 cents. The following fractions of the rupee are coined:—Silver, 50 cent piece; 25 cent piece; and 10 cent piece; Nickel 5 cent piece; copper 1 cent piece and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent piece.

The chief medium of exchange in Ceylon is the currency notes issued by the Government of Ceylon. They are of the following values:—Rs. 1,000/- Rs. 500/- Rs. 100/- Rs. 50/- Rs. 10/- Rs. 5/- Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/- The present value of the rupee is about 1s. 6d.

WEIGHT & MEASURES : The standard weights and measures are the English units. In conjunction with these many local weights and measures are used.

IRRIGATION : The remains of extensive and intricate networks of tanks and canals can be found to-day in every parts of the land. Indigenous irrigation activity and agricultural prosperity seem to have reached their zenith about the twelfth century A. D. From then onwards to the modern era Ceylon was not infrequently

ravaged by internal warfare and pestilence. No large irrigation work was constructed in this period and until the advent of the Dutch and subsequently of the British the works already built were allowed to disuse and disrepair. In modern times many of the old irrigation works have been restored to active usefulness.

JUSTICE AND POLICE : The supreme court consists of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. It has appellate and revisional jurisdiction in civil cases from all courts except village Tribunals. The district courts of which there are at present 21 in the Island have unlimited original civil (including testamentary and matrimonial) jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

There are 30 Police courts and 3 Municipal courts in the Island.

Village tribunals have civil jurisdiction in actions in which the debt, damage or demand or the value of the land in dispute does not exceed Rs. 20. Village tribunals have criminal jurisdiction to try breaches of rules made by the inhabitants of the village committee. A village tribunal may impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 or 14 days imprisonment in default of payment. A village Tribunal is presided over by a paid President appointed by the Governor.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS : Films imported into Ceylon have all been previously examined by Censors in England or in India. They are exhibited first in Colombo. If a film is objectionable exhibition is prohibited by the Chairman of the Municipal council who is the censor for Colombo. Thus it has a system which acts as a check on the exhibition of objectionable films throughout Ceylon.

ROYAL FAMILY

(HOUSE OF WINDSOR)

THE KING:—His Majesty George VI, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, born December 14, 1895, second son of King George V, became King on 12 December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII on December 10, 1936. Married on April 26, 1923 to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerete Bowes-Lyon, born, August 4, 1900.

KING'S CHILDREN:—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born, April 21, 1926 and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING: H. R. H. Duke of Windsor, Ex-King Edward VIII, elder brother of King George VI, succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on 10 December 1936 on account of marriage question.

H. R. H. Duke of Gloucester, born, March 31, 1900; married November 6, 1935 to Lady Alice Montague Douglas Scott, the Duchess of Gloucester, born Dec. 25, 1901.

H. R. H. Duke of Kent, born Dec. 20, 1902, Married Nov. 29, 1934 to H. R. H. The Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark.

H. R. H. The Princess Royal Countess of Harewood, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lacelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood.

INDIA OFFICE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA:—Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P. C., G. C. I. E., K. C. I. E.

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ADVISERS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE—Sir A. Ramaswami Mndahar, Sir Horace Williamson, Sir J. M. Clay (after retirement of Sir D. Bray on August 1). Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir R. Glancy, Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Quadir, Sir Allan Parsons, Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh.

High Commissioner of India:—Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Kt.

Dy. High Commissioner of India:—B. Rama Rau, I. C. S.

Trade Commissioner for India:—Dr. D. B. Meek.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA

Lord Stanley	... 1858	Lord George Hamilton	... 1895
Sir Charles Wood	... 1859	Sir John Brodrick	... 1903
Earl de Gray & Ripan	... 1866	John Morley	... 1905
Viscount Cranborne	... 1866	Earl of Crew	... 1910
Sir S. Northcote	... 1867	Viscount Morley	... 1911
Duke of Argyll	... 1868	Earl of Crew	... 1911
Marquess of Salisbury	... 1874	Austen Chamberlain	... 1915
G. Hardy	... 1878	E. S. Montague	... 1917
Marquess of Hartington	... 1880	Viscount Peel	... 1922
Earl of Kimberley	... 1882	Sir. S. Olivier	... 1924
Lord Raddikoh Churchill	... 1885	Earl of Birkenhead	... 1924
Earl of Kimberley	... 1886	Viscount Peel	... 1928
Sir R. A. Cross	... 1886	W. Wedgwood Benn	... 1929
Earl of Kimberley	... 1892	Sir S. Hoare	... 1931
H. H. Fowler	... 1894	Marquis of Zetland	... 1935

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Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. (Retd.), Surgeon.

Lieut. E. T. R. Jenyns, Aide-de-Camp.

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Deputy Speaker—Srimati Rukmani Lakshmipathi.

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Assistant Secretary—M. R. Ry. M. Surya Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.,

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65. Koti Reddi, K.
66. Krishna Rao, G.
67. Krishnn, S.
68. Krishnamachari, T. T.
69. Krishnamurti, G.
70. Krishnaswami Bharathi, L.
71. Kulasekaran, K.
72. Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.
73. Kumaraswami Raja, P. S.
74. Kunhammad Kutty Hajee, P. I.
75. Kuppuswami Ayyar, K.
76. Kurmayya, V.
77. Kuttimalu Amma, Srimathi A. V.
78. Lakshmanaswami, O.
79. Lakshmanaswami, P.
80. Luker, F. G.
81. Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi. V.
82. Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi, K.
83. Lakshmi Devi, Dr. N.
84. Madhavan, P.
85. Mahboob Ali Baig.
86. Manickam, R. S.
87. Mariemuthu, M.
88. Marimuthu Pillai, S. T. P.
89. Maruthai, R.
90. Mir Akram Ali.
91. Moideen Kutty, P. K.
92. Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar, K. S.
93. Muhammad Abdur Rahman.

94. Muhammad Schamnad, Khan Bahadur.
95. Muhammad Rahmatullah, K.
96. Muniswami Pillai, V. I., The Hon. (Minister)
97. Murti, B. S. (Parliamentary Secretary)
98. Muthuramalinga Tevar.
99. Nachiyappa Goundar, K. A.
100. Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.
101. Nagappa S.
102. Nagaraja Ayyangar, N.
103. Nagiah, S.
104. Nanjappa Goundar, K. N.
105. Narasimha Raju, D. L.
106. Narasimha Raj, P. L.
107. Narasimham, C.
108. Narasimham, V. V.
109. Narayana Raju, D.
110. Narayana Rao, K. V.
111. Natesa Chettiar, M. G.
112. Natesa Mudaliar, P.
113. Nuttall J.
114. Obi Reddi, C.
115. Orchard, G. H.
116. Palaniswami Gounder, V. C.
117. Palaniswami Gounder, V. K.
118. Palat, R. M.
119. Pallam Raju, M.
120. Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur Sir. A. T.
121. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.
122. Pedda Padalu, P.
123. Periyaswami Gounder. K. S.
124. Periyaswami Gounder K.
125. Periyaswami M. P.
126. Perumal Chettiar, V. R.
127. Perumalla Nayudu, B.
128. Ponnuswami Pillai, R.
129. Prakasam, T., The Hon. (Minister).
130. Raghava Menon, R.
131. Rajagopalachari C., The Hon. (Prime Minister).
132. Rajah, Rao Bahadur M. C.
133. Raja Rao, J.
134. Ramachandra Reddiar, A. K. A
135. Ramakrishna Raju, R. B.
136. Ramakrishna Reddi, T. N.
137. Ramalinga, Reddiar D.
138. Ramalingam, A.
139. Raman Menon, K., The Hon. (Minister).
140. Ramanathan, S., The Hon. (Minister).
141. Ramaswami, D. V.
142. Ramaswami Goundar, K. S.
143. Ramaswami Mudaliar, V. M.
144. Ramaswami Nayudu, N. G.
145. Ram Reddi, A.
146. Ranga Reddi, N.
147. Rangiah Nayudu, G.
148. Ratnavelu Tevar, P.
149. Reade, G. B.
150. Roche Victoria, J. L. P.
151. Rukmani Lakshminpathi, Srimati A. (Deputy Speaker)

152. Sahajananda, Swami, A. S.
153. Saiyed Ibrahim.
154. Sakthivadivelu Gounder, K.
155. Salam, M. A.
156. Sambamurthi, B., The Hon. (the Speaker).
157. Samu Pillai, V. J.
158. Samuel, Dr. M. J.
159. Sarma P. R. K.
160. Saptharishi Reddiar, K. S.
161. Sattanatha Karayalar, L.
162. Shaik Rowther, S. K.
163. Shaiku Muhammad Laljan.
164. Sheik Dawood, Khan Sahib K. A.
165. Sheik Mansoor Tharaganar, V. S. T.
166. Shetty, A. B. (Parliamentary Secretary)
167. Shanmugam, K.
168. Shanmuga Mudaliar, K. A.
169. Seshadriachariyar, B. T.
170. Sitarama Reddi, H.
171. Sitarama Reddiar, K.
172. Sivashanmugham Pillai, J.
173. Sri Raja Vasu Reddi Durga Sadasiveswara Prasad Bahadur Manne Sultan.
174. Srinivasa Ayyar, D.
175. Srinivasa Ayyar, P. S.
176. Subba Rao Marina.
177. Subba Rao, Kallur.
178. Subba Rao, Karunakaram.
179. Subbarama Ayyar, N. M. R.
180. Subbarayan, Dr. P., The Hon. (Minister).
181. Subbiah, P.
182. Subbiah Mudaliar, C. P.
183. Subbaraya Chettiar, A. M. P.
184. Subramanian, A.
185. Swami, K. V. R.
186. Syamasundara Rao, P.
187. Unnikammoo, Khan Sahib V. K.
188. Vallappa Chettiar, V. S. R. M.
189. Varadachari, K.
190. Varadachari, N. S. (Parliamentary Secretary).
191. Varkey, C. J. (Parliamentary Secretary).
192. Vedaratnam Pillai, A.
193. Venaudaya Gounder, S. V.
194. Venkanna, G.
195. Venkata Reddi, Gopavaram.
196. Venkata Reddi, Grandhi.
197. Venkata Reddi, K.
198. Venkatachalam Pillai, B.
199. Venkatachari, P. T.
200. Venkatanarayana Reddi, B.
201. Venkatappa Chettiar, S. C.
202. Venkatappa Nayudu, R.
203. Venkatappayya Pantulu, K.
204. Venkatarama Ayyar, P.
205. Venkataramiah, R. S.
206. Venkatarao Baliga, B.
207. Venkatasubba Reddiar, R.
208. Venkatasubbayya, V.
209. Visvanathan, T. (Parliamentary Secretary)

210. Yagneswara Sarma, K. P.
211. Yakub Hassan, The Hon. (Minister)
212. Zamindar of Bodinayakknur (T. V. K. Kamaraja Pandiya Nayakar).
213. Zamindar of Challapalli (Zabdatvi Aqran Sreemanthu Rajah Yarlagadda Siva Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar).
214. Zamindar of Chemudu (Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur).
215. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Sri Raja Meka Venkataramiah Appa Rao Bahadur).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President—The Hon'ble Mr. U. Rama Rao.

Deputy President—M. R. Ry. K. Venkataswamy Nayudu Garu.

Secretary M. R. Ry. D. K. Venkata Ragava Varma Garu, B.A., B.L.,

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1. Abdul Wahab Munshi.
2. Abdul Wahab Bukhari, Syed.
3. Ahmed Meeran, S. K.
4. Alaganan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.
5. Bheema Rao, B.
6. Daivasigamani Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur K.
7. Ganga Raju, V. alias Gangayya.
8. Gonsalves, S. J.
9. Gulam Jilani Quraishi, Khan Bahadur Moulvi.
10. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar, Khan Bahadur.
11. Hensman, Mrs. H. S.
12. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, Medai Dalavoi.
13. Madhava Menon, K.
14. Mallikarjunudu, K. P.
15. Mammu Keyi, C. P.
16. Manjaya Hegde, D.
17. Moidu, Khan Bahadur T. M.
18. Narayana Menon, M.
19. Narayana Rao, M.
20. Narayanaswami Nayudu, B.
21. Peddi Raju, P.
22. Perumalswami Reddiyar, C.
23. Rajan, The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. (Minister).
24. Ramakrishna Reddi, Rao Bahadur M.
25. Ramalingam Chettiyar, T. A.
26. Ramalinga Reddi, C.
27. Raman, Rao Bahadur M.
28. Ramanatham Chettiyar, S. A. S. Rm.
29. Rama Rao, The Hon. Mr. U. (President).
30. Rangaswami Ayyangar, A.
31. Ried, D. M.
32. Runganathan, Diwan Bahadur S. E.
33. Saldanha, Jerome A.
34. Samiappa Mudaliyar, N. R.
35. Sankara Reddi, N.
36. Satagopa Mudaliar, S. K.
37. Sivasubramania Ayyar, K. S.
38. Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. V.
39. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R.
40. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C.
41. Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.
42. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., The Right Honourable V. S.
43. Sriramamurti, D.
44. Subba Raju, Nadimpalli.

45. Subbarama Reddi, L.
46. Subba Rau, L.
47. Thomas, Dr. P. J.
48. Usman, K.C., I.E., Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
49. Vasanta Rao, Rao Bahadur V.
50. Veerabhadraswami, P.
51. Venkatachalamaji, N.
52. Venkata Jogayya Pantulu, V.
53. Venkatapunnayya, V.
54. Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E., Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma.
55. Venkataswami Nayudu, K. (Deputy President).

POSTAL INFORMATION.

I.—INLAND POST.

LETTERS.

The prepaid rate of postage is as follows:—

Not exceeding one tola in weight	...	... 1 anna.
For every additional one tola or fraction thereof	...	... $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

A letter if posted unpaid or insufficiently paid is charged on delivery with double the deficiency.

POSTCARDS.

(i) The prepaid rate of postage—

on every single postcard is	...	... 9 pies.
and on a reply postcard	...	... $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

A postcard if posted unpaid is not delivered to the addressee but is destroyed.

Single and reply cards of private manufacture may be transmitted by post as postcards, provided that the postage is prepaid in full and that their dimensions are not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " or less than 4" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and that they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office.

The right hand half of the address side of the postcard is in all cases reserved for the address of the recipient, for the postage stamp or the impression of the stamping machine necessary for pre-payment and for the postal directions "Registered" and "Acknowledgment due". The left hand half of the address side may be used by the sender for the purpose of a written communication.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

The prepaid rates of postage on book and pattern packets are as follows:—

For the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas or fraction thereof	...	... 6 pies
For every additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas or fraction thereof	...	... 3 pies

A book packet may contain newspapers, publications of all kinds, printed music, books, pictures, maps and drawings. It may also contain business, commercial or legal documents such as deeds, accounts, powers of attorney, proposals for insurance, insurance policies, manuscripts for press and written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose. No communication of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication may be enclosed in or written upon a book packet.

A pattern packet may contain bonafide trade patterns of samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, together with or without any matter which may be sent as a book packet.

A book or pattern packet must be posted without a cover, or in an unfastened envelope, or in a cover opened at both ends which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal or tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces.

A book or pattern packet if posted unpaid is charged, on delivery, with double postage and if posted underpaid with double the amount of the deficiency. A book or pattern packet which contains any enclosure not permissible at the book or pattern packet rate is charged, on delivery, with letter or parcel postage whichever is less.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

The prepaid rates of postage are as follows :—

For a weight not exceeding 10 tolas	...	...	3 pies.
For a weight exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20 tolas	...	...	6 pies.
Every additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof	...	...	6 pies.

The prepayment of postage in the case of registered newspapers is compulsory.

In order to benefit from the special concession rates, newspapers must be registered with the Postmaster General of the Circle within whose jurisdiction they are published and posted.

PARCELS.

The prepaid rates of postage on parcels are as follows :—

Not exceeding 40 tolas	...	...	...	4 annas.
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	...	...	...	4 annas.

The prepayment of postage on parcels is compulsory.

All Parcels exceeding 440 tolas must be registered.

No parcel weighing more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers (1,000 tolas) is accepted for transmission by post.

A parcel may contain one and must not contain more than one written communication of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication provided that this communication is addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself.

If a parcel is suspected to contain any communication which is not permissible according to the above rule, it will be delivered only after having been opened in the presence of the addressee at the post office and only after double the postage at the letter rate has been recovered from the addressee on each prohibited communication found inside.

Postmasters have authority, in the case of suspected parcels, to insist upon the addressees taking open delivery at the post office.

REGISTRATION.

The fee for registration is 3 annas for each article to be registered whether it is a letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, registered newspaper or parcel. The prepayment of postage and registration fee is compulsory.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure but the Post Office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article or for any injury its contents may sustain during its transmission by post unless the article is also insured.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna in addition to the postage and registration fee at the time of posting an article. The prepayment of this fee is compulsory.

INSURANCE.

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, registered parcels and value-payable registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 3,000 per article at such post offices as are authorised to perform this work. In the case of certain branch offices authorised to perform insurance work the limit up to which any individual article can be insured is Rs. 600.

The fees for insurance, which are compulsorily prepayable, are as follows :—

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	...	...	3 annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 150	...	...	4 annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 150 but not Rs. 200	...	...	5 annas.
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200	...	...	...
and up to Rs. 1,000	...	...	2 annas.
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000	...	...	1 anna.

Articles intended for insurance must be packed and sealed in the manner described in the Post and Telegraph Guide. The cloth lined registration envelopes sold at all post offices are recommended to be used for the insurance of letters.

An article intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, clearly written in words and figures, without erasure or correction, on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

The sender will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the article is delivered.

Insurance is compulsory in the case of letters or parcels containing coin, bullion, platinum, precious stones, jewellery, currency notes or any portion thereof and articles of gold or silver.

In the case of gold coin or bullion, the maximum value for which an individual article can be insured is Rs. 700.

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Registered letters, registered parcels, registered book packets and newspapers prepaid with postage at newspaper rates of postage and with registration fee may be transmitted by the inland post as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any such postal article does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and does not include a fraction of an anna.

Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article must be presented at the post office with the prescribed printed form (which can be obtained free at the post office) in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a bona fide order received by him.

The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself plus the fee calculated according to the schedule of M. O. fees on the amounts. When the amount due is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by means of a money order.

MONEY ORDERS.

The commission to be paid on ordinary money orders is as follows:—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10	...	...	... 2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 25	...	...	... 4 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25	...	...	... 4 annas.

for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

The amount for which a single money order may be issued must not exceed Rs. 600 and must not include a fraction of an anna.

The remitter will receive free of charge an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the money order was paid.

A money order can be sent by telegraph subject to the same restrictions as to amount, etc., as in the case of ordinary money orders except that fractions of a rupee cannot be included in a telegraphic money order.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

For the issue of a telegraphic money order the fee will be charged at the rate of commission on an ordinary money order for the same amount added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to these charges a supplementary fee of 2 annas will also be levied on each telegraphic money order issued.

INDIAN POSTAL ORDERS.

Indian postal orders of the denominations of Annas 8, Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 are sold by all head and Sub-Post Offices. The commission charged in respect of each order is 1 anna.

Unused postage stamps up to a maximum number of three can be affixed to an Indian postal order in order to make up any amount in excess of the face value of the order but not exceeding Rs. 10 in all including the face value of the order.

These postal orders are paid on presentation to the presenter at any head or sub-post office.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Express Delivery.—Unregistered letters and postcards may be transmitted by post for "Express Delivery". "Express Delivery" articles will be transmitted like ordinary articles to the post office of destination whence they will be transferred to the nearest Government Telegraph Office for delivery like a telegram. The fee for "Express Delivery" is annas 2 in addition to the ordinary postage. A special label having the words "Express Delivery" printed on it is supplied gratis and the sender is recommended to use this printed label instead of writing the subscription "Express Delivery".

Business Reply Postcards and Envelopes.—Business reply postcards and envelopes will be transmitted by post without prepayment of postage and the postage thereon will be collected in cash from the addressee on delivery. The fee for permission to use business reply cards and envelopes is Rs. 10 for one year.

Certificate of Posting.—A Certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the post office. The object of granting a certificate of posting is to afford the public an assurance that letters, etc., entrusted to servants for posting have actually been posted. The fee is half an anna for every three articles or any less number.

Post Boxes and Bags.—A post box may be rented at places where the post box system is in force. The fee for one official year is Rs. 15 and for a period of less than one official year Rs. 5 for every three calendar months or a portion thereof. A deposit to cover the cost of a post box lock is taken from the renter in addition.

Identification Cards.—Identity cards are issued by post offices to enable the members of the public to establish their identity in connection with postal transactions. The fee for a card is Re. 1. A card once given will remain current for three years from the date of its issue.

Savings Bank.—Savings Bank work is done in all head and sub-post offices and in certain branch post offices specially authorised to do this class of work. The total amount that may be deposited in any official year from the 1st April to 31st March inclusive, after deducting the amount withdrawn during the year, may not exceed Rs. 750. The total amount which a depositor may have at any time exclusive of interest for the current year is Rs. 5,000. A depositor may withdraw money from his account only once a week.

Post Office Cash Certificates.—The Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates for Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 are obtainable at any Post Office doing Savings Bank work at an issue price of Rs. 8-13, 17-10, 44-1, 88-2, 440-10 and 881-4 respectively. The total amount of cash Certificates which may be held by one person, either singly or jointly with another person, is limited to Rs. 10,000 (face value).

Wireless Licences and Certificates.—A License is required under the Indian Telegraph Act to work Wireless apparatus. Dealers in Wireless apparatus must also be licensed to possess Wireless apparatus. A License is required under the Sea Customs Act to import wireless transmitting apparatus into British India but receiving apparatus can be imported without license. Broadcast Receiver Licenses can be obtained from all Head Post Offices and from certain other post offices on payment of a fee of Rs. 10; for a period of one year from 1st January 1938 the renewal fee will be Rs. 8 provided that the application for renewal is made before the date the license expires and the license and the fee are presented at the time of application. Licenses

to possess or demonstrate wireless apparatus and Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licenses for the reproduction of broadcast programmes in the rooms of Hotels, Restaurants, Dance Halls, Teashops and all business premises to which the public have access, are obtainable from the office of the Postmaster-General or, in the case of Sind and Baluchistan, from the office of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Karachi. Transmitting, import and all other wireless licenses must be obtained from the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. A fee of Rs. 10 is payable for each Possession, Demonstration, Transmitting or Import License and a fee of Rs. 25 for a Commercial Broadcast Receiver License. The latter fee is for the use of one receiver and one loudspeaker with an additional fee of Rs. 10 for each additional receiver and loudspeaker. The renewal fee for a Commercial Broadcast Receiver License is Rs. 5 less than that of the original license provided that an application for renewal, together with the fee and the expiring license, is made before the date the license expires. Certificates of Competency as Wireless operator under International Regulations are issued by the Electrical Engineer-in-chief, Telegraph Storeyard, Calcutta, who also carries out the examination. Non-Commercial Certificates of Competency are issued by the Postmaster-General who will also arrange for examinations.

Foreign Postage Rates and Fees—

Letters.—

- (a) For countries participating in the Empire Air Mail Scheme, i.e., Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt (including the Sudan), Palestine, Trans-Jordan and the following, British Possessions and Protectorates:—
 Bechuanaland Protectorate, Brunei, Canada, Eire (Ireland), Lahore, Kedah, Kalantan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malaya, Mauritius, Newfoundland, North Borneo, Nyasaland Protectorate, Perlis, Rhodesia (Northern and Southern), Sarawak, Seychelles, South West Africa, Trengganu, Union of South Africa (including Basutoland and Swaziland), Zanzibar:—

For every half ounce or fraction thereof ... 2½ annas.

NOTE.—Letters for these countries are sent by air as the normal means of transmission.

- (b) For other British Possessions and Protectorates except Burma, Aden and Ceylon and Nepal, and Portuguese India—

For a weight not exceeding one ounce ... 2½ annas.

For every additional ounce or fraction thereof ... 2 annas.

- (c) For Burma—

For a weight not exceeding 1 tola ... 1½ annas.

For every additional 1 tola or fraction thereof ... 1 anna.

- (d) For Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese

India. ... Indian inland rates.

- (e) For all other countries of the world served by the Foreign Post—

For a weight not over 1 oz. ... 3½ annas.

For every additional oz. or fraction thereof ... 2 annas.

Postcards—

- (a) For all countries of the world served by the Foreign Post except Burma, Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—

Single ... 2 annas.

Reply ... 4 annas.

- (b) Burma—

Single ... 1 anna.

Reply ... 2 annas.

- (c) Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese

India ... Indian inland rates.

NOTE 1.—Postcards for participating countries are sent by air as the normal means of transmission.

NOTE 2.—A letter or postcard if posted unpaid or insufficiently paid is charged on delivery with double the deficiency.

Printed Papers—

(a) For Burma—

For the first 5 tolas	...	...	...	9 pies.
For every additional 5 tolas or fraction thereof	...	...	...	6 pies.

(In the case of registered newspapers which for the purposes of the inland post are treated as registered newspapers, the rate per copy is 6 pies for every 10 tolas or fraction thereof.)

(b) For Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India	...	Indian Inland Book Packet rates
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(c) For all other countries—

For every 2 oz. or part thereof	9 pies.
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NOTE.—Prepayment of postage is compulsory.

Business Papers—

(a) For Burma—

For the first 5 tolas	9 pies.
For every additional 5 tolas or fraction thereof	...	...	6 pies.

(b) For Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India	...	Indian Inland Book Packet rates.
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(c) For all other countries—

For a weight not exceeding 10 oz.	3½ annas.
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	9 pies.

NOTE.—Prepayment of postage is compulsory.

Sample packets—

(a) For Burma—

For the first 5 tolas	...	...	9 pies
For every additional 5 tolas	6 pies

(b) For Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India	...	Indian Inland rates.
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(c) For all other countries—

For a weight not exceeding 4 oz.	1½ annas.
For every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	9 pies.

NOTE.—Prepayment of postage is compulsory.

"Blind Literature" packets.—1 anna for every 2 lbs. up to 10 lbs and 3 annas for a packet exceeding 10 lbs. and up to 11 lbs. except to Aden and Portuguese India to which Indian Inland rates apply. Prepayment is compulsory.

Parcels.—The rates for parcels vary according to the countries of destination and according to their weights, and can be ascertained from the Post and Telegraph Guide or from the Post office.

Registration fee.—3 annas for each letter, postcard or packet for all countries,

Acknowledgement fee (for Registered articles only).—3 annas, except to Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India to which Indian inland rates apply.

Insurance fees.—

Limits of weight.—

Limits of size.—

} These vary for different countries and can be ascertained from the Post and Telegraph Guide or from any post office.

NOTE.—Registered letters and postcards, and insured letters (but not insured boxes) for those of the participating countries mentioned above to which the insurance system extends, are forwarded by air as the normal means of transmission.

MONEY ORDERS.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.

On Foreign Rupee Money Orders, i.e., orders expressed in Indian currency, the rates are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10	...	0 3
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	...	0 6

On any sum exceeding Rs. 25, 6 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

On Sterling Money Orders, i.e., orders expressed in sterling money, the rates are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.
On any sum not exceeding £ 1	..	0 4
For each additional pound or part thereof up to £ 5	...	0 3

Above £5, Re. 1 for each complete sum of £ 5 and for the remainder as for money orders not exceeding £5.

Money orders for countries participating in the Empire Air Mail Scheme are advised by air without any air fee; while those for others to which air mail money order service is available can be advised by air on payment of an air fee as noted below :—

Ceylon and Burma	...	1½ annas per order,
Other countries	...	2 annas per order.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

Telegraphic money orders can be sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ceylon and a few other countries. The charge payable for a telegraphic money order addressed to any of these countries and places will be made up of—

the money order commission payable on an ordinary money order for the country or place concerned;

the telegraph charge calculated on the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance to destination according to the rate for a private message for that country or place;

a supplementary fee of 2 annas.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

British postal orders for fixed sums from 6d. to £ 1—1—0 are available for sale to the public at all head and sub-post offices in places where a large European community exists or where there is a demand for the orders. Other post offices to which application may be made for the British postal orders will obtain them and deliver them to the purchasers.

REPLY COUPONS.

International and Imperial reply coupons are available for sale at post offices where there is a regular demand at the price of four annas and two and a half annas, respectively. For detailed information see clause 10 of the Post and Telegraph Guide.

SECTION III.—SURCHARGED AIR MAILS.

For participating countries mentioned in Section II no surcharge is levied for transmission by air. Letters, post cards and packets can be sent by air mail on payment of special air mail fees in the Inland post as well as to foreign countries which are not participating in the Empire Air Mail Scheme. Such articles can be registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Ceylon. A blue air mail label (obtainable free at the post office) should be affixed to each article on the left hand top corner of the address side. Parcels cannot be sent by air mail in the Inland post, nor to any foreign country.

AIR FEES—INLAND.

- (i) For a postcard 6 pies plus ordinary postage.
- (ii) For a letter or packet One anna for each tola or part thereof plus ordinary postage.
- (iii) For a money order One anna in addition to ordinary commission.

AIR FEES—FOREIGN.

For a letter, postcard or a packet—

Country of destination.	Rate per half ounce or part thereof in addition to ordinary postage. (Letters and packets.)			Rate per postcard (inclusive of ordinary postage.)		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Iraq	0	4	0	0	4	0
Iran (except Western Iran)	0	3	0	0	4	0
Iran (Western)	0	4	0	0	4	0
Siam	0	3	0	0	4	0
French Indo-China	0	4	0	0	4	0
China	0	4	0	0	4	0
Japan	0	4	0	0	4	0
Hong-kong	0	4	0	0	4	0
Netherlands East Indies	0	6	0	0	4	0
Philippine Islands	0	4	0	0	4	0
All countries in Europe except Great Britain and Eire (Ireland) (by Imperial Airways' service only) ...	0	6	0	0	4	0
Countries in Europe served by India-Greece-Germany service	0	8	0	0	5	0
French Equatorial Africa	0	7	0	0	4	0
Nigeria	0	7	0	0	4	0
Gold Coast	0	7	0	0	4	0
Portuguese East Africa	0	8	0	0	4	0
Portuguese West Africa	0	8	0	0	4	0
Belgian Congo	0	8	0	0	4	0
United States of America (excluding internal services)	0	6	0	0	4	0
United States of America (including internal services)	0	10	0	0	5	0
Colombia, Equador, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and Peru	1	4	0	0	8	0
Venezuela	1	2	0	0	8	0
Brazil	2	14	0	1	1	0
Argentina, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay and Uruguay	3	6	0	1	4	0
				Postcard (inclusive of ordinary postage).		
				Per Tola (in addition to postage).		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Ceylon	0	1	0	0	1	3
Portuguese India	0	1	0	0	1	3
Burma	0	1	6	0	1	6

For a money order

2 annas per order in addition to ordinary commission except for Ceylon and Burma to which the rate is 1½ annas per order.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday, Christmas Day and all Sundays are Post Office holidays as well as Telegraph holidays. In addition to these holidays, seven other Post Office holidays are notified each year in the Gazette of India and published in clause 2 of the Post and Telegraph Guide. On all these holidays, Post Offices observe restricted hours of business and perform only limited amount of work.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints against the service of the Post Office should be addressed to the Postmaster of the Post office, or to the Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices. Letters and postcards containing complaints must be fully prepaid with postage; otherwise they will be refused. A complaint against the postal or telegraph or telephone service may be handed over in an open cover to the postmaster of any Post Office for being forwarded to the proper authority.

MODE OF ADDRESSING.

The address on letters and postcards should be clearly and legibly written beginning with the full name of the addressee followed by his address and the post town of destination. The post town of destination should be clearly written in separate line and underlined and in brackets below, the district, province or country should be mentioned. The stamp should be affixed on the right hand top corner of the address side. The co-operation of the public is solicited as this ensures easy and quick disposal of work in the Post Office. The full prepayment of postage ensures quick delivery while non-payment or insufficient payment of postage seriously delays the delivery of the article. Whenever possible, the name and address of the sender should be entered in the bottom left hand corner of the address side so that the article may be returned to the sender without being opened in case the addressee is not traceable. The address should be written in English or if in the vernacular, then in a script ordinarily in use in the province or district of destination.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

CHARGES FOR INLAND (PRIVATE, STATE OR RAJ) TELEGRAMS.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	For delivery in India.		For delivery in Burma.		Unit No. of words.	For delivery in Ceylon.		Address.
		Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.		Unit rate.	Each additional word.	
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	
Express	8	1 2	0 2	2 4	0 4	12	2 0	0 3	Charged for
Ordinary	8	0 9	0 1	1 2	0 2	12	1 0	0 2	Ditto.

The rates for Private, State, or Raj telegrams to Lhasa (Tibet) are Re. 1-8 annas for Express and 12 annas for Ordinary for 12 words or less. For each additional word the charge is 2 annas and 1 anna according as the class is Express or Ordinary. The rates for telegrams to Jellalabad, Kabul, Qualajadid, Qandahar and Torkhan in Afghanistan is three annas per word for State, Raj or private telegrams.

Express telegrams have precedence over ordinary telegrams in transmission and are delivered by messenger at any time during the day and night if the office is open.

CHARGES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS AND RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

(A) Charges for foreign telegrams.

To	Per word.				
	From India.				
	Ordinary.	Code (CDE) Ordinary. (Minimum charge as for 5 words).	Deferred.	Daily Letters.	
				For 25 words or less (including the indication DLT).	Each additional word.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland via IRC	0 13	0 8½	0 6½	7 0½	0 4½
Ireland (Eire) via IRC	0 13	0 8½	0 6½	7 0½	0 4½
France via IRC	1 3	0 11½	0 9½	10 2½	0 6½
Germany via IRC	1 4	0 12	0 10	10 15	0 7
Italy—City of the Vatican via IRC	1 5	0 13	0 10½	...	...
Other Offices via IRC	1 4	0 12	0 10	10 15	0 7
Kenya via IRC	0 13	0 8½	0 6½	7 0½	0 4½
Union of South Africa via IRC	0 13	0 8½	0 6½	7 0½	0 4½
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—					
1st Zone via IRC	...	...	...	...	...
N. A. Cables or London-Marconi	1 11	1 0½	0 13½	14 1	0 9
There are higher rates for other zones.	...	...	...	...	...
Canada, Dominion of—	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia—1st Zone via IRC	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial	0 13	0 8½	0 6½	7 0½	0 4½
Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec Province, via IRC—Imperial	0 13	0 8½	0 6½	7 0½	0 4½
Australia via IRC—Madras	0 13	0 8½	0 6½	7 0½	0 4½
Japan via IRC	2 3	1 5	1 1½	18 12	0 12
Do. via IRC—Madras	2 3	1 5	1 1½	18 12	0 12

Urgent telegrams are accepted at double the ordinary rate.

CHARGES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Charges for Radio-telegrams from telegraph offices in India for transmission to ships at sea through the Coast stations in India.

	Per word.	
	Ordinary.	Code.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams excepting those mentioned in (2) and (3) below	0 13	0 8
(2) Radio-telegrams to his Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy	0 8	0 5
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish Ships	0 12	0 7½

The charges for Radio-telegrams through coast stations abroad may be ascertained from telegraph offices.

GENERAL INFORMATION—INLAND.

ADDRESS.

The address of a telegram should be sufficiently full to enable it to be delivered without search or enquiry and without reference to Directories or other sources of information.

The address may be in the form of Post Box number or telephone number, e. g. " Paul Post Box 380 Calcutta " or " Mitra Telephone 2749 New Delhi".

DELIVERY.

Ordinary telegrams are delivered during the working hours of telegraph offices usually between 6 and 23 hours in large offices. Express telegrams are deliverable at any time during the day or night.

ABBREVIATED ADDRESS.

The address may be written in an abbreviated form. For this purpose, any person may register an abbreviated telegraphic address on payment of a fee of Rs. 20 yearly or Rs. 12 half-yearly payable in advance to the Officer-in-Charge of the telegraph office at which the registration is to be effected.

CODE LANGUAGE.

A telegram in code language is that which is composed either of artificial words, or of real words, not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong or lastly of a mixture of real words and artificial words.

Code words must not contain more than 10 letters having at least one vowel if they comprise not more than 5 letters, at least two vowels if they comprise 6, 7, or 8 letters and at least three vowels if they comprise 9 or 10 letters. In words of more than 5 letters, one vowel at least must be in the first five letters & at least one vowel in the rest of the word subject, in addition in the case of words of 9 or 10 letters to a minimum of three vowels in all. The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, y. Groups formed by combining two or more plain language words contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted.

In a telegram of which the text contains both plain language words and code words, the plain language words as well as the code words will be counted at the rate of 10 letters to a word for the purpose of charge.

Code words in telegrams to Burma are chargeable at 5 letters to a word. They are subject to no restriction as to their formation.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT SYSTEM AND GUARANTEE SYSTEM.

At Departmental telegraph offices and certain specified combined offices telegrams can be tendered without prepayment on the following conditions.

A minimum deposit in cash or Government promissory notes or Post Office Cash Certificates of a sum of money equivalent, approximately, to the cost of fourteen days telegrams should be made at the telegraph office or a letter of guarantee furnished to such telegraph office in the prescribed form from a bank approved by the Director-General for a sum equivalent to the above estimated cost. At the end of each week or at greater intervals if the deposit or sum guaranteed is increased, an account will be rendered giving particulars of the telegrams sent by the depositor and the amount expended on them. The total amount shown on this account should be paid without delay in order that further telegrams may be accepted without prepayment.

A fee for the up-keep of accounts will be levied at the rate of 12 annas for every 25 telegrams plus 12 annas for the remainder, if any,

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS.

Greetings and messages of congratulations may be sent by telegram at reduced rates on occasions of (1) Christmas and New Year (2) Christmas (3) New Year (4) Diwali (5) Birthday (6) Id (7) Conferment of Title (8) Marriage (9) Examination (10) Bijoya (11) Journeys (12) Elections and (13) Acknowledgment for greeting.

The charges payable will be 6 annas or 12 annas for each such telegram according to class, Ordinary or Express, consisting of not more than 6 words as follows:—

- (a) 4 words in the addressee's name and address;
- (b) 1 word as sender's name.
- (c) The message itself will be counted as 1 word and should consist either of a stock phrase selected from the list given in Clause 396-B of the Post and Telegraph Guide or of the number written in words corresponding to that phrase in the list.

Each additional word over 4 words in items (a) or 1 word in (b) will be charged at 1 anna for Ordinary and 2 annas for Express. In the message itself no additional word will be allowed.

These greetings telegrams can be sent to telegraph offices in Burma by paying charges at double the rates mentioned in clauses 38 and 39 above.

These greetings telegrams are delivered in a specially printed artistic form and envelope. These telegrams cannot be sent from or to any Railway or Canal telegraph office or Portuguese Government or Kashmir State telegraph office.

LATE FEES.

For the acceptance of Express telegrams when the office at which it is handed in or the office to which it is addressed or an intermediate office through which it must pass is closed, a fee will be levied at the rate of Re. 1 for each closed office which is required to deal with the telegram.

PHONOGRAMS.

Telephone subscribers who have a deposit account or who undertake to pay all charges due on telegrams sent by them may telephone messages (except press messages) to a telegraph office for onward transmission as telegrams without prepayment. A confirmatory copy of the message received on the telephone will be sent to the subscriber by the first available post.

In addition to the charges on telegrams an additional fee of 2 annas will be levied in respect of each such telegram. The subscriber who has no deposit account should on receipt of this copy arrange to present the message within a period of five days with postage stamps of the requisite value affixed thereto, at the nearest post office or telegraph office which will grant him a receipt for the charges paid.

There is no charge for transmitting received telegrams by telephone to the addressee. Delivery of telegrams to the addresses will be greatly expedited if they are addressed to their telephone numbers as shown in para. 32 (ii)

REPLY PAID TELEGRAMS.

The cost of a reply may be prepaid by the sender but the amount so paid should not be less than the minimum charge for an ordinary telegram. The sender of reply paid telegram should write in the space provided on the form, the words "Reply Paid" in case the amount prepaid is the minimum charge referred to, or "Reply paid....." followed by the amount if the sum is more than the minimum charge.

RE-DIRECTION.

On payment of additional charges, inland telegrams can be re-directed by telegraph to a second address. No additional charge will be levied for re-direction within the same town, but if in different towns the full inland rate according to the class of the telegram will be charged for the re-direction.

REFUNDS.

In cases where the faults of the telegraph service are established a refund of the charges paid will ordinarily be granted. In case of delayed a refund will usually be granted when the delay exceeds the postal mail time in case of Ordinary telegrams and half the postal mail time in case of Express telegrams. No refund is however admissible when the public had been previously warned that owing to certain causes telegrams were liable to heavy delays.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be made to the appropriate Post-master-General. Claims for refund which do not involve complaints against the service should be made to the Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. No such complaints or claims will be considered unless received by the appropriate officer within two months from the date of the telegram.

GENERAL INFORMATION—FOREIGN.

CODE LANGUAGE.

Code words should not contain more than five letters each. A foreign code Telegram to countries other than those in the British Empire will be charged at $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the full rate. For conditions see clause 425 of the Post and Telegraph Guide. A Foreign code telegram to countries within the British Empire will be charged at $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the full rate.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

Foreign private telegrams in plain language are accepted at one-half of the ordinary rate for the places and by the routes indicated in Section XXIV of the Post and Telegraph Guide. Such telegrams are termed Deferred telegrams.

DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Daily letter telegrams in plain language are accepted at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the ordinary rate, subject to a minimum charge of 25 words per telegram, for the places and by the routes indicated in Section XXIV of the Post and Telegraph Guide.

DE-LUX TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character by paying a supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (e. g., Urgent Ordinary, Deferred, DLT etc.)

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes are accepted from the 14th of December to the 6th of January inclusive at special reduced rates, subject to a minimum charge of 10 words per telegram.

PREPAID REPLIES.

If the sender of a foreign telegram desires to prepay the reply he must insert before the address of destination the indication "RP... .." (the amount). This indication is charged for as one word.

TELEPHONE SECTION.

TELEPHONE RATES.

Connections to Government Telephone Exchanges.

For all exchanges excepting those specified in (b) below :—

Radial distance from Exchange.			Rates payable in advance.		
			MONTHLY.		ANNUAL.
			With discount	Without discount.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Within one mile	...	...	16	18	168
Within two miles	...	...	17	19	180
Within three miles	...	...	18	20	192

(b) For the following Exchanges :—

Delhi, Simla, Mashobra, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Lahore Cantonment, Amritsar, Peshawar, Ghaxiabad, Bombay (Government), Poona, Ahmedabad (Government), Drigh Road, Quetta, Nagpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Patna, Dinapore, Gulzarbagh, Loyabad, Simidih, Jharia, Calcutta—Regent, Storeyard, Barrackpore, Calcutta West.

Radial distance from Exchange.			Rates payable in advance.		
			MONTHLY.		ANNUAL.
			With discount.	Without discount.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Within three miles	...	...	18	20	192

(c) The following special rate, provided the connection is within half a mile of the exchange, is applicable only to exchanges which are not connected to the Telephone Trunk System :—

Radial distance from Exchange.			Rates payable in advance.		Rs.
			MONTHLY.	ANNUAL	
			With discount.	Without discount.	
			Rs.	Rs.	
Within half a mile	...	...	15	17	156

(d) For lines in excess of three miles special rates based on the capital cost will ordinarily be quoted.

EXTENSION TELEPHONES.

Extensions can be given from the telephone with extra internal wiring and switches with bells and plugs at additional rates. Particulars can be ascertained from the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, or from the local Government Telephone Exchange.

The terms under which private manual and automatic exchanges may be rented should be ascertained from the local Telephone Exchange.

PAYMENT FOR TELEPHONES.

A telephone connection to a Government Telephone Exchange will be supplied on an initial payment of two months' rent in advance with discount and an installation fee of Rs. 10 for each telephone installed. No refund will be admissible of the initial rent paid in advance. The installation fee is not subject to discount.

The subscribers have the option of paying at the monthly or the annual rate. The uniform date for the commencement of monthly or annual rental periods will be the 16th of a month and the due date for payment of rental charges will be the day preceeding the rental period, i. e., the 15th. All rental charges are payable in advance. Bills will be issued on the 28th of the month preceeding the due date. In all cases, on the first occasion of issuing a bill, the broken period, if any, will be charged for at monthly rates.

The monthly rates will be subject to a discount of ten per cent. calculated to the nearest rupee, sums of eight annas and below being ignored, if the bill is paid on or before the 7th of the month in which the payment is due. No extension of this date will be allowed in the event of non-receipt of bills, or on account of Sundays or Public Holidays intervening or for any other reason.

If rent is not paid by the subscriber in accordance with the procedure prescribed on or before the due date, he will be disconnected and the connection will only be restored provided he pays the amount of rent due from him together with an installation fee of Rs. 5 within a period of seven days from the date of disconnection. If payment of the rent due together with the fee of Rs. 5 is not made within seven days of the date of disconnection, the subscriber will be required to execute a fresh agreement and to make all the payments as specified in the hiring contract for a new connection including the installation fee of Rs. 10.

CASUAL TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

Telephone connections can also be rented for short periods provided that such connections can be supplied at no appreciable cost. The charges for such Casual connections are as follows:—

- (i) Within a radial distance of three miles from an exchange ... Rs. 2 per day subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 and a maximum of Rs. 30 for the first month and there after Re. 1 per day.
- (ii) Beyond a radial distance of three miles from an exchange. As for a connection within a radial distance of three miles plus Rs. 5 per month or part of a month for each additional mile or portion thereof.

NOTE.—Any further information regarding Government telephone exchange connection may be obtained from the local Government telephone exchange.

SHIFTING CHARGES.

The following are the scales of charges for shifting private exchanges, telephone connections, extensions, bells etc.:—

- (a) For a shift from one position to another in the same room—No charge.
- (b) For internal shift in the same building:—
Rs. 10 for each telephone or extension telephone and Rs. 5 for each extra bell or plug point.
In the case of private exchanges the charge will be Rs. 10 per line including junctions connected to the exchange.
- (c) For an external shift of any kind a new hiring contract is required; as for a new connection, entailing the payment of the prescribed installation charge. In the case of connections to Departmental systems and extensions therefrom credit may be afforded in respect of rent paid in advance under the first hiring contract, after deducting payment of rent due under the first hiring contract up to and including the date of the shift at the rate monthly or annual at which the rent was actually paid.

TRUNK TELEPHONES.

Most of the important places in India are now connected to the Trunk Telephone System. Charges for Trunk Calls are very moderate. For particulars of rates and other details consult any Government telephone directory or enquire from the local Government telephone exchange.

NOTE—Half rate trunk calls are allowed daily between the hours of 8 P. M. and 8 A. M. and on Sundays.

PARTICULAR PERSON CALLS.

A particular person call is one in which the trunk service undertakes to connect the particular person wanted. An additional charge of 25 per cents. over the normal trunk rate will be charged if the call is effective. If the particular person required is not available a charge of 25 per cent. of the normal trunk call rate will be made. No reduction in this charge is made in the case of half-rate trunk calls.

Trunk calls may be made from a Public Call Office, a Public Call Office charge in addition to the trunk call charge for a six minutes' conversation being paid in advance. If the call lasts only three minutes half the deposit will be refunded.

INDO-BURMA RADIO TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Telephone communication is available between India and Burma via Madras-Rangoon Radio link. Calls made between India and Burma will be charged for at the following rates:—

For an effective conversation of 3 minutes or less	... Rs. 16
For every additional minute after the first three minutes	... 5
Report charge	... 5

The normal working hours of the service will for the present be from 10-45 hours to 16-00 hours. Calls made outside the normal working hours, if permitted, will be charged for a minimum period of six minutes. Service will not for the present be available on Sundays and telegraph holidays.

Further particulars may be obtained from the nearest telephone exchange.

INDO-CEYLON TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Telephone communication is available between India and Ceylon. The rates for telephone calls of three minutes for stations in Ceylon will be the charges applicable from the calling station to Rameswaram in India, full rate or half rate as the case may be, plus the rates from Rameswaram to the stations concerned in Ceylon.

Further particulars may be obtained from the local telephone exchange.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE.

(1) Overseas Telephone Service is available between India on the one side and Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Eire (Ireland), the continent of Europe, as well as various countries in North and South America, Africa and Australia, on the other. Calls may be booked up to seven days in advance and are of two types, viz., (a) ordinary call, i. e., for a specified telephone number, in which case only the calling and called numbers need be given and (b) person to person call in which case in addition to the telephone numbers at each end the names of the person calling and the person required should be given. In the latter case if the distant telephone number is not known by the person calling, an effort will be made to trace it if the name and address of the person required are given. If a substitute for the person required would be acceptable, his name also should be given. e. g., "Mr. William Jones, or failing him, Mr. James Brown, at City 3456, Bank of England, London."

(2) In a "person to person" call, when communication is established with the telephone required but further efforts to complete the call are abandoned, neither the persons required nor an acceptable substitute being obtainable, a "Report Charge" only will be made. A similar charge will be made if any call does not mature for any reason other than the fault of the telephone service.

(3) When booking a call, the calling subscriber may ask for it to be limited to 3 minutes, or 4 minutes or 5 minutes, etc., and the Traffic operator will then terminate the connection as soon as the subscriber has had the specified period of effective conversation, unless he subsequently definitely asks for an extension. This arrangement enables the subscriber to make full and confident use of the additional time which is allowed in radio-telephone calls in case of any interruption due to atmospheric or similar causes. If the subscriber does not fully use the time for which he has asked (for example if he asks for a 6-minute call but terminates the call at 4 minutes) he will be charged only for the effective time actually used, subject to the usual minimum of 3 minutes.

(4) Charges for calls between India and certain principal countries in the world are noted below :—

Destination.	Total charge for first three minutes.	Charge for each minute after first three minutes.	Report charge.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
Great Britain ...	40 0	13 5	5 5
Northern Ireland ...	40 0	13 5	6 10
Ireland (Eire) ...	42 0	14 0	6 10
France ...	44 0	14 11	6 10
Belgium ..	44 0	14 11	6 10
Holland ...	44 0	14 11	6 10
Germany ...	48 0	16 0	8 0
Switzerland ...	48 0	16 0	8 0
Egypt ...	60 0	20 0	8 0
South Africa ...	75 0	25 0	10 11
Australia ..	75 0	25 0	10 11
Canada ...	88 0	29 5	9 5
United States of America ...	88 0	29 5	9 5
Mexico ...	136 0	45 5	13 5

NOTE.—For the purpose of fixing charges for overseas telephone calls Canada and the United States of America have been divided into several zones. The charges mentioned above for these countries relate to the first Zone. Particulars of charges for the remaining zones and charges for other countries are obtainable from local telephone exchanges.

Stock phrases for greetings telegrams with corresponding numbers for use by the sender in the text of the telegram.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

No.

4. A merry Christmas and happy New Year.

CHRISTMAS.

10. A merry Christmas to you.

NEW YEAR.

20. A happy New Year to you.

DIWALI.

31. My heartiest Diwali greetings to you.

BIRTHDAY.

39. Many happy returns of the day.

46. Best congratulations on new arrival.

ID.

48. Id Mubarik.

CONFERMENT OF TITLE.

58. Congratulations on the distinction conferred on you.

MARRIAGE.

67. Best wishes for a long and happy married life.

EXAMINATION.

71. Hearty congratulations on your success in the examination.

BIJOYA.

78. Heartiest Bijoya greetings.

JOURNEYS.

81. Best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

ELECTIONS.

82. Hearty congratulations on success in election.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR GREETINGS.

83. Many thanks for your good wishes.

RAILWAY INFORMATION

In India Railways are state owned. Government have definite obligations as regards the Light Railways. Hence the Government have to keep their eyes open and see that Motor Traffic does not steal a march over Rail Transport of Goods.

Provincial Governments by their legislative measures have effected more effective and stringent control over road service. Owing to the paucity of senior railway stocks interest is roused in shares of companies carrying a District Board Guarantee.

There were thirty-six Railway companies registered in India representing a total capitalization of approximately Rs. 11,96,07,630. All these railways have been built only after obtaining the sanction of the Government of India which are prepared to grant Financial assistance for the construction and future working of railways in India under the following terms:—

The Government of India will grant financial aid to approved companies either in the shape of a guarantee of interest or of a rebate to the branch line company, from the net earnings of the main line traffic interchanged with the branch. Assistance in the latter form can only be promised where the main line is worked by the state but the Government of India will, in other cases endeavour to arrange on behalf of the branch line company a similar agreement with the company working the parent line.

A rebate and a guarantee of interest cannot be granted simultaneously in respect of the same branch line. In cases where the entire capital is raised by the issue of shares the following terms will apply:—

(a) GUARANTEE OF INTEREST—The Government of India will be prepared to guarantee, from the close of the period during which interest is payable out of the capital, interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, on the approved paid up share capital of the company, to the end of the financial year, in respect of which the dividend is declared subject to the condition that all surplus profits which may be earned by the company after paying interest on the paid-up share capital at the rate of 5% shall be equally divided between the Government and the Company. This guarantee where given will remain in force until the line is purchased by the Government. Any sums payable by the Government under the guarantee shall be payable in rupees.

(b) **REBATE**:—When the branch line connects with a main line railway the Government of India will be prepared to allow the company in respect of and at the end of each financial year, by way of rebate such a sum not exceeding in any year the net earnings (exclusive of earnings derived from the carriage of revenue stores) from traffic interchanged between such railway and the branch line as shall together with the net earnings of the branch line make up an amount equal in interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on the approved paid-up share-capital of the company. This undertaking is subject to the proviso that when the net receipts of the company without the assistance of a rebate, suffice to pay interest at a rebate exceeding 5 per cent on the paid-up share-capital the surplus shall be divided equally between the government and the company. The payment of rebate shall commence at the close of the period during which interest is payable from capital. Payments on account will be subject to subsequent adjustment, be permissible at the end of each half year. For the purpose of calculating the rebate the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch will be assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the main line from such traffic as the net earnings of the whole main line system, including the branch to bear to the gross earnings of the whole year.

(c) Where the main line is a railway a new worked by the State the main line administration will, if it is so desired to work the branch line for a percentage will usually be that obtaining on the whole system including the branch from time to time but will not in any case exceed 50 per cent of the gross earnings of the branch from all sources, and will include all charges on account of the use of the main line rolling stock subject to the condition that the company shall if and when required to do so during the continuance of the working contract bear the capital portion of the cost as stated by the government of strengthening the permanent way and bridges of the branch line to enable the rolling stock for the time being of the working railway to be used on it without restriction. Where the gauges are not the same special working terms will be fixed in each case. When the main line is not worked by the State Agency the Government of India if desired to do so by the branch line company will endeavour to negotiate similar terms for working with the main line administration.

(d) No capital expenditure by the branch line company shall be organised as between the Government of India and the company unless the prior sanction of the Government of India to that expenditure has been obtained. The company shall have no power to increase its share or stock capital without the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State or to borrow money otherwise than for purely temporary purposes except on condition to be specified by these authorities.

(e) All agreements contracted for lines constructed under these terms shall include a special purchase clause permitting the Government of India to purchase the lines at any time after giving one year's notice in the following:—

1. When the Government of India consider it desirable that the gauge of the branch should be altered.
2. When it is desired to convert the branch line into a line of thorough communication.
3. When the Government of India desire to extend the branch line without altering the gauge or making the line part or thorough route and the branch line company is unable and unwilling to supply the necessary capital for such extension.

In the event of a line being purchased under this clause the price payable shall be 25 times the average net earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceeding the purchase, or 115 per cent of the capital expenditure on the line whichever may be the greater. All payments shall be made on rupee basis.

(f) The arrangements shall also include an ordinary purchase clause permitting the Government of India to purchase the lines at the expiry of 30 years from the date on which the railway was declared open for traffic or at subsequent intervals of 10 years subject to the condition that at least one year previous notice of the intention to purchase has been given. The price payable on purchase under this clause shall be 25 times the average net annual earnings (excluding Payments on account of guarantee of rebate) during the three years preceeding the purchase subject to a maximum of 120 per cent and a minimum of 100 per cent of the capital expenditure at the time of the purchase. All payments shall be made on rupee basis.

The direct guarantee of interest by the Government of India has been at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent such rate having been fixed when $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent paper was in the neighbourhood of par.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY.

Under the new Government of India Act 1935 the Executive Authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and construction, maintenance and operation of railways shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority. The Executive Authority of the Federation is extended to the organisation of undertaking which are ancillary to the maintenance of railways. The authority can establish road services or enter into agreements with other bodies to run road services in connection with their railways.

Federal authority is to act on business principles due regard being paid by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public and in particular make proper provision for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account all expenditure to which such receipts are applicable, under the provisions of the Act.

A Railway Tribunal will consist of a president and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by Governor-General from a panel of eight persons appointed by him having a railway administrative or business experience.

EARNINGS FROM GOODS (000 Rs.)

1934-35 ...	64,34,53	1935-36 ...	64,68,93
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GROSS EARNINGS (000 Rs.)

1926-27 ...	1,12,35,66	1931-32 ...	97,20,56
1927-28 ...	1,18,26,19	1932-33 ...	96,20,56
1928-29 ...	1,18,86,82	1933-34 ...	99,57,65
1929-30 ...	1,16,08,14	1934-35 ...	1,02,81,07
1930-31 ...	1,05,57,04	1935-36 ...	1,03,84,17

NET EARNINGS (000 Rs.)

1925-26 ...	42,30,16	1931-32 ...	28,11,45
1926-27 ...	42,65,58	1932-33 ...	27,30,94
1927-28 ...	45,66,13	1933-34 ...	33,32,92
1928-29 ...	44,24,88	1934-35 ...	32,20,89
1929-30 ...	38,58,33	1935-36 ...	32,90,29
1930-31 ...	32,53,87		

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

The history of the South Indian Railway is the history of the rise and progress of South India. On the 5th April 1859, the first sod was turned for the construction of the first railway in Southern India from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. Lord Dalhousie evinced great enthusiasm in rail transport.

'The Great Southern India Railway' as it was then known was first opened for traffic between Negapatam and Tanjore in 1861 extended to Trichinopoly in March, 1862 and then Trichy and Erode were connected. On 1st July 1874, it was called 'South Indian Railway Co.,' after its amalgamation with the Carnatic Railway Co.

The Nilgiris Mountain Railway is a feat of Engineering, unique in the east and though the Government constructed it, it was worked for them by the South Indian Railway.

The Pamban Viaduct is a credit to any Railway and it has opened up a Southern Gateway to India by linking up the over route land to Europe from the North with Ceylon Railway and Colombo.

Special trains are run extensively on festive occasions and refreshment rooms are found abundantly.

The lack of European Hotels in mofussil town is amply supplied by the European Refreshment rooms. Restaurant cars attached to the Mail trains is a speciality. Special 3rd class pilgrim Tourist cars for family parties also provided for.

The cheap Return tickets by Week End offered for the Hill stations and the Metropolis is very beneficial to tourists. The 'Go as you please' ticket is obessing to commercial and religious public.

MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Under the old form of guarantee the Madras Railway was the third of the Original Railways constructed as experimental lines. In 1907 the Madras Guaranteed Railway Company's contract expired and the lines owned by that company were purchased by the Secretary of State.

In 1908, the then existing Madras Railway, with the exeception of the Jalarpet Mangalore Section, together with the metre gauge sections of the South Indian Railway from Katpadi, Gudur and Pakala to Dharmavaram was madeover to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for working, the enlarged company being styled the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

WHERE TO STAY ?

Travellers' or Dak Bungalows at or near Railway Stations.

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges.		No. of hours one can stay.	Remarks.
			For single adult.	For married couple.		
		Miles.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
Acharappakkam	Acharapakkam	2 fur.	0 8	...	5 days	
Agaram Sibbandi	Agaram Sibbandi	2 "	0 8	0 12	24 hrs.	
Alamuktharam	Arantangi	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 8	0 12	"	
Alwaye	Alwaye	2 fur.	0 12	...	"	
Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	2 "	1 0	1 8	10 days	
Andipatti	Andipatti	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 8	0 12	24 hrs.	
Arantangi	Arantangi	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	free.	free.	3 days	
Ariyalur	Ariyalur	1 "	free.	free.	...	
Arkonam J.	Arkonam J.	$\frac{1}{4}$ fur.	1 0	...	24 hrs.	
Attur	Attur	6 "	0 12	1 0	3 days	
Badagara	Badagara	1 "	0 8	0 8	24 hrs.	
Bargur	Bargur	1 "	0 12	...	Unlimited	
Bommidi	Bommidi	2 "	0 8	0 12	3 days	
Budalur	Budalur	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 4	0 6	3 days	
Calicut	Calicut	4 "	1 4	1 14	...	
Charvattur	Charvattur	3 "	0 8	0 12	Unlimited till	
Cheruplasseri	Vallappula	6 m.	0 8	0 12	another demand	
Chingleput	Chingleput J.	2 "	1 8	...	24 hrs.	
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	free.	free.	...	
Coonoor	Coonoor	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 4	1 12	3 days	
Courtallam	Tenkasi J.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 8	0 8	Unlimited	S. L. F. Travellers' Bungalow.
Cuddalore N. T.	Cuddalore N.T.	2 "	1 8	2 0	3 days	
Dhanushkodi	Dhanushkodi	1 fur.	0 12	1 4	24 hrs.	
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	0 12	0 12	3 days	
Dindigul	Dindigul J.	1 fur.	0 10	0 10	3 days	Rs. 1-4-0 for large room.
Ernakulam	Ernakulam	$1\frac{1}{4}$ m.	0 8	0 8	24 hrs.	
Erode	Erode J.	1 "	0 8	0 12	"	
Guduvancheri	Guduvancheri	1 fur.	0 12	1 0	2 days	Cooking utensils available at extra cost.
Hosdrug	Kanhangad	1 m.	0 8	1 0	3 days	
Hosur	Hosur	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 3 \end{array} \right.$ "	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 12 \\ 1 0 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 12 \\ 1 0 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ days} \\ \text{Unlimited} \end{array} \right.$	
Kaniyambadi	Kaniyambadi	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 6 \\ 0 8 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 12 \\ 1 0 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Unlimited} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	
Karaikkudi	Karaikkudi	2 "	1 0	1 0	3 days	
Karaikkal	Karaikkal	3 fur.	1 8	3 0	Unlimited	
Karaimadai	Karaimadai	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Opp.} \\ \text{the Ry} \\ \text{Stn.} \end{array} \right.$	free	...	3 days	

Travellers' or Dak Bungalows at or near Railway Stations (Contd.)

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges.		No. of hours one can stay.	Remarks.
			For single adult.	For married couple		
Karur	Karur	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	0 8	0 12	24 hrs.	
Kasaragod	Kasaragod	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 8 \\ 0 12 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 8 \\ 0 12 \end{array} \right.$	3 days	
Kodaikkanal Rd.	Kodaikkanal Rd.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 8 \\ 1 0 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 0 \\ 1 8 \end{array} \right.$	24 hrs.	
Koilpatti	Koilpatti	2 fur.	0 8	0 8	For first 24 hrs free.	
					3 days	
Kolianur	Kolianur	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	0 8	0 12	8 "	
Kollangod	Kollangod	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 8	0 12	3 "	
Kottarakara	Kottarakara	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	0 12	0 12	3 "	
Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	0 12	1 0	3 "	
Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 4	1 14	3 "	
Kumbbla	Kumbbla	3 fur.	0 8	0 8	3 "	
Kuttippuram	Kuttippuram	6 "	0 8	0 12	3 "	
Madura	Madura J.	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	1 0	2 0	24 hrs.	
Manamadurai	Manamadurai J.	1 m.	0 12	1 4	3 days	
Manapparai	Manapparai	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	0 8	0 12	3 "	
Mangalore	Mangalore	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	1 8	2 8	3 "	
Mangalapadi	Mangalapadi	25 yds.	0 4	0 4	3 "	
Mankarai	Mankarai	1 m.	0 4	0 4	3 "	
Mayavaram	Mayavaram J.	2 fur.	1 0	1 8	3 "	
Melattur	Melattur	2 m.	0 8	...	7 "	
Mettupalayam	Mettupalayam	1 fur.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 0 \\ 0 8 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 8 \\ 0 12 \end{array} \right.$	24 hrs.	
			1 0	1 8	"	
Metur Dam	Metur Dam	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Near Ry. Stn.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 0 \\ 0 8 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 8 \\ 0 8 \end{array} \right.$	...	European Rest House.
			1 8	2 4	...	European Circuit House.
					...	Indian Rest House.
					...	Indian Circuit House.
Muthukalathur	Paramakkudi	16 m.	0 12	1 0	3 days	
Narasinganpet	Narasinganpet	3 fur.	0 12	1 4	Unlimited	
Nidamangalam	Nidamangalam J.	About 4 fur.	0 8	0 8	7 days	
		1 fur.	1 0	1 0	Unlimited	
Nileshwar	Nileshwar	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	0 8	0 12	10 days	
Noyal	Noyal	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	0 8	0 12	7 days	
Omalur	Omalur	About $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	0 6	0 12	3 days	
			The rates charged are for 12 hours.			

Travellers' or Dak Bungalows at or near Railway Stations—(Contd.)

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges.		No. of hours one can stay.	Remarks.
			For single adult.	For married couple.		
		Miles.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
Ottappalam	Ottappalam	3 fur.	0 8	0 12	3 days	
Palamcottah	Palamcottah	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	1 0	1 8	24 hrs.	
Palyangadi	Palayangadi	1 m.	0 8	0 12	3 days	
Palghat	Palghat	3 fur.	1 4	1 12	3 days	
Pallikere	Pallikere	Near RyStn.	0 8	0 8	3 days	
Panruti	Panruti	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	0 8	0 12	3 days	
Pantalayini	Pantalayini	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	0 8	0 12	3 days	
Papanasam	Papanasam	2 fur.	0 8	0 12	6 days	
Paramakkudi	Paramakkudi	6 fur.	0 12	1 0	3 days	
Pattambi	Pattambi	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	0 8	0 12	...	
Pavurchutram	Pavurchutram	2 fur.	0 8	0 8	...	
Peravuruni	Peravuruni	$1\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	0 12	1 2	Unlimited	
Pettaivaytalai	Pettaivaytalai	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 8	0 12	Unlimited	Permission from the District Collector is necessary.
Point Calimere	Point Calimere	1 fur.	0 8	0 12	24 hrs.	For occupation prior sanction of the District Magistrate.
Polur	Polur	1 m.	0 6	0 6	3 days	Tanjore, is necessary.
Pollachi	Pollachi	1 "	1 8	1 8	3 "	
Pudunagaram	Pudunagaram	2 miles.	0 8	0 8	3 "	
Punalur	Punalur	1 m.	0 8	0 8	3 "	
Quilon	Quilon	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	{ 1 8 0 12	{ 3 0 1 8	Unlimited ...	
				(for 6 hrs)		
Rajapalayam	Rajapalayam	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 12	1 4	5-7 days	
Ramnad	Ramnad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	0 12	1 4	3 days	
Salem	... Salem Town	1 fur.	1 0	1 8	24 hours	
Sankaridrug	... Sankaridrug	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 12	1 0	3 days	
Satur	... Satur	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	0 12	1 4	2 days	
Sekkanurani	... Sekkanurani	200yds	0 8	0 12	Unlimited	Permission from the Dt. Collector is necessary.
Shencottah	... Shencottah	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 8	0 8	3 days	
Shiyali	... Shiyali	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 0	2 0	24 hours	
Sholavandan	... Sholavandan	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	0 8	0 12	5 days	
Shoranur	... Shoranur J.	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 0	Per hd.	24 hours	
Sivaganga	... Sivaganga	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	0 12	0 12	3 days	

Travellers' or Dak Bungalows at or near Railway Stations—(Concl'd.)

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges.		No. of hours one can stay.	Remarks.
			For Single adult.	For married couple		
Srivaikuntam	Srivaikuntam	1¼ "	{ 1 0 0 8	{ 1 0 0 8	3 days 3 days	
Srivilliputtur	Srivilliputtur	2 m.	1 0	2 0	3 days	
Talaivasal	Talaivasal	6 fur.	0 12	1 4	Unlimited	
Tambaram	Tambaram	6 "	free	free.	24 hours	
Tanjore	Tanjore J.	¼ m.	1 0	1 0	24 hours	
Tanur	Tanur	1¼ "	0 8	0 12	10 days	
Tindivanam	Tindivanam	Opp. to the stn.	1 0	1 8	24 hours	
Tirumangalam	Tirumangalam	½ fur.	0 8	0 8	Unlimited	
Tirur	Tirur	{ 100yds ½ m.	{ 0 8 0 4	{ 0 12 0 6	{ 24 hours 3 days	
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	3 fur.	1 0	1 0	3 days	
Tiruchengode	Sankaridrug	5 m.	0 12	1 0	3 days	
Tiruppur	Tiruppur	{ 2 fur. 100yds	{ to 1 12 0 5	{ to 2 8 0 6	{	According to set of rooms and period of stay.
			{ 0 14 to	{ 1 2 to	{	
			0 12	1 4	5 days	
Tiruvadamarudur	Tiruvadamarudur	Near Ry. Com.	0 12	1 4	5 days	
Tranquebar	Tranquebar	4 fur.	...	2 0	...	Permission from Mess. Fraser & Ross is necessary
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly J.	1 m.	1 0	1 0	...	
Trichur	Trichur	½ fur.	0 8	0 12	24 hours	
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	6 fur.	0 12	...	...
Central	Central	for 6 hrs				
Udumalpet	Udumalpet	½ m.	0 8	0 8	Unlimited	
Usilampatti	Usilampatti	1¼ "	0 8	0 12	24 hours	
Veluppalaiyam	Veluppalaiyam	4 fur.	0 8	0 12	24 hours	Permission of the Dt. Collector is necessary.
Vellore	Vellore Cantt.	1 fur.	1 8	2 0	3 days	
Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar J.	6 "	1 0	1 0	3 days	

Chattrams and Choultries at or near Railway Stations.

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any. per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information
ALWAR TIRUNAGARI					
Nattukkottai Chettiar's Choultry	Alwar Tirunagari	5 fur.	Nil.	Un-limited	For Nattukkottai Chettiar's only.
Govindappaiyangar Choultry ..	"	1 m.	"	"	Free meals for 3 days for Brahmins only.
Utharathy Madam	"	5 fur.	"	"	For North Indian caste Hindus only
AMBAGARATTUR					
Musafarkhana	... Ambagarattur.	1 "	...	1 day.	Only for Brahmins
ARIYALUR					
Karuppa Mudaliar Choultry	... Ariyalur.	1 m.	Free	Free	...
ARKONAM					
Nawab's Choultry	... Arkonam J.	$\frac{1}{4}$ fur.	0 4 0	24 hrs	...
BADAGARA					
Choultry	... Badagara.	1 "	Free	...	...
BODINAYAKKANUR					
Subba Chettiar's Choultry	... Bodinayakanur.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	...	3 days	Meals for poor people only.
BOMMIDI					
Local Fund Choultry	... Bommidi	1 fur.	0 4 0	Un-limited	...
CALICUT					
Prince of Wales Chattram	... Calicut	3 "	0 4 0	3 days	5 annas after 3 days.

Chattrams and Choultries. etc.—*Contd.*

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information
CHIDAMBARAM					
Marwadi Choultry	Chidambaram	1 m.	Free	Unlimited	For Marwadis only
Chettiar's Choultry, South Car Street.	"	About 1 m.	"	3 days	Meals free for Brahmmins only.
Chinnapannai Choultry, Theradikada Street,	"	"	"	"	...
Kalyanasolapuram Dharma-bagam Choultry, Theradikada Street.	Chidambaram.	About 1 m.	Free	3 days.	...
Pallavarayapet Dharmabagam Choultry, South Street.	Do.	"	"	"	...
Muthia Mudaliar Choultry, North Car Street.	"	"	"	"	...
Marwadi Choultry, East Car Street.	"	"	"	"	...
Marwadi Choultry, Mana Deekshadar's Lane	"	"	"	"	...
Subbaraya Chetty Choultry, near Omakulam.	"	2 miles	"	"	...
Kuppayathu Pillai Choultry, West Car Street	"	About 1 m.	"	"	Meals free for Brahmmins only.
K. P. Gurupujamadam, South Car Street.	"	"	"	...	For Nattukottai Chettiars only.
Gundu Pillai Choultry, Theradikada Street.	"	"	"	7 days	Free meals for Brahmmins only. during festivals.
Thangaratham Chatram, North Car Street.	"	"	"	...	...
Subbier Choultry, South Car St.	"	"	"	3 days	Brahmins only
Komutty Choultry, West Car St.	"	"	"	"	Meals free during Festivals.
Madura Ramachandra N. Hari Govinda Ayyar Sourashtra Brahmmins Choultry, Bazaar Street.	"	"	"	3 days	For Sourashtra Brahmmins only. Cooking utensils given free.
CHINGLEPUT					
Municipal Choultry	Chingleput.	2 fur.	Free	3 days	...
Kempulu Narayanasawmy Naidu's Choultry.	Do.	"	"	Unlimited	...
COIMBATORE					
Nanjappa Choultry	Coimbatore.	2 fur.	"	3 days	...

Chattrams and Choultries. etc.—*Contd.*

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any, per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.
CONJEEVERAM					
"Krishna Vilas", Proprietor, C. V. Venkatachala Pillai, Established 1934. (Fitted with Electric Lights.) 106, North Raja Street, Big Conjeeveram.	Conjeeveram.	2 fur.	Up to 12 hrs. Re. 1 over 12 hrs. up to 24 hrs. Rs. 1-8-0 per room.	48 hrs.	For Hindus only
Radhakrishna Doss Daga Choultry, 79, Sannadhi St.	Do.	...	...	...	Free for Pilgrims
Gujarathi Choultry near Sarwatheertham,	Do.	1 m.	Nil.	Unlimited	Hindus
Raja Vasureddy's Choultry near Sarwatheertham.	Do.	"	"	"	"
Pachaiyappa's Choultry, Big Conjeeveram.	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	"	"	"
Arya Vaisya Choultry, Big Conjeeveram.	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	"	"	Komutties only
Vasa Bahah Choultry, Big Conjeeveram.	Do.	"	"	"	"
Venkatasubbiah Choultry, Big Conjeeveram.	Do.	"	Upstairs 1 Re. Downstairs 8 As. a day. Nil.	"	For Brahmins only
Kammala's Choultry, Big Conjeeveram	Do.	"	Nil.	"	Hindus
Kosamadam Choultry, Big Conjeeveram.	Do.	"	"	"	"
Yadhava's Choultry, Big Conjeeveram.	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	"	"	"
Pachaiyappa's Choultry, Hodgsonpet.	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	"	"	"
Javalikadai Choultry, Hodgsonpet.	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	"	"	"
S. Kr. S. Kr. Okkur Chinthamani Chettiar's Dharma Patasala.	Do.	2 m.	"	5 days	For Brahmins and Nattukottai Chettiyars only.
CUDDALORE					
Reddiar Choultry	... Cuddalore N.T.	3 fur.	Free	3 days	...
DHANUSHKODI					
Mukuntharayar Chattram	... Dhanushkodi.	3 m.	Nil.	3 days	Cooking utensils or free meals provided.

Chattrams and Choultries. etc.—Contd.

Place.	Nearest Railway-Station.	Distance.	Charges if any, per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.
DHANUSHKODI—contd. Veerappa Chettiyar Chattram ...	Do.	100yds	Nil.	3 days.	Cooking utensils or free meals provided.
Tanjore Rajah's Chattram ...	Do.	2 fur.	..	..	..
DHARMADAM Vellakandy Dhanuvas Public Choultry.	Dharma-dam.	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Free	7 days	...
DHARMAPURI Arunachala Iyer Choultry ...	Dharma-puri.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Free	3 days	For Brahmins only.
DINDIGUL. Municipal Choultry	Dindigul J.	1 fur.	10 As. per diem for small rooms & Rs. 1-4-0 for large rooms.	3 days	...
Munsiff Mustaba Choultry	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	Free.	7 days.	...
N. S. N. Subbier Choultry, Railway Road.	Do.	1 fur.	Do.	5 days.	For Sourashtra Brahmins only.
Sourashtra Choultry near Elipamarathu lane.	Do.	3 fur.	...	7 days.	Do.
Dindigul S. V. Balsawmy Iyer & Bros. Chattaram, Vedasanthur Road.	Do.	About 2 m.	Free.	7 days.	For Hindus only. Meals free for poor.
M. A. Subbiyer & Son's Chattram in Mengle's Road.	Do.	2 fur.	Do.	7 days.	For Sourashtra Brahmins only.
Sourashtra Chattram, in Sourashtrapuram.	Do.	3 fur.	...	7 days.	Do.
EDAKKOLAM Saakunni Nair Choultry	Edakkolam	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Free	3 days	...
GUINDY Alanthur Reddiar's Choultry	Guindy	200yds	Nil	..	...
HOSUR District Board Choultry	Hosur	$2\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 4 0	10days	...
JALARPET Varadaraja Mudahar Choultry	Jalarpet J	5 fur.	Nil	Un-limited	...
JANARDHANAM Raja's Chatram	Varkala	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	..	3 days	Hindus.
Rayar Chattram	Do.	..	0 2 0 per room	... Un-limited	Brahmins only. For Northern side people only.
Gujarati Chatram	Do.	..	Nil	limited	

Chattrams and Choultries. etc.—*Contd.*

Place.	Nearest Railway Stations.	Distance.	Charges if any per day	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.
KALADI					
Choultry	... Angamali for Kaladi.	5 m.	Nil.	3 days	...
KALLAL					
S. P. A. V. A. N. Choultry	... Kallal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Nil.	"	...
KALLIGUDI					
Choultry	... Kalligudi	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 3 0	"	...
KARAIMADAI					
5 Madams	... Karaimadai.	...	Free	10 days	...
KILAKADAYAM					
Komutti Choultry	... Kilakadayam	1 m.	Nil.	3 days	Free meals Brahmins a Saivaita Vella for a day only
KINATTUKKADAVU					
District Board's Choultry	... Kinattukkadavu.	4 fur.	0 4 0	Free for 1st 3 days.	...
KODAIKANAL					
"Chatram," Ammayanayakanur.	Kodaikanal Road.	5 fur.	Free	3 days.	...
KOTTARAKARA.					
Government Choultry	... Kottarakara.	1 m.	Nil.	3 days.	...
Do.	...	100 ft.	"	"	...
KOYILVENNI.					
Ukkadai Tehevar Choultry	... Koyilvenni.	2 m.	Nil.	24 hrs.	...
KULLANCHAVADI.					
A. T. Muthukumaraswamy Chettiar's Choultry.	Kullan-chavadi.	2 fur.	Nil.	Unlimited.	...
KUMBAKONAM.					
Aramanai Krishna Bhagavatar's Choultry.	Kumbakonam.	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	...	4 days.	Free meals Brahmins & Rashtras for 3 d
Aramanai Rangasamy Iyer's Choultry,	"	2 fur.	...	2 days	} For Hindus.
Neli Munisamy Iyer's Choultry.	"	"	...	3 days	
Gopalakrishna Chettiar's Choultry.	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	...	2 days	
Venkatrayar's Choultry	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ m.	...	2 days	

Chattrams and Choultries, etc.—Contd.

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any, per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.
MADRAS					
Kalawala Kannan Chettiar Choultry.	Madras Egmore.	1 fur.	Free.	3 days	Hindus.
Sreyuta M. V. Cunniah Chetty and M. Subadhravalli Thayaramma Dharmasala (No. 173, Govindappa Naick Street).	Madras Fort.	About 2 fur.	"	5 days	"
Raja Sri Rameswamy Mudaliar Choultry.	Madras Park.	About 50 yds.	"	3 days	"
MADURA.					
Kunathoor Chattram	Madura J.	About 1 m.	"	3 days	Meals for Hindus.
Komutti Chattram		"	"	"	Meals for Hindus.
Lala Chattram		"	"	"	
Karuputti Chattram		"	"	"	Satabartha
venkataswamy Naick Chattram	"	2 fur.	"	"	
Malayalathan Choultry	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta Saith Magni, Ramji Ramkumarji Banger Sree, Sree Marwarī Dharmasala, for Northern India Hindu Pilgrims.	"	"	"	"	"
Mangammal's Choultry	Madura J.	1 fur.	0 4 0 Down-stairs 0 6 0 Upstairs.	3 days.	Separate block for Mahomedans.
MADURANTAKAM.					
District Board Choultry	Madurantakam.	Next to Railway Compound.	1st 3 days free, and As. 0-4-0 for succeeding days.	3 days.	...
MAILAM.					
12 Choultries	Mailam.	3 m.	{ 0 2 0 0 4 0 }	2½ hrs.	...
MANAMADURA.					
Sivaganga Samasthanam Choultry.	Manamadurai J.	1 "	Nil.	3 days.	...
MANDAPAM.					
Ramnad Raja Choultry	Mandapam.	¼ "	Nil.	3 days.	...
MANKARAI.					
Chattram	Mankarai	1 "	Nil.	...	3 meals at a time free for Brhmins only.

Chattrams and Choultries, etc.—*Contd.*

Place.	Nearest Railway-Station.	Distance.	Charges if any per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.
MAYAVARAM.					
Nadar Choultry	... Maya-varam J.	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	Nil.	3 days	...
Ambabai Choultry	} Maya-varam Town.	} $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	"	3 days	Meals free for Brahmins only.
Nattukottai Chetty Choultry					
MELAMARUDUR.					
Polayar Nadar's Choultry	... Mela-marudur	3 fur.	...	Un-limited	3 meals free for Brahmins only.
METTUPALAIYAM.					
Local Fund Chattram	... Mettu-palaiyam	6 fur.	...	3 days	...
MORAPPUR.					
Local Fund Choultry	... Morap-pur J.	$\frac{1}{4}$ fur.	0 4 0	3 days	...
MUTUPET					
Young Muslim Society's Rahma-nia Buildings.	Mutupet	$\frac{1}{4}$ r.	...	..	Muslims only.
Vana Ena Moona Choultry	...	150yds	Free.	3 days	Hindus only.
NIDAMANGALAM.					
Rajah's Choultry	... Nidaman-galam J.	About 4 fur.	...	Un-limited	...
NAGORE.					
Anandaram Chattram	... Nagore.	About 2 fur.	Nil.	3 days	Hindus.
Municipal Choultry	...	"	"	"	Open to all communities.
R. Payaneeandy Pillai & Sons Choultry.	...	50 yds.	"	"	...
PALAMCOTTAH					
Madura N. S. Muni Negendra Aiyar, Sons Sourashtra Brahmins Choultry, No. 10 Market Street.	Palam-cottah	About $\frac{1}{2}$ a m.	Free	7 days	For Sourashtra Brahmins only.
PALNI					
Madura Puhady Balusawmy Aiyar Choultry (Natesai Sannithi)	Palni	About 1 m.	Nil.	7 days	Meals free for 3 days to Sourashtra Brahmins only.
Sourashtra Brahmins Choultry (at the foot of the hill)	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	"	3 days	For Sourashtra Brahmins only
Devanagar Mutt, Old Darapuram Road Street.	"	About 3 fur.	"	7 days	Cooking utensils and provisions provided.
Kaniyur Krishner's Choultry	"	About 1 m.	"	3 days	...

Chattrams and Choultries, etc.—Contd.

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any, per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information
PALANI—contd.					
Kolumam Chattram at the foot of the hill	Palani	About 1½ m.	Free	3 days.	For Brahmins only
Komutti Chattram at the foot of the hill.	"	"	"	"	For Komutties.
PANTALAYINI District Board Choultry	Pantalayini	½ m.	0 4 0 for single for 0 6 0 married couple.	3 days	...
PAVUR CHATRAM District Board Choultry	Pavur Chatram	2 fur.	0 4 0	Unlimited	First 3 days free
PERAVURUNI Sethubava Chatram	Pera-vuruni	6 m.	Nil.	}	Free meals.
Amma Chatram	"	7 m.	"		
POLLACHI Municipal Chatram	Pollachi J.	1 m.	Nil.	3 days	...
Apparao's Chatram	"	"	"	8 days	For Brahmins only
PONDICHERRY Ammanivasam	Pondicherry.	½ m.	0 4 0	...	...
QUILON. Travancore Govt. Chatram	Quilon.	½ fur.	Nil.	3 days	...
RAJAPALAIYAM. A. K. Dharmaraja's Choultry	Rajapalaiyam	1 m.	Nil.	Unlimited	...
RAMESWARAM. Mahabeer Dharmasala	Rameswaram.	½ fur.	Nil.	3 days	...
Tanjore Raja's Choultry	"	3 fur.	"	"	...
Vysia Choultry	"	"	"	No limit.	For Vysias only.
Bagavandas Bagla	"	4 fur.	"	3 days	} Accommodation available only for Northern-side people.
Sivabux Bagla	"	3 fur.	"	"	
Bagadevdas Basant Lal Dookhimar Wala.	"	2 fur.	"	"	
Manichchand Gordandas	"	3 fur.	"	"	
Bansilal Abirchand	"	4 fur.	"	"	} For Brahmins only
Venkatarayar's Choultry	"	½ a m.	Free	"	
Ramnad Rajah's Choultry	"	4 fur.	"	"	

Chattrams and Choultries, etc — *Contd.*

Place.	Nearest Railway Stations.	Distance.	Charges if any daily.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.
RAMNAD.					
Balavangudi K. Venkatachalam Chetty Choultry.	Ramnad	20 yds.	Free	3 days.	...
S. T. K. Muthu Chetti Choultry.	"	$\frac{1}{8}$ fur.	"	"	...
SATUR					
Local Fund Choultry	.. Satur	3 fur.	0 4 0	"	...
SERMADEVI					
Local Fund Choultry	... Serma- devi	2 fur.	0 4 0	10 days	First 3 days free.
SEYDUNGANALLUR					
Choultry	.. Seydun- ganallur	"	Free	3 days	...
SHENCOTTAI.					
Chattanatha Karayalar's Choultry,	Shen- cottah.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Free.	5 days.	Free meals for all castes.
SHIYALI.					
T. R. M. Muthiah Pillai's Choultry.	Shiyali.	1 fur.	Nil.	3 days.	...
SHOLAVANDAN.					
Mangamma Choultry	... Shola- vandan.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Nil.	3 days.	...
SIKKIL.					
Achcha Mudaly Choultry	... Sikkil.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Nil.	...	...
SIVAGANCA.					
Raja's Choultry	... Siva- ganga.	1 m.	Nil.	3 days.	...
SRIVAIKUNTAM.					
Kottai Pillaimar Choultry	... Srivai- kuntam.	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Nil.	3 days.	...
SRIRANGAM.					
Bancilal Aluchand Choultry at Srirangam.	Sriran- gam.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Free.	3 days.	Northern India people.
Salem Murary Varathier Choultry at Srirangam.	"	"	"	"	Brahmins only.
Nattukottai Chethnars' Choultry at Srirangam.	"	"	"	"	Hindus.
Churuwala Nethram Rambaksh Darmasala (of Rangoon).	"	"	...	...	For Hindus only.
Seth Kheviraj Sri Krishnadas Dharmasala at Srirangam.	"	"	Free.	3 days.	Bahiragis only.
Bombay Saits' Choultry at Srirangam.	"	"	"	...	...

Chattrams and Choultries, etc.—Contd.

Places.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any, per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other Information.
SRIRANGAM—(contd).					
Vysia Roya Swami's Mutt near Tirumanjana Cauvery.	Srirangam.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Free.	3 days	Brahmins only.
Ahobalamutt at Srirangam ...	"	"	"	"	Vaishnavites only.
Vanamamalai Mutt at Srirangam	"	"	"	"	"
Rangoon Reddi's Choultry at Tiruvanaikoil.	"	"	"	"	Brahmins only.
Kanganimar's Choultry at Tiruvanaikoil.	"	"	"	"	Hindus.
Ramanujakootam 1147, Sattara Street.	"	...	As. 4 per room per day.	...	"
SRIVILLIPUTTUR.					
Municipal Choultry ...	Srivilliputtur	2 m.	4 As.	...	...
Pabbi Chetty, Raghaviah Chetty's Charities Choultry, South Car Street.	"	"	Nil.	10 days	For Brahmins and Vysias only.
SWAMIMALAI.					
Mr. Vaithilingam Pillai's Estate Choultry.	Swamimalai.	2 fur.	Nil.	3 days.	Meals free for Brahmins during day and during night for Non-Brahmins.
Dwadasi Kattalai Chattram ...	"	1 fur.	...	...	Meals only ¹ on Dwadasi days.
TALAIYUTHU.					
Nawab's Choultry ...	Talaiyuthu.	3 fur.	Free for 1st 3 days	Unlimited.	...
TANJORE.					
Rajah's Chattram ...	Tanjore.	1 fur.	1st Rs. 2, 2nd As. 10 3rd As. 6.	24 hrs.	For a family of not more than 5 persons.
Naicker Choultry ...	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	Free.	...	...
Thenkondan Choultry ...	"	2 fur.	"	...	...
Komutty's Choultry ...	"	1 m.	"	...	...

Chattrams and Choultries. etc.—*Contd.*

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information
TANUR.					
District Board Choultry ...	Tanur.	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	0 2 0 for single adult. 0 4 0 for married couple.	3 days.	...
TENKASI.					
Brahmin Chattram near Post Office.	Tenkasi.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Free.	1 day	} One meal a day for Brahmins.
Another Chattram near by ...	"	"	"	"	
L. F. Chattram at Courtallam ...	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$ m.	4 As. per room.	3 days.	
TINDIVANAM.					
Durgam Subramaniya Chettiar's Dharmasala.	Tindivanam.	5 mts. walk from the station	Free.	3 days.	For Brahmins and Vysias (Komutties) only
TINNEVELLY J.					
Local Fund Chattram for all classes.	Tinnevelly J.	1 fur.	From 2 as. & 5 as. per room.	Ordinarily 3 days.	...
Muhammadan Local Fund Chattram. (Tinnevelly-Palamcottah High Road).	"	2 fur.	Fee not at present collected	3 days' stay permitted.	...
TINNEVELLY TOWN.					
Veerabadra Chettiar Chattram ...	Tinnevelly Town.	3 fur.	Free.	3 days	Free accommodation for all.
Nattukkottai Chettiar Chattram at Kurukkuthurai Bathing Ghat, Thambirabarani River Bank.	"	"	"	"	Free meals for 10 Brahmin members during day.
TIRUCHENDUR.					
Tiruchendur ...	Several Mutts available for occupation free of cost—should be vacated during festivals.				

Chattrams and Choultries etc.—Contd.

Place.	Nearest Railway- Station.	Distance.	Charges if any, per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.	
TIRUMANGALAM.						
Sundaradas Choultry	... Tiruman- galam.	3 fur.	Free	3 days.	Only for Brah- mins.	
TIRUMAYAM.						
Nagarathar's Choultry	... Tiru- mayam.	3 m.	"	"	} Free meals for Brahmins only.	
Choultry	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	"	"		
TIRUNALAR.						
Ranga Pillai Choultry	... Tirunalar	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0 4 0 per room.	Un- limited	Free to occupy other places in the Choultry.	
TIRUNELLIKAVAI						
Manicka Mudaliar Choultry	... Tirunelli- kaval	50 yds.	Free	3 days.	Ettukudi is seven miles from this place.	
TIRUPARANKUNDRAM						
Madura Puliadi A. Balusawmy Aiyar Vakaira Choultry.	Tirupa- rankun- dram	2 fur.	"	7 days.	Brahmins only.	
TIRUTURAIPUNDI						
Narayana Iyer Choultry	... Tirutura- pundi J.	$\frac{1}{4}$ fur.	0 8 0 0 4 0	...	...
TIRUVANNAMALAI						
Brahmin's Anna Chatram	... Tiruvan- namalai	6 fur.	Free	3 days.	Meals for Brah- mins only.	
Vaisya Choultry	... "	7 fur.	"	"	For Vaisyas only	
Reddi Choultry	... "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ m.	"	"	Reddis only	
TIRUVARUR.						
Vijayapuram	... }	Tiru- varur.	2 fur.	Free	3 days	Meals free.
Vadavathimangalam	... }					
Mudaliar Choultries	... }					

Chattrams and Choultries. etc.—Contd.

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any, per day.	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.
TRICHINOPOLY.					
Sree Prasanna Venkatesa Swamy's Chattram.	Trichi- nopoly. Fort.	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	As. 6	3 days	Hindus.
Chinniah Pillai's Choultry ...	„	2 fur.	Free.	„	„
TRIVANDRUM CENTRAL.					
Maharajah's Choultry ...	Trivan- drum. Central.	6 fur.	„	3 days	...
TULUKAPATI.					
Vachakarapatty Chattram ...	Tuluka- patti.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Nil.	Un- limited	Free meals for 1 day only to any person ir- respective of caste.
UDUMALPET					
Malayandi Chettiar ...	Udumal pet	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Free	3 days.	...
Kanniyur Krishna Iyer's Choultry.	Do.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	„	„	Brahmins only.
USILAMPATTI					
Usilampatti Chatram	Usilam- patti	1 m.	As. 3	3 days.	...
VADAMADURA					
Mangammal Choultry ...	Vada- madura	$3\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	Nil.	3 days	..
VEDARANYAM					
Muthukaruppan Chettiar's Choultry.	Vedaran- yam	3 fur.	Free	„	Meals free for Brahmins only,

Chattrams and Choultries. etc. — *Concl'd.*

Place.	Nearest Railway Station.	Distance.	Charges if any per day	No. of hrs. or days one can stay.	Any other information.
VELLORE CANTONMENT.					
Masilamany Mudaliar's Rest House.	Vellore Cantt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ fur.	As. 6	3 days	Indians.
VILLIYAMPAKKAM.					
Viswanadha Mudaliar Choultry.	Villiyampakkam.	1 fur.	Free	7 days	...
VILLUPURAM.					
New Choultry	... Villupuram J.	$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Free	3 days	...
Arya Vysia Choultry	... "	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	"	Unlimited	Arya Vaisyas only
VIRUDHUNAGAR.					
Municipal Choultry	... Virudhunagar J.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	As. 6 per Room.	3 days	...
VRIDDHACHALAM.					
Ulundurpet. P. Doraiswamy Chettiar's Choultry. North Fort Street.	Vriddhachalam J.	1 m.	Free	Unlimited	...
Puduvayal, V. P. Palaniyappa Chettiar's Choultry.	"	"	"	3 days	Meals free for Brahmins only.
Themalur Rengaswamy Pillai's Choultry.	"	"	"	...	Brahmins are given 3 meals.
Kuppanatham, Appu Reddiar Choultry, South Fort Street.	"	"	"	...	Meals given free to 3 Brahmins and a Sadhu daily.
Olayoor Chettiar Choultry, Ayyanar Kovil Street.	"	"	"	...	Meals given free to 3 Sadhus daily.

SHIPPING INFORMATION.

STEAM SHIPPING COMPANIES.

American Mail Line

Madras Agents:—South Indian Export Co., Ltd., 4, Mclean St., G. T. Madras.

ANCHOR-BROCKLEBANK AND 'WELL' LINES.

Head Office:—Cunard buildings, Liverpool, Managing owners, Thos & Jno Brocklebank Ltd., Liverpool.

Agents in London:—Messrs. Gosman & Smith Ltd., 14, Billiter St., London E. C.

Agents in Madras:—Gordon Woodroffe & Co., (Madras), Ltd., 21 North Beach Road.

OTHER AGENTS.

Calcutta:—Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd. & Messrs. Graham Trading Co., (India), Ltd.

Cocanada:— „ Gordon Woodroffe & Co., (Madras) Ltd.

Colombo:— „ Delmege, Forsyth & Co., Ltd.

Tuticorin:— „ Madura Co., Ltd.

Vizagapatam: „ Gordon Woodroffe & Co., (Madras) Ltd.

ANCHOR LINE.

Head Office:—St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

Agents in Madras:—Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Head Office Managers:—Turner & Co., 5 & 7 St. Helen's Place, Bishops Gate London E. C. 3.

Managing Agents in India:—Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.

Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.

Agents in Madras:—Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.

Agents in Cocanada:—Ripley & Co.

Agents in Rangoon:—Messrs. Graham's Trading Co., (India) Ltd.

Agents in Tuticorin:—Volkart Bros.

West Coast:—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., and Harrisons & Crossfield Ltd.. Quilon.

BIBBY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Agents in Madras:—Gillander Arbuthnot & Co.,

Agents in Quilon:—Harrisons & Crossfield, Ltd.,

BREMAN (NORTH GERMAN LLOYD), STEAMER LINE.

Madras Agent:—C. E. Woods—Scawen, 7, Second Line Beach.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Head Office:—122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

Managing Agents in India:—Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.

Agents in Madras:—Messrs. Binny & Co., (Madras) Ltd.

Agents in Bombay, Colombo & Karachi:—Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.

Agents in Rangoon:—Messrs. Mackinnon & Mackenzie & Co., (Burma) Ltd.

Agents in Negapatam:—Karaikal, Cochin, Aleppy, Tuticorin and Calicut—Madura Co., Ltd.

Agents in Gopalpore, Vizagapatam and Cocanada etc.:—Coromandel Co., Ltd.

Agents at Cuddalore and Porto Novo:—Parry & Co., Ltd.

Information regarding freight and passage rates of arrival and departure can be obtained from any of the Company's Agents.

SAILINGS FROM MADRAS

To Rangoon direct every Friday.

To Calcutta direct fortnightly.

To Penang and Singapore fortnightly.

To London Fortnightly.

All sailings are liable to cancellation or alteration with or without notice.

All passengers leaving for ports outside India must hold passports. This does not however apply to British Indian subjects only proceeding hence to the Straits.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LTD.

Agents in Madras:—Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS LTD.

Managing Agents:—Messrs. Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd., 2, St. Mary Axe, London 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool.

Agents in Madras:—Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co., (Madras) Ltd., 21, North Beach Road.

Agents in West Coast:—Peirce, Leshe & Co., Ltd.

Regular sailings from Calcutta, Chittagong, Madras Coast ports, Madras, Ceylon, Tuticorin and Malabar Coast to U. K. & Continent.

Rates of freight may be obtained on application to the Agents.

CHARGEURS REUNIS (FRENCH LINE)

Madras Agents:—Messageries Maritimes, 6.20, North Beach Road.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office:—Alfred Holt & Co., Indian Buildings, Liverpool.

Penang and Singapore—W. Mansfield Co., Ltd., (General Agent for Straits Zone).

Agents in Madras:—Wilson & Co.

COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA

(Spanish Mail Steamers)

Agents in Madras and Colombo:—Volkart Bros.

COX & KINGS AGENTS LTD.,

Agents in Madras:—Parry & Co., Ltd.

CUNARD LINE

Agents in Madras:—Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD.

Agents in Madras:—South Indian Export Co., Ltd., 4 Mclean Street, G. T. Madras.

EAST ASIATIC CO., OF COPENHAGEN.

Agents:—Peirce, Leshe & Co.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

(American and Indian Line.)

Head Office:—104-6 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. 3.

Agents in Madras and Madras Coast:—Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., North Line Beach Road.

Agents in Tuticorin: Madura Co., Ltd, Volkart Bros., & Harrisons & Crossfield, Ltd.

Agents in Quilon:—Harrisons & Crossfield Ltd.,

Agents in West Coast:—Aspinwall & Co., Ltd.

ELLERMAN HALL & CITY LINES LTD.

City Line Ltd., Managers:—City Line Ltd., 75, Bothwell St., Glasgow.

Hall Line Ltd., Tower Buildings, Liverpool.

Agents in Madras and Madras Coast:—Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.,
North Beach Road.

Agents in West Coast:—Aspinwall & Co., Ltd.

Agents in Cocanada and Vizagapatam:—Best & Co., Ltd.

HANSA LINE OF STEAMERS.

Agents:—Lionell Edwards, Mercantile Bank Buildings and Mersey Chambers,
Liverpool.

THE INDIAN AND AFRICAN LINE.

(Andrew Weir & Co.,)

Agents in Madras:—Bombay Co., Ltd., 169, Broadway.

JAVA BENGAL LINE.

Agents in Madras and Madras Coast:—Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.
North Beach Road.

KERR STEAMSHIP CO., (INC.) NEW YORK.

Agents in Madras Coast:—Volkart Bros.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVART MAATTSCHAPPIJ.

Agents in Madras:—Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

(Inc. in Italy)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service from Bombay and Colombo to Venice,
Trieste and vice versa.

Agents in Madras and Colombo:—Volkart Bros.

THE INDIA NATAL SERVICE AND NATAL EMIGRATION.

Agents in Madras:—Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.

NEDERLAND LINE ROYAL DUTCH MAIL.

Agents in Madras—Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road, Madras.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Head Office:—Tokio, Japan.

Agents in Madras:—Bombay Co., Ltd., 169, Broadway, Madras.

NORDDENTSCHER LLOYD, STEAMER LINE.

Madras Agents:—Woods-Scawen, C. E., 7, 2nd Line Beach, Madras.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

Agents in Madras:—Wilson & Co., 5-8 Jehangir Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.,

Head Office:—122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

Principal Passenger Office:—P. & O. House, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S. W. 1.

Agents in Madras:—Binny & Co., (Madras) Ltd.

Agents in Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL DUTCH MAIL.

Head Office:—Rotterdam.

Agents in Madras and Madras Coast:—Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach
Road, Madras.

Agents in West Coast:—Pierce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Head Office:—Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Agents in East Coast:—K. P. V. Sheik Mohamed Rowther P. B. 1264, Madras.

Agents in West Coast:—Jethabhai Hemraj, Calicut.

SILVER JAVA PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Sailings from Pacific Ports to Madras and vice versa.

Agents in Madras and Madras Coast:—Volkart Bros.

SOCIETS VENEZIANA DI NAVIGATION A VAPORE.

Head Office:—Venice.

Agents in Madras and Madras Coast:—Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.

Agents in Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Masulipatam:—

Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.

SUN SHIPPING CO., LTD.

Head Office:—3, St. Helens Place, London, E. C. 3.

Agents in Madras:—Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co., (Madras) Ltd., 21, North Beach Road.

J. HARRISON.

(CHARENTE S. S. CO., LTD.)

Mersey Chambers, Liverpool.

Agents in Madras:—Gordon Woodroffe & Co., (Madras) Ltd., 21 North Beach Road

UNIVERSAL CARGOING AND DISTRIBUTING CO.

Agents in Madras:—Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.

TOURIST INFORMATION.

INDIA is the tourist's Paradise. Her fabulous wealth is the glory of ages. Her history dates beyond times out of mind. Her richness of natural scenery has kept ablaze the tourist's desire to traverse this mighty continent from distant Himalayan Mountains to far off Cape Comorin year in and year out.

It has been the age-long passion of tourists to drink full at the flowing fountain of India's spiritual greatness, visit the temples whose architectural greatness is ineffable and attend the princely courts of Native Chiefs and carry back to their land a fund of clinging memories.

The perfect serenity of an Indian's life, his happy contentment with his household polity, the imposing grandeur of Tajmahal whose sight fills him with aching joys, the matchless splendour of mausoleums, the challenging beauty of mighty Dams, the haunting sweetness of a Delhi,—India's venerable capital city, where dynasty after dynasty have left behind their imperial majesties of lingering memories,—the budding supremacy of her industrial skill, the swift and feverish pace of skillful Westernisation and above all, the lingering tales of monumental sacrifices which hold the tourists in daze,—all these blaze as salient factors to lure the foreigners to our land to pour in thousands every year.

BOMBAY.

Bombay is the most westernly of the Indian Provinces. There are numerous states under the administration of a Governor.

The Island of Bombay was the first territory to come under the possession of the English concern having been a dowry to the Portuguese Princess Catherine on her marriage with Charles II in 1661.

The surface of the Province is rugged. The great Deccan Plateau stretches southward from Vindhya and is buttressed by the Western and Eastern Ghats. Tapi and Narbuddi are the chief rivers.

The climate is remarkably varied. In Bombay the rainfall is about 75". In Cutch and Guzerat the heat is unbearable but quite agreeable is the climate in Deccan.

The Bombay Islands are oppressively hot in May and October though tempered by the following sea breezes.

The Plain of Guzerat is watered by the flowing rivers Narbada and Tapi. Here lions are numerous. The soil is invincible for its richness of quality.

The population of the province is 26,398,997 of which 80% are Hindus.

The main languages spoken are Sindhi, Guzrati, Mahratti and Kanarese.

BOMBAY CITY contains half the Parsis in India. It is the gateway of India. The cosmopolitan nature of the citizens is seen in the variegated colours of the gorgeous crowds that trudge the streets of this metropolis. The name of the city may be traced back to Maha Amba the consort of Shiva and the chief diety of the seven islands of which Bombay is the Principal. Great railway systems connect these islands, thought to have split up due to volcanic eruptions.

The superb building of Taj Mahal Hotel will haunt us like passion while passing along the Appollo Bunder. Numerous Hotels there are but of which Appollo Great Western Hotel and Hotel Majestic deserve mention.

Educational Institutions abound. The Abdul Rahiman street always throbs with the quick pulse of gain.

The illustrious buildings in Mayo Road will fill us with aching joys and giddy raptures pervade our being when our eyes feast over the beauties of Venetian Gothic Buildings.

The Fort being the city proper embraces the Dockyards, Royal Alfred Sailors Home, Prince of Wales Museum, Principal banking houses etc.

Malabar Hill on the western side of the Fort is a blissful place to live in. The Government House is near the Back Bay. The suburbs Mandvi, Girgaum, Byculla and Mazagon lie on the southern side while on the most northerly are Dadar, Mahim, Dharva and Sion.

Victoria Terminus hums the music from the workshop of the world. Its architectural grandeur is exquisite. The General Post Office lies first opposite and near by are the Municipal Office of the city.

Bombay is the greatest exporter of cotton. Among other places to be visited are Juma Masjid, the temples of Mumbadevi and Walkshwar, the latter of which is created on the Bank of the famous Banganga Tank with the original Lingam of sand made by Rama.

The Bombay Harbour is picturesque and a sight of happy thrills.

POONA: It is situated on the right bank of the Muthra River and is a great Military station. It was the seat of the Peshwas.

The Government House, the Council Hall, College of Engineering, Deccan College, Ferogussan College, and General Hospital are among the beautiful buildings.

AHMEDABAD: It is on the raised left bank of the river Sabarmati. Its numerous cotton mills have won for it the name of 'Manchester of India'. Its historic greatness is unique and its famous walls encircle practically the whole city.

SINDH.

Recent archaeological researches have shot Sindh to the enviable eminence of once being a metropolis of civilisation. Alexander conquered Sindh as apart of the Persian heritage. Sindh was the birth place of the great Mogul emperor, Akbar.

The area of the Province is 46,378 sq. miles with a population of 3,887,070. Muhammadans form 73% of the population.

Sindhi is the chief language. River Indus is irrigating the fields. Wheat and Barley are the chief crops. The recently constructed Sukkur Barrage is a triumph of engineering genius. It waters 7,500,000 acres. The most famous Lloyd Barrage, started in 1923 and finished in 1932, is about a mile long. It regulates water consisting of 66 spans each sixty feet wide and steel gates regulate the openings.

The annual rainfall in Sindh is only 4 inches. The dry sand absorbs heat rapidly.

Sukkur, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Karachi are the important cities.

KARACHI: is rapidly growing into a big seaport. It is the 'coming Liverpool of India'. Further it is the nerve centre of Imperial Airways.

The break-water effectively protects the Harbour. The Aerodromes, the Aquarium, the Boat Club, the Baiton Market, Bunder head station, Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnatus Town, the Civil Hospital, Daily Gazette Buildings, Custom House, Cox's Bank, etc., are among the places to be visited.

There is an up-to-date sewage and drainage system. The climate is excellent.

AJMER—MERWARA.

This is a small inland of the British territory lying in the centre of Rajputana and is composed of 2 districts, Ajmer and Merwara.

After Pindari War in 1818 the British received the tract by cession. The area

of the Province is 2,711 sq. miles with a population of 560,292.

The Governor-Generals' Agent in Rajputana is the ex-officio Chief Commissioner of Ajmer—Merwara.

PLACES OF INTEREST:—Ajmer, Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur.

PUNJAB.

It is bounded by the United Provinces on the east, Kashmir on the north, N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan on the west and Sindh and Rajputana on the south. In the north-east the Salt Range stretches across from Indus to Jhelum. Punjab is a country of doabs and deserts. The Province resembles huge wits with left leg longer than its right. It is a land of five rivers.

The area of the Province is 99,200 sq. miles. The absence of rain and want of natural water-ways have resulted in a net work of elaborate channels and no country in the world has such numerous irrigation works as in the Punjab.

As the soil is alluvial, the fertility is great. Wheat is extensively produced here.

Mohemedans form 57% of the population and 27% are Hindus. Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in Punjab and its states.

Western Punjabi, Eastern Punjabi, Western Hindi are the spoken languages of the Province.

PLACES OF INTEREST:—Lahore, Amritsar, Simla (7,200 ft.) Dalhousie,

Dharampur, Muree, (7,700 ft.) Kasauli (6,200 ft.)

LAHORE:—It is the capital of Punjab situated on the river Ravi. Its growth corresponds to every phase of Mohemedan Rule in India. It was the battle ground of conflicting interests and has been the seat of numerous Empires.

The Huzuri Bagh, Wazir Khan's Mosque, Pearl Mosque, the Imperial Mosque of Aurengazeb, the gardens of Shalimar, the Punjab University, the Art and Engineering College, the Central Museum and Anglo-Dayananda Vedic College, are among the leading places of interest in Lahore.

AMRITSAR: It is famous for its 'Golden Temple' held in deep veneration by the Sikhs. It is situated between the rivers Beas and Ravi. The city is growing in trade importance and its woollen carpets and silk shawls are world renowned.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE: It lies between the Indus and Hindukush and Sulaiman mountains.

The population is 2,425,076. Pathans here speak Pushtu language. Over 90% are Mohamedans. Agriculture is their main occupation.

Since the province lies across the great trade routes that connect India with transborder tribal territories, Afganistan and Central Asia, the commercial importance is pre-eminent. In 1932 it attained the status of a Province.

Long, narrow and irregular, the whole province is a thick mass of mountains whose perennial ices feed the tributaries of the Indus. Deep gorges in the hills

are cut out by the ferocious current of the torrential rivers.

Hindukush mountain shoots up its peak to a marvellous height of 16,000 feet. The climate is volatile. The temperature at Dera Ismailkhan rises to even 118 degrees.

The whole province is outside the vagaries of monsoons. Fruits are widely grown and it is a pleasure to feast our eyes over flowing grandeur of pomogrenate gardens pouring their floods of gingerly juice over the roaring waters below.

PLACES OF INTEREST: Peshawar, Landikotal, Kohat, Jamrud.

BALUCHISTAN

It belongs to the great Iranian table-land which includes Afganistan and Iran. It is hilly. It is the most western part of India and is outside India proper. The climate is very dry. Mohamedans and nomadic tribes inhabit this land. Caravan and railway is the chief means of communication.

On the fatal night of May 1935, Baluchistan had an unforgettable misfortune of a natural calamity which cast a tragic spell all over India. Quetta succumbed to a great earthquake, the like of which no eye has seen, taking a toll of 30,000 people.

DELHI

Delhi is India's Imperial hub. With its surrounding district it forms a province under the Chief Commissioner. It is the smallest province in India. Its area is 573 sq. miles and population 636,245.

The city of Delhi is the capital of India with a population of 447,000. Six railways enter the city. Sceptres and Crowns have tumbled to dust and over the regal ashes of vanquished Empires, this Imperial City to-day glistens with all the memo-

rable grandeur of monarchical blaze. The ancient ruins of the city have each a sensational episode.

Diwali-i-khas, the Ravi Mahal, the Mumtaz Mahal, the Moti Masjid are among the magnificent buildings. The famous Kutb Minar is 11 miles from Delhi.

The Viceregal Palace in New Delhi is marvellously built.

THE UNITED PROVINCE.

It is skirted by the great and towering Himalaya mountains on the north and Jumna on the west. Tibet and Nepal on the north, Punjab and Rajputana on the west, Central India on the south and Bihar on the east surround this province. The population is 48,408,763. 85% of the population are Hindus, and 15% are Mohammedans. Western Hindi is the chief language.

PLACES OF INTEREST: Benares, Allahabad, Ranikhet, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fetehpur Sikri, Chunur, Muttra, Brindaban, Naimital, Dehra Dun, Hardwar,

Hrishikesh, Lansdowne (6,060 ft.) Aligarh, Almora and Mussoorie.

The Province has the unique distinction of possessing five Universities.

AGRA—It is not a place to be missed by any traveller in India.

Here is the Taj Mahal, the beautiful poem in marble. It needs only a glass case. Taj Mahal on moon-lit nights will haunt every visitor like a passion.

The city is situated on the banks of Jumna and is renowned for its architectural works of white marble stone, toys etc.

ALLAHABAD:—Known as 'Prayag' is a great junction of the E. I. Ry., G. I. P. Ry. and B. & N. W. Railways. Emperor Akbar has built the historic fort which stands at the junction of the three rivers, the Jumna, the Ganges and the Saras-wathi.

The Kumba Mela festival which falls once in 12 years is celebrated in great prominence that thousands of devotees crowd here.

Allahabad is a great hub of educational activity and we find here an assemblage of educational institutions.

The magnificent bridge near the Jumna 3,235 feet in length including 14 spans of 200 feet and 3 of 30 feet is a sight of lasting enchantment.

ALIGARH: The high fort encircles the town of foil whose principal mosque stands on an eminence called Bala Kila. The Lyall Library is in saracenic style. The

Muhammadian Anglo-Oriental College, is the central object of interest.

BENARES is held in great reverence by Hindus. Situated at the northern bank of the river Ganges, it is a city of temples, the most important of which is Bisheswar Temple dedicated to Shiva. In the manufacture of ornamental works the city has attained a speciality. The streets lead to winding alley but to drink in its beauties, one should take a trip in a boat along the river bed. The Benares Hindu University is built at a short distance from the city.

CAWNPORE:—Was the illfated of the terrible havoc of the Indian Mutiny and the well into which the European Officers with their families were thrown by Mutineers is even to-day preserved. Monuments raised in memory of the unhappy victims are kept finely.

There are many woolen and cotton Mills here. It is the centre of exchange for North India.

BENGAL

It is bounded on the South by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by Nepal and Bihar and Orissa, on the east by Assam and Burma. It covers an area of 82,277 sq. miles. It is remarkable for its network of water-ways fed with the ever flowing waters of Ganges and Brahmaputra, embracing an area equal to that of England and Wales.

The soil is deep, rich with alluvial mud. The people are very populous. Near the Himalayas, the Singalila Range attains a height of 12,000 feet. The port of Bengal skirts the two main channels, the Hooghli in the west and the Padma in the east.

Jute is the major industry in Bengal. There are about 92 mills. Coal mining is a big industry. Tea is well grown in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. Paper Mills, Oil Mills, Sugar Mills etc., flourish by leaps and bounds.

Rice is the chief crop. The population of Bengal is 50,122,550 of which Moslems are 27,530,321 and Hindus 21,537,921. The country is very thickly populated.

CALCUTTA: Before commerce touched the place which its magic wand, Calcutta was a tiny village with its heaps of huts.

Step by step the marshes were drained, roads constructed, palatial

buildings erected and Calcutta has now become the Chief Centre of British trade in the East. Kals' Chief Temple, situated three miles from Calcutta, attracts thousands from the remote corners of India. On festival days the river is crowded with millions of devotees who consider a dip in the sacred waters of Ganges capable of washing off all their sins in this mundane life. The grandeur of this sight has no parallel in the whole of India.

CALCUTTA is the capital of Bengal. Composed of three villages it sprang into existence in 1690 when Hooghly was abandoned in favour of the present site. Since it is well situated at the gate of the principal water-ways of North India, the prosperity of the city flourished.

Regarding population, Calcutta is the second city in the British Empire.

The port of Calcutta is one of the greatest ports in India. About 250 factories are scattered in and around Calcutta, employing over 3 lakhs of labourers.

Till 1911, Calcutta had the honour of being the capital of India. European mercantile interests are large here.

Calcutta is the most pleasant place during cold weather.

The Howrah Railway station is superb. The Panton Bridge, built at a cost of 22 lakhs of rupees is magnificent. In the heart of Calcutta is the famous maidan near which are the Government House Fort William, Clubs, Museum, Eden Gardens and the beautiful race course.

The High court is very beautifully built. The Indian Museum building is wonderful.

DARJEELING is the summer residence of Governor rising to an altitude of 6,740 feet and the sight of the snow clad peaks of Himalayas is magnificent.

DACCA: is celebrated for its once glorious Dacca Muslin. It is the seat of the Benares University.

The other places of interest are Kurseong, Kalimpong, Murshidabad, Gour, Pandua, Vishnupur, Naradwip, Shantiniketan.

ASSAM.

It is bounded on the north by Tibet and Bhutan, on the west by Bengal and on the south-east by Burma.

Its area is 55,014 sq. miles. The people belong to Tibet and Burman race. The population is 9,247,857. Assamese and Bengali are the commonly spoken languages. The hill tribes speak Tibeto-Burman tongues.

Assam is a country of forest covered hills and two important valleys. It produces two thirds of all the tea grown in

India. Virgin forests are abundant. Timber is the chief forest product.

Rainfall is very heavy here. Petroleum is important of the mines and minerals.

There is an important state here called Manipur of which Imphal is the capital.

Assam was given the status of a Governor's Province by the Government of India Act. In 1937 and it became an autonomous Province with a legislative council and legislative assembly.

PLACES OF INTEREST: Kamakhya, Shillong, Cherrapunji, Haflong Hills, Kahima, Gaubati.

BIHAR.

Stretching from the foot of the Himalayas the province of Bihar experiences extremes of temperature. The vegetation is rich. Chotanagpur is a sub-province of Bihar with an elevation of about 2,000 feet. The fertile Ganges Valley lies in the north.

Bihar is inhabited by a large number of races. W. Hindi is the chief language. The population is 42,000,000. Most of India's coal are mined in this province. Chotanagpur is rich in its deposits of copper, Manganese and Aluminum. Singhbhum is one of the richest of India's minerals. It is the centre of India's major metallurgical industry in Jamshedpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST: Patna on the river Ganges is the capital. Monghyr and Bhagalpur are other important cities in Bihar.

GAYA is a famous place of pilgrimage both for Buddhists and Hindus. The

venerable remains of an once important Buddhist college are superb.

RANCHI: situated on the Chotanagpur plateau is the summer residence of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar. It takes only 12 hours to reach Ranchi from Calcutta. Ranchi is 'motorist's Paradise'. It is famous as 'The wonder land of Waterfalls'. The most pictureque is the Hurdru Falls about 26 miles from Ranchi. There is a first class hotel at Ranchi. The Ranchi club's Golf course is very beautiful.

JAMSHEDPUR: is the seat of India's steel industry is 156 miles from Calcutta. The gigantic machinery in Tata Iron & Steel Co., are highly imposing and all the wonders the modern science has achieved can be seen here.

GHATSILA is an excellent sporting spot and a place for quiet and restful holiday.

ORISSA.

Once a link of the ancient kingdom of Utkal, mentioned in the great epic Mahabharata, it was centre of prospering art and culture. The vicissitudes of moslem conquest broke up its venerable solidarity and the race-consciousness received a rude shock. After British advent its different parts after being administered by different administrative units attained the status of a province under the New India Act.

The area of the province is 32,000 sq. miles, and the population is 8,500,000.

Over 60% of the total iron ore extracted in India comes from Orissa. Talchar has the largest coal fields. Fisheries is a thriving industry.

Sugarcane and Jute form the commercial crops. Forests amply produce valuable timber and fuels.

Hides and skins are widely exported.

Orissa can be fairly acclaimed as the sportsman's province. The jungles in Orissa throw open rich avenues of hunting.

Tigers are hunted. Wild boar is everywhere seen. In the deltaic region crocodiles can be shot.

PLACES OF INTEREST: Puri, & Bhubaneswar

PURI—The fame of puri is world renowned. The celebrated Jaganath Car festival or Rath Jatra, held in June and July annually attracts millions from all parts of India.

The famous Black Pagoda at Konarak is worth visiting. Puri is a delightful sea side resort and there is a B. N. Railway hotel fitted with all luxuries and conveniences.

BHUVANESWAR is known for its exquisite temples and richness of archaeological wonders.

The cave of Udayagiri and Khandagiri about 6½ miles from this place are highly picturesque. The antiquity and sculptural grandeur of these caves are living monuments of the soul.

Tanks are very pleasant.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

It lies in the heart of India. Hinduism is the prevailing religion. 80% of the population are Hindus. The population is 17,990,937. Hindi is the chief language. Marathi is extensively spoken in south and west.

The soil is very fertile and cotton is widely cultivated. Berar takes its second place in the whole of India for cotton fibre.

PLACES OF INTEREST: Nagpur, Jabulpore, Sanchi, Pachmarhi.

Romtek, 26 miles from Nagpur is resorted for its beautiful temples.

NAGPUR is the capital of the Central Provinces. It is famous for its sweet

oranges. Many cotton mills are here. The river Nag runs on the South. The Sitabuldi Hill in the centre has a famous port. West of it are the Secretariat buildings, the Courts Victoria Memorial Technical Institute, the Club House, Churches, Hospitals and Educational Institutions. On Takle Hill the new Government House is built.

At Pachmarhi 3,500 feet above sea level resides the Governor.

The Museum, the Morris College, the Bhonsla Palace and the Cenotaphs of the Bhonsla Rajahs are the places to be visited.

FRENCH INDIA

The seat of the French Government lies at Pondicherry. Here the Governor lives. The french colonies in India are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one Senator and one Deputy.

Pondicherry is a beautiful city with its superb natural harbour.

It is renowned for here dwells the great sage of India, Aurabindo Gosh.

The French possession in India consists of Pondicherry on the coromandel coast—Karaikal in Tanjore District, Chandra, nagore on the bank of Hoogly, Mahe on the malabar coast and Yanaom on the Godavari Delta.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

It comprises Goa with the capital Novagao or Paangum, together with the Islands of Arigidiva Sao Jorge and Morcegos on the Malabar coast.

Daman with territories of Dadara and Nagar Aveli on the coast of Guzalet, and Diu with territories of Gocola and Sambor on the coast of Kathiawar Peninsula.

The total area is 1,637 sq. miles with a population of 579,969. About 507 salt works are here.

There are also 21 Manganese mines. Cocoanuts, fish, spices and copra form the chief exports.

TRUNK ROADS.

Three Trunk Roads (4,178.6 m) are maintained by Government under G.O. No. 347 L., dated 9th April 1920. They pass through more than one district.

P—petrol depot.

MADRAS TO BANGALORE, 221.7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors and two rivers except bridged throughout and is practicable at all seasons. This is one of the best routes. Madras p. Chinglepet District—Poonamalle p. 12.4 m; Sriperumbudur 24.4 m.; Raja Chattram 39.3 m., Balichetty Chattram 50.1 m., North Arcot District—Ocheri Chattram 58.1 m., Ranipet 70.6 m., Vellore 86.6 m., Pallikonda 99.6 m., Tottalam 107.5 m., Ambur 117.5 m., Vaniyambadi 127 m., Nattaram-palli 137.5 m., Salem District—Bargur 152.3 m., Krishnagiri 167.2 m., cross a pass; Kurubarahalli 171.4 m.; Sulagiri 180.7 m.; Hosur 193.1 m., Mysore State—Hebago 209 m.; Bangalore p. 221.7 m.

MADRAS TO CAPE COMORIN: (Great Southern Trunk Road), 454.5 m.

FROM MADRAS TO TRICHINOPOLY: the road is metalled and practicable at all seasons except between Villupuram and Tholudur where it is partly gravelled. Thence to Cape Comorin it is metalled or gravelled and bridged throughout with the exception of the Vaigai river. The road is fit for motors from Ongur to Villupuram, Veppur to Tholudur, Ammapettai to Manapparai, Dindigul to Madura in parts only and Madura to Ponnakudi, Madras p. Chingleput Dt. St. Thomas's Mount 8.4 m., pass Pallavaram at 11.2 m. and Vandalur 1, at 19.3 m., Gudavancheri 23 m., Chingleput p. 35.1 m.; at 38.6 m. cross the Palar river unbridged; Karunguli 48 m.; Acharappkaam 58.3 m.; South Arcot Dt. Ongur 64 m.; Tindivanam 76 m.; Kutteripet 82 m.; Vikravandi 91 m.; Villupuram p. 99 m.; Arasur 107 m.; cross the Gudalam

river unbridged; Ulundurpet 122 m.; cross the Mayar and Manimukathanadi rivers unbridged; Kaludur 141 m., Tholudur 150 m., cross Chinnar, unbridged Trichinopoly District; Valikandapuram 162.6 m.; Toramangalam p. 170.6 m.; cross the Odar river fordable at all seasons; Padalur 181.2 m.; cross a stream; Samayapuram p. 195.2 m.; cross the Coleroon and the Cauveri rivers bridged; Trichinopoly 204.2 m.; Ammapettai 216 m.; cross the Chithanatham river unbridged; Manapparai 229 m.

MADURA DISTRICT:—Ayalur 252.4 m.; Vadamadura 248 m.; cross the Santhana Varthani river, 255.3 m.; Dindigul, p. 258.3 m.; Ammayanayakkanur, Kodaikkanal Road 273 m.; Andipati m.; Samayanallur 220.3 m.; Madura p. 299.5.9 m.; Tirumangalam 312 m.; Kalligudi 322 m.

RAMNAD DISTRICT:—Virudupatti 337.7 m.; Vachakarapatti 346.3 m.; cross the Konnaseri river by a raised cause way; Sattur p. 354.7 m.; a metalled road 24.2 miles long runs from here to Srivilliputhur cross a few small nalas, unbridged.

TINNEVELLY DT.—Koilpatti 368 m.; a metalled road 9½ miles long runs to Ettiapuram; Idaiseval 376 m.; Kayathar 386 m.; Pandarakulam 397.3 m.; Tinnevely Bridge 402.7 m.; Palamcottah p. 404.7 m.; Ponakudi 413.3 m.; Nanguneri p. 423.7 m.; Valliyur 433.3 m.; Panaikudi 438.1 m.; Cape Comorin 454 m.; (The direct road to Cape Comorin from Panaikudi is only a branch road via Palavur and Karungulam. This main road goes through Nagarcoil. (Travancore State and is about 24 miles.)

MADRAS TO HOSPET:—(Madras to Bombay Trunk Road), 391.7 m.

The Road from Madras to Vellore is metalled and fit for motors and is bridged; from Vellore to Anantapur, the road is metalled or gravelled and bridged. From

Anantapur to Gooty, the road is metalled and fit for motors. Thence the road is metalled or gravelled as far as Bellary, the remainder of the road is metalled and through partly unbridged beyond Gadiganuru is practicable for carts at all seasons.

Madras p. Chingleput Dt.—Poonamallee, p. 12.4 m; Sriperumbudur p. 25.4 m; Rajachattiram. p. 39.6 m; Balchettichattiram 50.1 m.

NORTH ARCOT DT.—Ocharichattiram 58.1 m; Ranipet p. 70.6 m; Vellore p. 86.6 m; at 91 m; pass the Katpadi p. railway station.

CHITTOOR DT.—Naraharipet p. 99.1 m; Chittoor p. 108.5 m; Venkatagiri p. 121.5 m; Palmaner p. 123 m; Lingapuram 142.5 m; Punganur 153.1 m; cross 2 Nalas fordable; Madanapalle 168.1 m; cross one nala unbridged; Angallu 174.7 m; Vepurikota 190.1 m; cross 2 streams unbridged.

ANANTAPUR DT.—Chinkatamanapalli 196.1 m; cross Papaghai stream; Tenakallu 191 m; Kadiri 205 m. cross a river unbridged; Malakavemla 216 m; Mudigubba 225.4 m; Dampetta 237.3 m; cross the Chitravati river unbridged; Sanjivapuram 250 m; Anantapur 273.7 m; Kudair 275 m; cross Pennar river unbridged; Uravakonda cross unbridged stream at 297.1 m.

BELLARY DT.—Paramadeyanahalli 343.7 m; cross the Hagari river unbridged; Bellary 352.7 m; Kudatini 364.5 m; Gadiganuru 376.7 m; Papinayakanahalli 384.7 m; Hospet 391.7 m. Then Nizam's frontier. Madras to Ootacamund (a) *via* Krishnagiri and Bangalore p. 40.7 m; (b) *via* Palmaner and Bangalore p. 391.2 m. Tippakadu; Musinagudi; p. 4.2 m; Sigur 10.2 m; Kalhatti p. 16.3 m; Ootacamund p. 22.4 m. (c) *via* Salem, Coimbatore. p. and Mettupalaiyam 389 m.

INCOME-TAX INFORMATION.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu un-divided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—

- (1) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000—Six pies in the rupee.
- (2) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000—Nine pies in the rupee.
- (3) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 15,000—One anna in the rupee.
- (4) When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000—One anna and four pies in the rupee.
- (5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000—One anna and seven pies in the rupee.
- (6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000—One anna and eleven pies in the rupee.
- (7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 1,00,000—Two annas and one pie in the rupee.
- (8) When the total income is Rs. 1,00,000 or upwards—two annas and two pies in the rupee.

(B) In the case of every company, and registered firm whatever its total income two annas and two pies in the rupee 1.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand rupees of total income—

- (1) in the case of every company—
 - (a) In respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess—(Nil)
 - (b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess—One anna in the rupee.
- (2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—
 - (i) in respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees of such excess—Nil.

- (ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess—One anna and three pies in the rupee.
- (b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—
 - (i) for every rupee of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess—Nine pies in the rupee.
 - (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—One anna and three pies in the rupee.
- (c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—
 - (i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—One anna and nine pies in the rupee.
 - (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Two annas and three pies in the rupee.
 - (iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Two annas and nine pies in the rupee.
 - (iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Three annas and three pies in the rupee.
 - (v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Three annas and nine pies in the rupee.
 - (vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
 - (vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Four annas and nine pies in the rupee.
 - (viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Five annas and three pies in the rupee.
 - (ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Five annas and nine pies in the rupee.
 - (x) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess—Six annas and three pies in the rupee.

COLLEGES IN SOUTH INDIA

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.
FIRST GRADE COLLEGES, IN SOUTH INDIA.

Alwaye, The Union Christian College.
 Bangalore, St. Joseph's College.
 Ernakulam, The Maharaja's College.
 Hyderabad, The Nizams' College.
 Kumbakonam, Government College.
 Loyala College, Cathedral P. O. Madras.
 Madras Christian College, Mambalam, Madras.
 Madras Government Muhammadan College, Madras.
 Madras Pachayappa's College, Esplanade, Madras.
 Madras Presidency College, Chepauk, Triplicane, Madras.
 Madura American College, Thallakulam, Madura.
 Mangalore, St. Aloysius College.
 Mangalore, St. Agnes College.
 Palamcottah, St. Xaviers College, Tinnevely District.
 Palghat, Government Victoria College.
 Tinnevely, Hindu College.
 Trichinopoly, National College.
 Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College,
 Trichinopoly Holy Cross College.

Trichur, St. Thomas College.
 Trivandrum, Maharaja's College of Arts.
 Trivandrum, H. H. The Maharaja's College of Science.
 Madras, Queen Mary's College, Mylapore.
 Madras Women's Christian College.

SECOND GRADE COLLEGES.

Calicut, Malabar Christian College.
 „ Zamorin's College.
 Changana Cherry, St. Berchaman's College.
 Coimbatore, Government College.
 Kottayam, C. M. S. College.
 Mangalore Government College.
 Madura College, Madura.
 Nagercoil, Scott Christian College.
 Palamcottah, St. John's College.
 Pudukkottah, The Maharaja's College.
 The School Rishi Valley, Chittoor.
 Salem Municipal College.
 Tellicherry Government Brennen College.
 Vaniyambadi Islamiyah College.
 Vellore Voorhees' College.
 Bangalore Sacred Heart College.
 Ernakulam St. Theresa's College.
 Palamcottah, C. M. S. Sarah Tucker College.
 Trivandrum H. H. The Maharaja's College for Women.

PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.
 Engineering College, Guindy, Madras.
 Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.
 Law College, Georgetown, Madras.
 Maharaja's Law College, Trivandrum.
 Medical College, Park Town, Madras.
 Madras Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women.
 Royapuram Government Medical School.
 Stanley Medical College, Madras.
 Madras Government Indian Medical School, Hyde Park Poonamalle High Road, Kilpauk.

TEACHING.

Rajahmundry Government Training School.
 Saidapet Teacher's College.
 Madras St. Deristapner's Training College, Vepery.
 Trivandrum Training College.
 Triplicane, Madras Lady Willingdon Training College and Lady Willingdon Training School.
 Lady Willingdon High School.
 Madras Veterinary College, Vepery, Madras.
 Government Training School, Bellary.
 „ „ Chittoor.
 „ „ Cuddalore.
 „ „ Dindigul.
 „ „ Guntur.
 „ „ Madras.
 „ „ Mangalore.
 „ „ Mayavaram.
 „ „ Nellore,

Government Training School, Rajahmundry.

"	"	Saidapet.
"	"	Tanjore.
"	"	Tellicherry.
"	"	Tinnevely.
"	"	Trichinopoly.
"	"	Ambasamudram.
"	"	Villupuram.

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Bellary.

Presidency Training School for Women, Egmore, Madras.

Government Training Hobart School, Royapettah.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY, AFFILIATED TO THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

Anantapur Ceded District College.

Cocanada Pithapur Raja's College.

Guntur Andhra Christian College.

Mandanapalle College.

Masulipatam Noble College.

Rajahmundry Government Arts College.

Vizianagaram Maharaja's College.

SECOND GRADE COLLEGES.

Berhampore Khallikotta College.

Nellore Venkatagiri Raja's College.

Parlakimedi Raja's College.

Vizagapatam Mrs. A. V. N. College.

Vizagapatam Medical College.

ORIENTAL TITLES INSTITUTIONS.

Andhra Grivana Vidyalaya, Kovur, Kistna District.

Kurnool Madrasa-i-Islamia, Kurnool.

Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Vizianagaram.

Narasimha Sanskrit College, Chittigudur.

Raja's Sanskrit College, Parlakimedi.

Sanskrit College, Tenali.

LIBRARIES IN SOUTH INDIA.

- 1 Attur, Co-operative Union Library
- 2 Beballapadu, Chandramoulwara Library
- 3 Bellary, Sanmarga Theosophical Lodge Library
- 4 Berhampur, Municipal Library
- 5 Bezawada, Ramachandra Roy's Pustaka Bhandagaram
- 6 " Ram Mohun Free Library
- 7 Bhatlapenumaru, Vignana vardham Pustaka Bhandagaram
- 8 Boyirani, Kanakamanjari Library
- 9 Calicut, Municipal Public Library
- 10 Cannanore, Public Library Society
- 11 Coimbatore, Agricultural College Library
- 12 Conjeevaram, Audmarayana Aiyah Library
- 13 " Ramakrishna Mutt Library
- 14 Cudapah, The District Board Library
- 15 Dindigul, North Urban Co-operative Bank Library
- 16 Ellore, The Y. M. H. A. Library
- 17 Engandiyur, C. Krishnavilasam Library
- 18 Ghantasala, Sri Ram Mohun Library
- 19 Guntur, Municipal Library
- 20 Kamuthi, Board High School Library
- 21 Karur, Cobbald Free Library

- 22 Konakanchi, S. R, B. B. Grandhalayam
- 23 Kumbakonam, Gopala Row Public Library
- 24 Kurnool, Andhra Library
- 25 " Municipal Library
- 26 Madras, Adyar Library
- 27 " Connemara Public Library
- 28 " Govt. Employee's Co-operative Society Library
- 29 Madras, Health Propaganda Board Library.
- 30 " Hindu High School Library.
- 31 " Legislative Council Library.
- 32 " Medical College Library.
- 33 " P. S. High School Library.
- 34 " Queen Mary's College Library.
- 35 " Ranade Library.
- 36 Tiruvalluvar Library.
- 37 Madras, Triplicane Theosophical Society Library.
- 38 " University Library.
- 39 Madura, Madura College Library.
- 40 " Sethupati High School Library.
- 41 " Sourashtra High School Old Boy's Association Library.
- 42 " Victoria Edward Hall Library.
- 43 " Y. M. C. A. Library.
- 44 Malappuram, King Edward Memorial Library.
- 45 Mangalore, Mahila Sabha Public Library.
- 46 Mannargudi, Koumaragurukulam Travelling Library.
- 47 " Samarasagnana Sabha Public Library.
- 48 Nandyal, Edward Coronation Library.
- 49 Narasapur, Nandanar Library.
- 50 Narasaraopet, Municipal Public Library.
- 51 Nellore, C. A. M. High School Library.
- 52 " Progressive Union Library.
- 53 Ongole, Saraswathi Library.
- 54 Ootacamund, Ramakrishna Mission Library.
- 55 Pallikonda, Co-oprative Free Reading Room.
- 56 Paramakudi, R. S. R. School Library.
- 57 Periyakulam, Krishnamurthy Library.
- 58 Ponduru, Madhva Grandhanilyam.
- 59 Rajapalayam. B. H. School Library.
- 60 Surada, Jagannatha Pathagar.
- 61 Tadepallegudam, District Board Library.
- 62 Tamirisa, Sri Venugopala Grandhalayam.
- 63 Tanjore, Karanthai Tamil Sangam Library.
- 64 " Star Excelsior Library Association.
- 65 Tanuka, Vivekananda Library.
- 66 Tellichery, Victoria Memorial Library.
- 67 Tenali, Municipal Public Library.
- 68 Tholasampatti, Co-oprative Union Library.
- 69 Tinnevely, District Co-op. Cent. Bank Library.
- 70 Tirupati, Municipal Free Reading Room & Library.
- 71 Tirupur. Municipal Free Reading Room.
- 72 Tiruvannamalai, Co-oprative Society Library.
- 73 Trichinopoly, Silver Jubilee Library.
- 74 Trichur, Public Library & Reading Room.
- 75 Trivandrum, Law College Library.
- 76 " Women's College Library.
- 77 Tuticorin, Shanmugavel Memorial Library.
- 78 Vetapalam, Saraswatha Nikethanam.

- 79 Virudhunagar, Municipal Public Library.
- 80 Waltair, Andhra University Library.
- 81 Behari, Municipal Public Library.
- 82 Dindigul, Panagal Municipal Reading Room & Library.
- 83 Adoni, Diamond Jubilee Library.
- 84 Madras, Literary Society Library.
- 85 Mayavaram, Gokhale Library.
- 86 Namakkal, Library Institute.
- 87 Tanuka, Hardinge Hall Club Library.
- 88 Tuticorin, Cosmopolitan Club Library.

PRINTING PRESS, NEWSPAPERS & BOOKS PUBLISHED (1933 - 34).

(1933-34).

Province.	Printing Presses.	News- Papers.	Periodicals.	Books in English or European Language.	Books in Indian Language.	
Madras	...	2068	321	975	778	2,996
Bombay	...	1011	339	561	287	2,400
Bengal	...	1220	259	449	832	2,609
United Provinces	...	957	234	415	404	3,317
Punjab	...	596	332	323	258	1,504
Bihar & Orissa	...	241	30	89	59	548
C. P. & Berar	...	200	75	50	21	134
Assam	...	75	24	29	5	71
Burma	...	348	41	181	6	146
N. W. F. P.	...	30	18	5	1	22
Ajmer-Merwara	...	35	8	11	46	161
Coorg	...	5	2	5	2	3
Delhi	...	151	65	116	24	229
TOTAL		6,937	1,748	3,208	2,623	14,140

CLUBS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND STATES

Adyar Club, Adyar.
 Bamboo Club, Pollibetta
 Bangalore Club, 9, Infantry Road, Bangalore
 " Golf Club, Bangalore
 " Race Club, Bangalore
 " United Service Club, Residency Road, Bangalore
 Bellary Club, Bellary
 Bezwada Club, Bezwada
 Bolarum, Golf Club, Bolarum
 " Gymkhana Bolarum
 Brahma Samaj and Theistic Library and Club Mangalore
 Burmah Shell Club, Burmah shell house, Esplanade, Madras
 Carnbuck Club, Stephenson Road, Perambur
 Catholic Union Club, Mangalore
 Century Club, Cubbon Park, Bangalore
 Chepauk United Club, Chepauk, Triplicane, Madras
 City Club, Trichinopoly.
 Cocanada Club, Cocanada
 Cochin Club, Cochin
 Coimbatore English Club, Coimbatore
 Colliery Employers Recreation Club, Singareni Collieries, (Hyderabad)
 Coonoor Club Ltd., Nilgiris
 Cosmopoliton Club, Bellary
 " Calicut
 " Mount Road, Madras

- Cosmopolition Club, Mangalore
 " Mercara
 " Tinnevely
 " Coonoor
 " Mysore
 Crescent Free Library and Physical Club, Fort, Salem
 Dharmapuri Young Men's Club, Dharmapuri
 European Club, Tellicherry
 Excelsior Club, The Richards Road, Arcot N. A. Dt.
 Ganjam Club, Berhampur, Ganjam
 George Coronation Club, Madanapalle
 Gokhale Club, Servants of India Society House, Royapettah.
 Gowd Saraswath Brahman Club, Mangalore
 Hyderi Club, Ongole
 Hyderabad Military Club, Hyderabad
 Indian Club, Kodaikanal
 Kadur Club, Kadur
 Kodaikanal Boat Club, Kodaikanal
 " Club, Kodaikanal
 " Missionary Union
 Kolar Gold Field Gymkhana Club, Oorgaum
 K. G. F. Temperance Federation
 Kotagiri Club, Kotagiri., The Nilgiris
 " Golf Club, Kotagiri, Nilgiris
 Kumbakonam Club, Kumbakonam
 Kurnool Club, Kurnool
 Ladies Club, Palace Road, Bangalore
 " Recreation Club, Anantapur
 " Recreation Club, Commander-in-chief Road, Madras
 Lawley Institute, Ootacamund
 Literary Club, Tinnevely
 L. V. R. & Sons, Club, Guntur
 Madras Aryan Club, Washermanpet
 " Boat Club, Adyar
 " Club, Mount Road, Madras
 " Cricket Club, Wallajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.
 " Excelsior Club, Tiruvottiur High Road, old Washermanpet.
 " Flying Club, Meenambakkam, Madras
 " Gymkhana Club, Island Mount Road, Madras
 " Hunt, Madras
 " Motor Cycle Club, Mount Road, Madras
 " Race Club, Guindy, Madras
 " Social Club, Mount Road, Madras
 Madras United Club, Frasers Bridge Rd., Esplanade, Madras.
 Madras Youths Club, Linghi Chetty Street, G. T. Madras.
 Madura Club, Race Course, Thallakulam Madura.
 Mahatma Club, Dharmapuri.
 Malabar Club, Beach Rd. Calicut:
 Malayalee Club, Riverside Napier Rd. Mount Road, Madras.
 Mangalore Club, Mangalore.
 Mass Union club, Triplicane, Madras.
 Meteor Club, Bazaar Rd. Royapettah, Madras.
 Molony Club, Banganapalle.
 Mount Golf Club, St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
 Mylapore Club Mylapore, Madras.
 Mylapore Recreation Club, The Grove, Teynampet, Madras.
 Nagercoil Club, Nagercoil.

Napiers Club, Rama Vilas, Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet.
 National Club, Trivandrum.
 National Union Club, Nammalvar St. G. T. Madras.
 Nellore Club, Nellore.
 Nizam's Club, Hyderabad (Deccan),
 North Coorg Club, Coorg.
 Nurses Club, Madras.
 Ootacamund Club, Ootacamund.
 „ Gymkhana Club.
 Pachiappa's Club, Pachiappa's College. Madras.
 Palamcottah, Club, Palamcotta, Tinnevely.
 Postal & Railway Mail Service Recreation Club, Madras.
 Public Servants Club, Dharmapuri Salem Dt.
 Puttur Union Club, Puttur.
 Rama Varma Club, Quilon,
 „ Union Club, The Ernakulam Rotary Club, Madars.
 Royal Madras Yacht Club, Madras.
 Salem Club, Salem.
 Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad.
 Sri Mula Rama Varma Union Club, Trivandrum.
 Star Athletic Club, Jaganaickpur Cocanada.
 St. Thomas Club Santhome Mylapore, Madras
 Tanjore Union Club, Tanjore
 Telegraph Recreation Club, Madras
 Tellicherry Club, Tellicherry
 Trades Staff Club, Madras
 Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly
 Triplicane Cricket Club, Triplicane, Madras
 Trivandrum Club, Trivandrum
 Tuticorin Club, Tuticorin
 Union Club Berhampore
 Union Club, Madura
 Union Club, Trichinopoly.
 United Club, Cuddappa
 United Club, Kurnool
 Virudhupatti Club, Virudhunagar
 Vizianagaram Club, Vizianagaram
 Waltair Club, Waltair
 Yercaud Club, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills
 Young Men's Club, Saraswathi Vilas, Dharmapuri

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

(Including Native States.)

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, GENERAL, Etc., OTHER THAN VAKIL'S, PLANTERS' AND TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha (Mannady Madras).
 Agri-Horticultural Society (Mount Road, Madras).
 All-India Arundhatiya Central Sabha (Perambur Barracks, Madras).
 All-India Ayurveda Maha Mandal and Vidya Peetha (Pursawalkam).
 All-India Mercantile Staff Association, (Mount Road).
 All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, Madras Circle.
 All-India Spinners Association, (Ahmedabad).
 All Saints' Church Institute, Bangalore).
 Amateur Dramatic Association (Bangalore).
 Andhra Bashabhivardhani Samajam (Ganjam)
 Andhra Desa Railway Passengers Association (Bezwada).
 Andhra Muslim League, Vizagapatam.
 Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Bezwada,

Andhra Provincial Ryots Association, Royapettah, Madras.
 Andhra Society of Indian Art (Rajahmundry).
 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of Southern India, Egmore, Madras.
 Anjuman Anwarul Aklak, Begum Sahib Street, Mount Road. Madras.
 Anujmanı Mufid-ı Ahı-ı Islam, Mount Road, Madras.
 Arundhatea Maha Sabha, Perambur Barracks, Madras.
 Arya Gana Samaj, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.
 Association of European Officers of the Indian Educational Service (Madras).
 Automobile Association of Southern India (Late South Indian Motor Union), Mount Road, Madras.
 A. V. Panchama Charity Institution, Periamet, Madras.

B.

Bangalore Friend in Need Society, Colonel Hill Road, Bangalore
 Bangalore Literary Union, Bangalore.
 Bangalore Muhammeden Orphanage, Dickinson Road, Bangalore.
 Bangalore Rate Payers Association, Ulsoor, Bangalore.
 Bazaar Streets Merchants' Association, Salem.
 Bellary Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary.
 Bellary Sarasa Vinodhini Sabha, Bellary.
 Bharatha Shri Mahamandalam, 19, Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras.
 Bowring Institute, St. Mark's square. Bangalore.
 Boy Scout Association, Madras Provincial Officers, Madras.
 Madras District Scout, Council, Madras.
 Boy Scout Association, Mysore, Tippu Sultan's Palace, Bangalore.
 Boy Scout Association, Salem.
 British And Foreign Bible Society, Madras Auxiliary, Memorial Hall compound.
 Buy Indian League, Armenian St., G. T. Madras.
 Bysani Madhava Chettys' Charity Fund, 143-45 Mint St., Madras.

C.

Caledonian Society, P. O. Box No. 51, Madras.
 Catholic Former Pupils Association, St. Joseph's College, Trichy.
 Catholic Indian Association of Southern India Vepery, Madras.
 Catholic Truth Society of India Cantt., Trichinopoly.
 Ceylon Labour Commission, Trichinopoly.
 Chengalvaroya Naicker's Charities, Vepery, Madras.
 Chennai Vysia Kula Berri Chettimar Mahajana Sabha, P. T. Madras.
 Chennai Puri Ananda Samajam, P. T. Madras.
 Chindadripet Christian Association, Madras.
 Chindadripet Literary Academy Madras.
 Chindadripet Rate payers Association, Madras.
 Church of England Soldiers Institute, Richmond Road, Bangalore.
 Christian Literature Society for India, Memorial Hall, Madras.
 City Central League, G. T. Madras.
 City Youths Association, Royapettah, Madras.
 Civil Engineers Association of India, Kenndy Cottage, Simla.
 College Athletic Association, Pachyappa's College, Madras.
 Coorg Temperance Association, Pollibetta.
 Corporation Muhammadan Association, Arcot.

D.

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.
 Dharma Annasala, Washermanpet, Madras.
 Dharmapuri Rate Payers Association, Dharmapuri.
 Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Salem.
 Dravida Mahajana Sabha Mulakothalam.

E

Educational Society, Kodur Cuddappa.
 Egmore Corporation Parents' Association, Madras.
 Employment for Indian Military Pensioners Discharged Men and Reservists,
 Pension pay-master's Office, Fort, Madras.
 Ernakulam Literary Union, Ernakulam.
 European Association, 'Euraso', Madras, 169, Broadway, Madras.
 Evangelical Missionary Society, Old Washermanpet, Madras.

F

Fine Arts Society, Madras.
 Friend in need Society, Bellary.
 Friend in need Society, Poonamalle High Road, Madras.
 Friend in need Society, Cochin.
 Friend in need Society, Trivandrum.
 Friends League, Vizagapatam.

G

G. N. S. School Old Boys Association, G. T. Madras.
 Gospel Institute, Trivandrum.
 Government Servants Co-operative Society, Bezwada.

H

Health Propaganda Board, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras.
 Hony. Asst. Registrars Co-operative Societies, Association, 'Manonmani'
 Chintadripet, Mount Road, Madras.

I

Indian Academy of Science, Kizahnattam, Tinnevely District.
 Indian Christian Association, Grace Cottage, Portuguese Church St.,
 G. T. Madras.
 Indian Christian Choral Union, Dasarapuram, Tinnanur, R. S. Madras.
 Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
 Indian Medical Association, 43, Mount Road, P. O. Madras.
 Indian Naturopathic Association Bezwada.
 Indian Officers Association, 'Mohan Vilas', Royapettah, Madras.
 Indian Police Association, (Madras Branch), P. O. Box. No. 602, Madras.
 Indian Red Cross Society, Red Cross Buildings, Montieth Road, Madras.
 (Provincial Branch).
 Indian Red Cross Society, Maternity and Child Welfare Division,
 Red Cross, Buildings, Egmore, Madras.
 Indian Red Cross Society, (Provincial Centre)
 Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., P. B. 1270, Madras.
 Indian Young Mens' Association, Chindadripet, Madras.
 International Correspondence, League, Kormala Road, Muvatapuza, Travancore.

J

Jagannath Bhakta Jana Sabha, Egmore, Madras.
 Jal Phiroj Dareh Meher, Main Road, Royapuram, Madras.
 Jiva Karunya Sangam, Salem.
 Kalaiyani Literary Association, Southern India Brahma Samaj Mandir,
 G. T. Madras.
 Kanara Indian Christian, Civic League, Kampankata, Mangalore.
 Karanthai Tamil Sangam, Karanthattangudi, Tanjore.
 Kellet Institute, Triphucane, Madras.
 K. G. F. Literary and Debating Society, Kolar G. F. Mysore.
 K. G. F. Temperance Federation, K. G. F. Mysore.
 Kovai Tamil Sangam, Coimbatore.
 Kumbakonam Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Kumbakonam.

L.

Lady Ampthill Nurses Institute, The South Indian Nursing Association.
 Lady Ampthill Nurses Institute, the Lady Willingdon Nursing Home, Western
 Castle, Mount Road, Madras.
 Latent Light Culture, Tinnevely.
 League of Youth Madras Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mount Road, Madras.
 Licentiate in Indian Medicine Association, Hyde Park, Kilpauk, Madras.
 Literary Society, Salem.

M.

Madras Association of European Government Servants.
 Madras Children's Aid Society, Pursawalkam High Road, Madras.
 Madras Corporation Officials Association, Ripon Buildings, Madras.
 Madras Depressed Classes Mission Society, Santhome, Mylapore, Madras.
 Madras District Teacher-Manager's Association, North Range, Venkatachala
 Naicker Street, Royapuram, Madras.
 Madras Dramatic Society, Gilladers, Madras.
 Madras Dravidian Association, Viraraghava Mudali St., Triplicane, Madras.
 Madras Economic Association, Senate House, Madras.
 Madras Engineering Association, Amrit Mahal, Neli Veerasami Chetty St.,
 Triplicane, Madras.
 Madras Engineers Association, Madras.
 Madras Guards Regimental Institute, Ponnammalle High Road, Madras.
 Madras Hindu Good Templars, League, Audiappa Naick St., G. T. Madras.
 Madras Landholders Association, Royapettah, Madras.
 Madras Landholders Association, Chintadripet, Madras.
 Madras Liberal League, Sunkurama Chetty St., Madras.
 Madras Library Association, University Library Bldgs. Triplicane.
 Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, College
 Road, Nungambakkam, Madras.
 Madras Mahajana Sabha, Congress House, Mount Road. Madras.
 Madras Musical Association, Govt, Muhammadan College, Madras.
 Madras Non-Gazetted Excise Officers Association, Saiva Muthiya Mudali St.
 Muthialpet, Madras.
 Madras Parsi Zarathoshti Anjuman, Royapuram, Madras.
 Madras Parsi Association, Royapuram, Madras.
 Madras Pinjrapole, Konnur Road, Barracks, Perambur.
 Madras Port Trust Officials Party Madras.
 Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Mount Rd. Cathedral P.O.,
 Madras.
 Madras Presidency Muslim League, Linghi Chetty St., G. T. Madras.
 Madras Progressive Union Audiappa Naick St., G. T. Madras.
 Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Royapettah, Madras.
 Madras Sanitary Welfare League, Servants of India Society, Madras.
 Madras School Book and Literature Society, Madras.
 Madras Seva Sadan Shenston Park, Harrington Road, Chetput Madras.
 Madras Shorthand Writers Association, Muthialpet High School, G. T. Madras.
 Madras Social Service League. 47 Harris Road, Madras.
 Madras Society for the Protection of Children, 1908.
 Madras Study Circle, Servants of India Home Royapettah, Madras.
 M. & S. M. Ry. Employees Union, Unity House, Perambur, Madras.
 M. & S. M. Ry. Institute, Bangalore City Terminus.
 Madras Teachers Guild, 1895, Singrachari St., Triplicane, Madras.
 Madras Text Book Committee.
 Madras Temperance League, Servants of India Society, Madras.
 Madras Theistic Pastal Mission and Book Depot, Annapillai St., G. T. Madras.
 Madras University Students Information Bureau, Madras.
 Madras Vellala Mahajana Sangam, Chindadripet, Madras.

Madras Vigilance Association Servants of India Society, Royapettah, Madras.
 Madras Volley Ball Federation, Y. M. C. A. Buildings, Esplanade, Madras.
 Madras Youngmen Sadhu Chetty Association, Singaman St., P. T. Madras.
 Madura District Teachers Guild, Madura.
 Maharashtra Association, 81-82, Big Street, Triplicane,
 Mahatma Society, Dharmapuri.
 Mahala Seva Samajam, Sankaripuram, Bangalore City.
 Maharatta Education Fund East Mada St., Mylapore, Madras.
 Malabar Catholic Association, Kottayam.
 Merchants Association, Coonoor.
 Mettu Street Rate Payers Association, Santhome, Madras,
 Mission School Literary Society, Salem.
 Mission School Teachers Association, Salem.
 Monegar Choultry, Washermanpet, Madras.
 Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India Singanna Naick St.,
 G. T. Madras.
 Muhammadan Literary Society Singanna Naick St., G. T. Madras.
 Music Academy, Thambu Chetty St, Madras.
 Muslim Anjuman, Nellore,
 Muslim High School, Triplicane, Madras.
 Muslim Youngmen's Forward Society, Triplicane, Madras.
 Muthialpet Mushm Anjuman, 16, Mannady St, G. T. Madras.
 Muthuraja Mahajana Sangam, Choolai, Madras.
 Mutual Companies Association, R. C. Church St., Royapettah, Madras.
 Mylapore Sangeetha Sabha, East Mada St., Mylapore, Madras.
 Mysore Engineers Association, Bangalore City.
 Mysore Horticultural Society, Lal Bagh, Bangalore.
 Mysore Literary Union, Rangacharlu's Memorial Hall, Mysore.
 Mythic Society, Cenatoph Rd., Bangalore City.

N

Naidu Sangam, Audiappa Naick St., G. T. Madras.
 National Health Association of Southern India, Royapettah, Madras.
 National Indian Association, Stingers Street, Madras.
 New Madura Tamil Sangam, Madura.
 Nilgiri Game Association, Ootacamund.
 Nilgiris Public Servants Co-operative Society Ltd., Ootacamund.
 Non-Gazetted Officers Association, 1920, Triplicane High Road.
 Non-Gazetted Government Officers Association, Dharmapuri.
 Non-Gazetted Government Officers Association, Salem.
 Nurses Association, Egmore Castle, Male Asylum Road, Madras.
 Oriental Cultural Academy, Thambu Chetty St., Madras.
 Oriental League, Trichinopoly.

P

Pachiyappa's Charities, Madras.
 Pachiyappa's College Union, Madras.
 People's Association Bellary.
 People's Service League, Bellary.
 Pothu Jana Oozhia Sangam, St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
 Prakriti Karyalay, Bezwada.
 Presidency Shorthand Writers Association, Triplicane, Madras.
 Progressive Union, Komaleeswaranpet, Madras.
 Progressive Youths League, Association, Langs Garden Road, Madras.
 Purswalkam Ananda Samajam, Vepery, Madras.
 Purswalkam Youngmens' Association, Venkatachala Mudali St., Vepery, Madras.
 Puttur Dravida Brahmins Co-operative Hostel, Ltd., Puthur, S. Kanara.
 Puttur Education Society, Puttur, S. Kanara.

Railway Passengers Association, Rayapetta, Madras.
 Railway Passengers Association Salem.
 Railway Passengers Welfare Association, 339. Big Bazaar, Trichy.
 Railway Passengers Association, Villupuram.
 Railway Passengers and Freight Payers Association, Kodur, Cuddappa Dt.
 Ramakrishna Mutt, Mylapore, Madras
 Ram Mohan Mission, Bezwada.
 Rasika Ranjana Sabha, Mylapore Madras.
 Rasika Ranjana Sabha Trichinopoly,
 Royapettah Rate Payers Association I & II Division Royapuram, Madras,
 Rate and Rent Payers Association Kodur Cuddappa Dt.
 Rate and Rent Payers Association, Ganapathi Villa Santhome, Mylapore
 Madras.

S

Sacred Order of Love, Chavadi St., Pallavaram.
 Saivaprasanga Salai, Coimbatore.
 Sarva Samaya Bhakta Jana Sabha -488 Mint St., P. T. Madras.
 Sakti Vellala Kula Mahajana Sangam, 42 Venkatachala Mudali St., Choolai
 Madras.
 Salvation Army, Pophams' Broadway, Madras.
 Salvation Army Southern Territory, Kuravanconam, Trivandrum.
 Sangeetha Samajam, Nattu Pilliar Koil St., Madras.
 Saraswathi Sangam, Pidariyar Pagoda St., Madras.
 Saraswathi Gana Sabha, Worur, Trichinopoly;
 Secunderabad Friend in Need Society, Alexandra Road, Secunderabad.
 Sekilar Thevara Pada Sala, Coimbatore.
 Servants of India Society, Madras branch, 1-2A. Westcott St. Royapettah
 Madras.
 Servants Untouchables Society, Madras.
 Shop and Maliga Merchant's Association Salem.
 Siddhanta Prakasa Sabha Nattupilliar Koil St., Madras.
 Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Somerford, Adayar, Madras.
 Slums of India Mission, Perambur Madras.
 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Vepery High Road, Madras
 Society for the Prevention Cruelty to Animals, Bangalore.
 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Animals, Trivandrum.
 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
 C. M. S. House. Vepery, Madras .
 Soldiers Home, East Parade, Bangalore.
 Sourashtra Sabah, Madura.
 South Arcot District Teachers Guild, Cuddalore.
 South Indian Athletic Association, People's Park, P. T. Madras.
 South Indian Branch of British Medical Association P. T. Madras.
 South Indian Marthuvay Sangam, Mint St., G. T. Madras.
 South Indian Peoples' Association, Salem.
 South Indian Sangam, Vizagapatam.
 South Indian Tamil Academy, Perumal Naick St., Vepary, Madras.
 South India Teachers Union, Singarachari St., Triplicane, Madras
 South Kanara Jain Education Society, Puttur.
 Southern India Brahma Samaj, Anna Pillai St., G. T. Madras.
 Sree Nataraja Sabha, Washermanpet, Madras.
 Sri Audipuriswarar & Audikesavaperumal Ubhyakarthars Sangham, Chintadripet, Madras.
 Sri Balasubbramania Baktha Jana Sabha Mowbrays Rd., Mylapore, Madras.
 Sri Bhadrachala Ramadasa Bajana Mandiram, Triplicane, Madras,
 Sri Bhashikara Baktha Jana Sabha, Chinnathambi Mudali St., Triplicane,
 Madras.

Sri Dharma Saivachariar Matam, Kachaleswarar Agraharam G. T. Madras.
 Sri Krishna Theosophical Lodge, Guntur.
 Sri Mathwa Young Mens' Association, Vizianagaram.
 Sri Mula Rama Varma Association, Karamanai, Trivandrum.
 Sri Parthasarathy Swami Sabha, Triplicane, Madras.
 Sri Radha Krishna Samaj, Tiruvateeswaranpet, Madras.
 Sri Pollapillyar Panniru Thirumurai Parayana Sabha, Kilpauk, Madras.
 Sri Ramakrishna Samaj, Cuddappa.
 Sri Santi Asramam, Peddapuram, Godavari District.
 Sri Sita Rama Bhakta Sangam, Tummupadi, Guntur.
 Sri Vaishnava Grandha Muthropaka Sabha Ltd., Mint St., Madras.
 St. John Ambulance Corps, Madras.
 St. Mary's Home, Kennington Rd., Bangalore.
 St. Mary's Union, Halls Garden Royapettah, Madras.
 Students Literary Association, Raja St., Coimbatore.
 Students Self Improving Society, Bezwada.
 Sugana Vilasa Sabha, Victoria Public Hall, P. T. Madras.
 Swadharma Swarajya Sangham, Orthodox National League, Ltd., Broadway Madras.
 Swami Vivekananda Literary Society, Dharmapuri.
 Tanjore District Teacher's Guild.
 Teachers Association North Masi St., Madura.
 Telugu Academy, Andhra Sahitya Parishat Cocanada.
 Tennur Humanitarian League, Tennur, Trichinopoly.
 Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.
 Theosophical Society, Cantt., Lodge, Bangalore.
 The Ideal Association Quilon, Lakshmi Nadai.
 Thyrvanika Maha Sangham Devaraja Mudaly St., P. T. Madras.
 Thirusirapuram Tamil Sangam, Tanjore Road, Trichy.
 Thiruvateeswaranpet Ganapathi Vilasa Sabha, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.
 Tinnevely District Accociation, Vannarpet, Tinnevely.
 Tinnevely Diocessan Children's Mission, Palamcottah.
 Tinnevely Town Co-operative Bank Ltd., Tinnevely.
 Travancore and Cochin Christian Association, Kottayam.
 Trichinopoly Pinjarapole, Trichinopoly
 Triplicane Ananda Samajam Pilliar Koil St., Tiruvateeswaranpet, Triplicane, Madras.
 Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society Ltd., Panchayattars Association, Madras Egmore.
 Triplicane, Sociological Brotherhood, The Kellet Institute, Triplicane.

U.

Universal Co-Masonary, Elliots Beach Road, Adayar, Madras.

V.

Vaniambadi Muhammadan Education Society, Vanniakula Kshatriya Maha Sangam, 12 Memorial Hall St., P. T. Madras.
 Veda Pravachana Mandir, Royapettah, Madras.
 Vellala Sangam, Mint St., Madras.
 Vidhava Vivah Sahaik Sabha Lahore, 161 Broadway, Madras,
 Villivakkam Shorthand Union, Villivakkam.
 V. S. & B. Charities Trust Board, Nattu Pillar Koil St., Madras.
 Vysiakula Beri Chettimar Sangam, Kachaleswarar Agraharam, Madras.

W.

Wesley Guild St. John's Hill, Bangalore.
 Women's Indian Association, Headquarters Madras,
 Women's Indian Association, Salem.

Y

Yadhava Youth League, Pursawalkam High Road, Kilpauk, Madras.
 Young Men's Association, Bellary.
 Young Men's Christian Association, Esplanade, Madras.
 Young Men's Christian Association Nicholson's Hall, Coonoor.
 Y. M. C. A. Palamcottah, Tinnevely.
 Y. M. C. A. Salem.
 Young Men's Indian Association, Armenian St. Madras.
 Y. M. I. A. Lalgudi.
 Young Men's Literary Association, Pudupet. Madras.
 Young Men's Muslim Association, Pudukottah.
 Young Men's Rajput Association, Chintadripet, Madras.
 Young Men's Sowashtra Association, Big Sowashtra St., Trichinopoly.
 Young Women's Christian Association, 7 A. Spencers Rd. St. Johns Hill, Bangalore.
 Young Women's Christian Association, Poonamalle High Road, Madras.
 Young Women's Christian Association, Coonoor.
 Yuva Jana Samajam, Madras, Royapettah.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH INDIA.

All Saints Industrial School, Puttur, Trichinopoly.
 Ambika Vilas Institute of Commerce, Washermanpet, Madras.
 American Mission Advent Industrial School and Hostel, Velacheri, St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
 American Arcot Mission Women's Industrial School, Palmaneri, Chittoor.
 American Mission Industrial Institute, Katpadi.
 Andhra Homeo College, and Pharmacy, Tunnypudi Post, Guntur.
 Aajumani-I-Lsha-i-Tul Hassnath Industrial School, Vellore.
 Anjuman Industrial School, Mount Road, Madras.
 All Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth, Tinnevely.
 Board High School, Narasapatam, Vizagapatam.
 Brecks Memorial School, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.
 Central Institute for the Defectives, Mysore.
 Central School of Commerce, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.
 Chamarejendra Technical Institute, Sayyaji Rou Road, Mysore.
 Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical Institute, Vepery, Madras.
 City College, Madras.
 C. M. S. Industrial School for the Blind, Palamcottah, Tinnevely.
 Coles Industrial School, Kurnool.
 Commercial Institute, 22, Pachiappas Street Kumbakonam.
 Church of Scotland Mission Agriculture School, Melrosapuram.
 Singaperumal Koil St., Ghingelput District.
 C. S. M. Industrial School, Kilpauk, Madras.
 Danish Mission Girls Industrial School, Tirukoilur, P. O. S. A.
 Danish Mission Lace Department Cuddalore N. T. (South Arcot.)
 Deaf and Dumb School, Bangalore.
 Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore, Madras
 Dubash Khader's Commercial School, Madura.
 Educational and Industrial School, for the Blind, Palamkottah, Tinnevely.
 Government Industrial School, Madura.
 Government Industrial of Arts and Crafts, Poonamalle High Rd., Madras.
 Government Industrial of Technology, Pophams Broadway, Madras,
 Government Textile Institute, Washermanpet, Madras.
 Gregg Institute, Triplicane, Madras.

Gregg Institute, Tanjore.
 Halasyam's Commercial Institute Triplicane, Madras.
 Hood, Co-operative Institute, Ltd., Rajam Buildings, Tanjore.
 Kalaynam's Institute of Commerce, West Mas St. Madura.
 Krishna Vilas Technical Institute, Tanjore.
 Lakshmi Vilas Technical Institute, Kumbakonam.
 Lawrence Memorial Royal Military school, Ootacamund.
 Leipzig Mission Women's Industrial School, Mayavaram.
 London Mission Girl's Industrial School, Erode.
 Madras College of Commerce, Oriental Assurance Buildings, Armenian St, Madras.
 Madras Dental College, China Bazaar Road, Madras.
 Madras Homeopathic College, Conjeevaram.
 Madras Shorthand Writers Association, Madras.
 Rangachari's Madras Tutorial College, G. T. Madras.
 Madura College, Technical School, Madura.
 Mahaganapathi Technical School, Coimbatore.
 Methodist Mission Industrial School, Karur, Trichinopoly.
 Minerva Tutorial College, Triplicane, Madras.
 Modern Institute of Commerce, G. T. Madras.
 Modern School of Commerce, Pycrofts Road Triplicane, Madras.
 Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam.
 Municipal Drawing Class, Vizianagaram, Vizag.
 ORR's Industrial School, Madras,
 Parlakimedi Raja's Industrial School, Parlakimedi (Ganjam)
 Pasumalai Trade School, Pasumalai.
 Priestly Railway Institute, Trichinopoly.
 P. S. Iyers' Memorial Institute of Commerce Mannargudi.
 Pudupet Convent School of Commerce, Pudupet, Madras.
 Rai Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Mudaliar's Educational Charities, Bangalore.
 Raja R. M. V. M. G. Rama Rao Bahadur's Orphanage, Cocanada.
 Rao's College of Commerce, Main Road, Cocanada.
 Royal Technical Institute, Nagapatam.
 Royal Technical Institute, Tanjore.
 Sacred Heart European Convent, Tanjore.
 Saraswathi Technical Institute, Lalgudi, Trichinopoly,
 Saraswathi Vilas Technical Institute, Kumbakonam.
 School of Dress Making Madras, (Newtown).
 Senior Certified School, Chingleput,
 Sethupathi High School, Madura.
 Shorthand Studio, Coimbatore.
 Singh's Institute of Commerce, Madras (Chindadripet).
 South Indian College of Commerce, Teppakulam Trichinopoly
 South Indian School of Commerce, Vadier Street Mylapore, Madras.
 S. P. G. Lace School, Indaiyangudi, also at Kudankunam.
 Sri Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Masulipatam.
 Sri Krishna Commercial Institute, Purasawalkam. High Road, Madras.
 Sri Minakshi Deaf and Dumb School, Madras.
 Sri Narayana Commercial Institute. Ambasamudram.
 Sri Ramavilas Technical Institute, Kumbakonam.
 Sri Ranga Vilas Commercial Institute, Kumbakonam.
 Sri Rathakrishna Private Tution School, Royapettah, Madras.
 Sri Vijayanagara Patasala, Vizianagaram.
 St. Alosius Industrial School, Vizagapatam.
 St. Francis Xaviers Industrial School, Tanjore.
 St. Joseph's College, Coonoor.

St. Joseph's Girl's Industrial School, Bellary,
 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.
 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.
 St. Joseph's Orphanage and Industrial School, Tindivanam.
 Sacred Heart Convent, Tanjore.
 St. Mary's Industrial School, for Boys & Girls, Vadakankulam, Tinnevely.
 Triplicane Technical Institute, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane, Madras
 T. V. K. Technical Institute, Tanjore.
 U. F. C. Managing Agricultural School Chingleput, Melrosapuram.
 U. L. C. Mission School for the Blind, Rentichintla, Guntur.
 Victoria National School, Tindivanam.
 Victoria Technical Institute, Mayavaram.
 Villivakkam Short hand and Typewriting Institute.
 Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.
 Wesleyan Mission Lace School, Karur.
 Y. M. I. A. Technical Institute, Lalgudi, Trichinopoly.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
 Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber Bldgs.
 North Beach, Madras.
 Madras Piece Good Merchant's Association, 57 Godown St., G. T. Madras.
 Southern India Skin & Hide Merchant's Association, 33. Errabalu Chetty St.
 G. T. Madras.
 Madras Accidents Insurance Association, 2—6 Secondline Beach, Madras.
 Madras Marine Insurance Association, 2—6, 2nd Line Beach, Madras.
 Madras Fire Insurance Association, 2—6, Secondline Beach, Madras.
 Madras Trades Association, Cordial Buildings, St., Road, Madras.
 Rice and Grain Merchant's Association, No. 1 4th line Beach, Madras.
 Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.
 Chamber of Commerce, Cochin.
 Coimbatore, Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore.
 Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.
 Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Mysore.
 Travancore, Chamber of Commerce, Aleppy.
 Indian Chamber of Commerce. Tuticorin.
 Madura—Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, Madura.
 Chamber of Commerce, Tellicherry.
 Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin.
 Bangalore Trades Association, 6. Residency Road, Bangalore.
 Bangalore Grain Merchants Association, New Thargupet, Bangalore.
 Chamber D' Commerce, D' Pondicherry.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES.

Amount.			@ 2s.		@ 1s. 11½d.		@ 1s. 11¼d.		@ 1s. 11d.		@ 1s. 10¾d.		@ 1s. 10½d.			
£.	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		
1	0	0	10	0	10	2	10	3	10	5	10	7	10	9	10	11
2	0	0	20	0	20	3	20	7	20	10	20	14	21	2	21	5
3	0	0	30	0	30	5	30	10	30	15	31	5	31	10	32	0
4	0	0	40	0	40	7	40	14	41	5	41	12	42	3	42	11
5	0	0	50	0	50	8	51	1	51	10	52	3	52	12	53	5
6	0	0	60	0	60	10	61	4	61	14	62	10	63	5	64	0
7	0	0	70	0	70	12	71	8	72	4	73	1	73	14	74	11
8	0	0	80	0	80	13	81	11	82	9	83	8	84	6	85	5
9	0	0	90	0	90	15	91	15	92	14	93	15	94	15	96	0
10	0	0	100	0	101	1	102	2	103	4	104	6	105	8	106	11
11	0	0	110	0	111	3	112	5	113	9	114	13	116	1	117	5
12	0	0	120	0	121	4	122	9	123	14	125	3	126	9	128	0
13	0	0	130	0	131	6	132	12	134	3	135	10	137	2	138	11
14	0	0	140	0	141	8	143	0	144	8	146	1	147	11	149	5
15	0	0	150	0	151	9	153	3	154	13	156	8	158	4	160	0
16	0	0	160	0	161	11	163	6	165	3	166	15	168	13	170	11
17	0	0	170	0	171	13	173	10	175	8	177	6	179	5	181	5
18	0	0	180	0	181	14	183	13	185	13	187	13	189	14	192	0
19	0	0	190	0	192	0	194	1	196	2	198	4	200	7	202	11
20	0	0	200	0	202	2	204	4	206	7	208	11	211	0	213	5
21	0	0	210	0	212	3	214	7	216	12	219	2	221	9	224	0
22	0	0	220	0	222	5	224	11	227	2	229	9	232	1	234	11
23	0	0	230	0	232	7	234	14	237	7	240	0	242	10	245	5
24	0	0	240	0	242	8	245	2	247	12	250	7	253	3	256	0
25	0	0	250	0	252	10	255	5	258	1	260	14	263	12	266	11
26	0	0	260	0	262	12	265	9	268	6	271	5	274	5	277	5
27	0	0	270	0	272	13	275	12	278	11	281	12	284	13	288	0
28	0	0	280	0	282	15	285	15	289	1	292	3	295	6	298	11
29	0	0	290	0	293	1	296	3	299	6	302	10	305	15	309	5
30	0	0	300	0	303	3	306	6	309	11	313	1	316	8	320	0
31	0	0	310	0	313	4	316	10	320	0	323	8	327	1	330	11
32	0	0	320	0	323	6	326	13	330	5	333	15	337	9	341	5
33	0	0	330	0	333	8	337	0	340	10	344	6	348	2	352	0
34	0	0	340	0	343	9	347	4	350	15	354	13	358	11	362	11
35	0	0	350	0	353	11	357	7	361	5	365	3	369	4	373	5
36	0	0	360	0	363	13	367	11	371	10	375	10	379	12	384	0
37	0	0	370	0	373	14	377	14	381	15	386	1	390	5	394	11
38	0	0	380	0	384	0	388	1	392	4	396	8	400	14	405	5
39	0	0	390	0	394	2	398	5	402	9	406	15	411	7	416	0
40	0	0	400	0	404	3	408	8	412	14	417	6	422	0	423	11

EXCHANGE TABLES.

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd.)

Amount.	@ 2s.	@ 1s. 11½d.	@ 1s. 11½d.	@ 1s. 11¼d.	@ 1s. 11d.	@ 1s. 10¾d.	@ 1s. 10½d.
s. d.	Rs. a.	R. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9
2 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
3 0	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 10
4 0	2 0	2 0	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 2
5 0	2 8	2 8	2 9	2 9	2 10	2 10	2 11
6 0	3 0	3 1	3 1	3 2	3 2	3 3	3 3
7 0	3 8	3 9	3 9	3 10	3 10	3 11	3 12
8 0	4 0	4 1	4 1	4 2	4 3	4 4	4 4
9 0	4 8	4 9	4 10	4 10	4 11	4 12	4 13
10 0	5 0	5 1	5 2	5 3	5 3	5 4	5 5
11 0	5 8	5 9	5 10	5 11	5 12	5 13	5 14
12 0	6 0	6 1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6
13 0	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 14	6 15
14 0	7 0	7 1	7 2	7 4	7 5	7 6	7 7
15 0	7 8	7 9	7 11	7 12	7 13	7 15	8 0
16 0	8 0	8 1	8 3	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 9
17 0	8 8	8 9	8 11	8 12	8 14	8 15	9 1
18 0	9 0	9 2	9 3	9 5	9 6	9 8	9 10
19 0	9 8	9 10	9 11	9 13	9 15	10 0	10 2
1 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
2 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
3 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
4 1	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
5 1	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4
6 1	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
7 1	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
8 1	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
9 1	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
10 1	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
11 1	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd.)

Amount.			@ 1s. 10½d.		@ 1s. 10d.		@ 1s. 9¾d.		@ 1s. 9½d.		@ 1s. 9¼d.		@ 1s. 9d.		@ 1s. 8¾d.	
£.	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	0	0	10	13	10	15	11	1	11	3	11	5	11	7	11	9
2	0	0	21	9	21	13	22	1	22	5	22	9	22	14	23	2
3	0	0	32	6	32	12	33	2	33	8	33	14	34	5	34	11
4	0	0	43	2	43	10	44	2	44	10	45	3	45	11	46	4
5	0	0	53	15	54	9	55	3	55	13	56	8	57	2	57	13
6	0	0	64	12	65	7	66	3	67	0	67	12	68	9	69	14
7	0	0	75	8	76	6	77	4	78	2	79	1	80	0	80	15
8	0	0	86	5	87	4	88	4	89	5	90	6	91	7	92	8
9	0	0	97	1	98	3	99	5	110	7	101	10	102	14	104	2
10	0	0	107	14	109	1	110	6	111	10	112	15	114	5	115	11
11	0	0	118	10	120	0	121	6	122	13	124	4	125	11	127	4
12	0	0	129	7	130	15	132	7	133	15	135	8	137	2	138	13
13	0	0	140	4	141	13	143	7	145	2	146	13	148	9	150	6
14	0	0	151	0	152	12	154	8	156	4	158	2	160	0	161	15
15	0	0	161	13	163	10	165	8	167	7	169	7	171	7	173	8
16	0	0	172	9	174	9	176	9	178	10	180	11	182	14	185	1
17	0	0	183	6	185	7	187	9	189	12	192	0	194	5	196	10
18	0	0	194	3	196	6	198	10	200	15	203	5	205	11	208	3
19	0	0	204	15	207	4	209	10	212	1	214	9	217	2	219	12
20	0	0	215	12	218	3	220	11	223	4	225	14	228	9	231	5
21	0	0	226	8	229	1	231	12	234	7	237	3	240	0	242	14
22	0	0	237	5	240	0	242	12	245	9	248	8	251	7	254	7
23	0	0	248	1	250	15	253	13	256	12	259	12	262	14	266	0
24	0	0	258	14	261	13	264	13	267	15	271	1	274	5	279	9
25	0	0	269	11	272	12	275	14	279	1	282	6	285	11	289	3
26	0	0	280	7	283	10	286	14	290	4	293	10	297	2	300	12
27	0	0	291	4	294	9	297	15	301	6	304	15	308	9	312	5
28	0	0	302	0	305	7	308	15	312	9	316	4	320	0	323	14
29	0	0	312	13	316	6	320	0	323	12	327	8	331	7	335	7
30	0	0	323	10	327	4	331	1	334	14	338	13	342	14	347	0
31	0	0	334	6	338	3	342	1	346	1	350	2	354	5	358	9
32	0	0	345	3	349	1	353	2	357	3	361	7	365	11	370	2
33	0	0	355	15	360	0	364	2	368	6	372	11	377	2	381	11
34	0	0	366	12	370	15	375	3	379	9	384	0	388	9	393	4
35	0	0	377	8	381	13	386	3	390	11	395	5	400	0	404	13
36	0	0	388	5	392	12	397	4	401	14	406	9	411	7	416	6
37	0	0	399	2	403	10	408	4	413	0	417	14	422	14	427	15
38	0	0	409	14	414	9	419	5	424	3	429	3	434	5	439	8
39	0	0	420	11	425	7	430	6	435	6	440	8	445	11	451	1
40	0	0	431	7	436	6	441	6	446	8	451	12	457	2	462	10

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd.)

Amount.			@ 1s. 8½d.		@ 1s. 8¼d.		@ 1s. 8d.		@ 1s. 7¾d.		@ 1s. 7½d.		@ 1s. 7¼d.		@ 1s. 7d.	
£.	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	0	0	11	11	11	14	12	0	12	2	12	5	12	7	12	10
2	0	0	23	7	23	11	24	0	24	5	24	10	24	15	25	4
3	0	0	35	2	35	9	36	0	36	7	36	15	37	6	37	14
4	0	0	46	13	47	7	48	0	48	10	49	0	49	14	50	8
5	0	0	58	9	59	4	60	0	60	12	61	9	62	5	63	3
6	0	0	70	4	71	2	72	0	72	15	73	14	74	13	75	13
7	0	0	81	15	82	15	84	0	85	1	86	2	87	4	88	7
8	0	0	93	11	94	13	96	0	97	3	98	7	99	12	101	1
9	0	0	105	6	106	11	108	0	109	6	110	12	112	3	113	11
10	0	0	117	1	118	8	120	0	121	8	123	1	124	11	126	5
11	0	0	128	12	130	6	132	0	133	11	135	6	137	2	138	15
12	0	0	140	8	142	4	144	0	145	13	147	11	149	10	151	9
13	0	0	152	3	154	1	156	0	158	0	160	0	162	1	164	3
14	0	0	163	14	165	15	168	0	170	2	172	5	174	9	176	13
15	0	0	175	10	177	12	180	0	182	4	184	10	187	0	189	8
16	0	0	187	5	189	10	192	0	194	6	196	15	199	8	202	2
17	0	0	199	0	201	8	204	0	206	9	209	4	211	15	214	12
18	0	0	210	12	213	5	216	0	218	12	221	9	224	7	227	6
19	0	0	222	7	225	3	228	0	230	14	233	14	236	14	240	0
20	0	0	234	2	237	1	240	0	243	1	246	2	249	6	252	10
21	0	0	245	14	248	14	252	0	255	3	258	7	261	13	265	4
22	0	0	257	9	260	12	264	0	267	5	270	12	274	5	277	14
23	0	0	269	4	272	9	276	0	279	8	283	1	286	12	290	8
24	0	0	281	0	284	7	288	0	291	10	295	6	299	4	303	3
25	0	0	292	11	296	5	300	0	303	13	307	11	311	11	315	13
26	0	0	304	6	308	2	312	0	315	15	320	0	324	3	328	7
27	0	0	316	2	320	0	324	0	328	2	332	5	336	10	341	1
28	0	0	327	13	331	14	336	0	340	4	344	10	349	2	353	11
29	0	0	339	8	343	11	348	0	352	6	356	15	361	9	366	5
30	0	0	351	4	355	9	360	0	364	9	369	4	374	0	378	15
31	0	0	362	15	367	7	372	0	376	11	381	9	386	8	391	9
32	0	0	374	10	379	4	384	0	388	14	393	14	398	15	404	3
33	0	0	386	5	391	2	396	0	401	0	406	2	411	7	416	13
34	0	0	398	1	402	15	408	0	413	3	418	7	423	14	429	8
35	0	0	409	12	414	13	420	0	425	5	430	12	436	6	442	2
36	0	0	421	7	426	11	432	0	437	7	443	1	448	13	454	12
37	0	0	433	3	438	8	444	0	449	10	455	6	461	5	467	6
38	0	0	444	14	450	6	456	0	461	12	467	11	473	11	480	0
39	0	0	456	9	462	4	468	0	473	15	480	0	486	3	492	10
40	0	0	468	5	474	1	480	0	486	1	492	5	498	11	505	4

[illegible]

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd.)

Amount.			@ 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.		@ 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.		@ 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.		@ 1s. 6d.		@ 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.		@ 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.		@ 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	
£.	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	0	0	12	13	13	0	13	2	13	5	13	8	13	11	13	15
2	0	0	25	10	25	15	26	5	26	11	27	1	27	7	27	13
3	0	0	38	6	38	15	39	7	40	0	40	9	41	2	41	12
4	0	0	51	3	51	14	52	10	53	5	54	1	51	14	54	10
5	0	0	64	0	64	14	65	12	66	11	67	10	68	9	69	9
6	0	0	76	13	77	18	78	14	80	0	81	2	82	5	83	8
7	0	0	89	10	90	13	92	1	93	5	94	10	96	0	97	6
8	0	0	102	6	103	13	105	3	106	11	108	3	109	11	111	5
9	0	0	115	3	116	12	118	6	120	0	121	11	123	7	125	3
10	0	0	128	0	129	12	131	8	133	5	135	3	137	2	139	2
11	0	0	140	13	142	11	144	11	146	11	148	12	150	14	153	1
12	0	0	153	10	155	11	157	13	160	0	162	4	164	9	166	15
13	0	0	166	6	168	10	170	15	173	5	175	12	178	5	180	14
14	0	0	179	3	181	10	184	2	186	11	189	5	192	0	194	13
15	0	0	192	0	194	10	197	4	200	0	202	13	205	11	208	11
16	0	0	204	13	207	9	210	7	213	5	216	5	219	7	222	10
17	0	0	217	10	220	9	223	9	226	11	229	14	233	2	236	8
18	0	0	230	6	233	8	236	11	240	0	243	6	246	14	250	7
19	0	0	243	3	246	8	249	14	253	5	256	14	260	9	264	6
20	0	0	256	0	259	7	263	0	266	11	270	7	274	5	278	4
21	0	0	268	13	272	7	276	3	280	0	283	15	288	0	292	3
22	0	0	281	10	285	6	289	5	293	5	297	7	301	11	306	1
23	0	0	294	6	298	6	302	7	306	11	311	0	315	7	320	0
24	0	0	307	3	311	6	315	10	320	0	324	8	329	2	333	15
25	0	0	320	0	324	5	328	12	333	5	338	0	342	14	347	13
26	0	0	332	13	337	5	341	15	346	11	351	9	356	9	361	12
27	0	0	345	10	350	4	355	1	360	0	365	1	370	5	375	10
28	0	0	358	6	363	4	368	4	373	5	378	9	384	0	389	9
29	0	0	371	3	376	3	381	6	386	11	392	2	397	11	403	8
30	0	0	384	0	389	3	394	8	400	0	405	10	411	7	417	6
31	0	0	396	13	402	3	407	11	413	5	419	3	425	2	431	5
32	0	0	409	10	415	2	420	13	426	11	432	11	438	14	445	3
33	0	0	422	6	428	2	434	0	440	0	446	3	452	9	459	2
34	0	0	435	3	441	1	447	2	453	5	459	11	466	5	473	1
35	0	0	448	0	454	1	460	4	466	11	473	4	480	0	486	15
36	0	0	460	13	467	0	473	7	480	0	486	12	493	11	500	14
37	0	0	473	10	480	0	486	9	493	5	500	5	507	7	514	12
38	0	0	486	6	493	0	499	12	506	11	513	13	521	2	528	11
39	0	0	499	3	505	15	512	14	520	0	527	5	534	14	542	10
40	0	0	512	0	518	15	526	0	533	5	540	14	548	9	556	8

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd.)

Amount.			@ 1s. 5d.		@ 1s. 4½d.		@ 1s. 4¼d.		@ 1s. 4¼d.		@ 1s. 4d.		@ 1s. 3¾d.		@ 1s. 3½d.	
£.	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	0	0	14	2	14	5	14	9	14	12	15	0	15	4	15	8
2	0	0	28	4	28	11	29	1	29	9	30	0	30	8	30	15
3	0	0	42	6	43	0	43	10	44	5	45	0	45	11	46	7
4	0	0	56	8	57	5	58	3	59	1	60	0	60	15	61	15
5	0	0	70	9	71	10	72	12	73	14	75	0	76	3	77	7
6	0	0	84	11	86	0	87	4	88	10	90	0	91	7	92	14
7	0	0	98	13	100	5	101	13	103	6	105	0	106	11	108	6
8	0	0	112	15	114	10	116	6	118	2	120	0	121	14	123	14
9	0	0	127	1	128	15	130	15	132	15	135	0	137	2	139	6
10	0	0	141	3	143	5	145	7	147	11	150	0	152	6	154	13
11	0	0	155	5	157	10	160	0	162	7	165	0	167	10	170	5
12	0	0	169	7	171	15	174	9	177	4	180	0	182	14	185	13
13	0	0	183	8	186	4	189	1	192	0	195	0	198	2	201	5
14	0	0	197	10	200	10	203	10	206	12	210	0	213	5	216	12
15	0	0	211	12	214	15	218	3	221	9	225	0	228	9	232	4
16	0	0	225	14	229	4	232	12	236	5	240	0	243	13	247	12
17	0	0	240	0	243	9	247	4	251	1	255	0	259	1	263	4
18	0	0	254	2	257	15	261	13	265	14	270	0	274	5	278	11
19	0	0	268	4	272	4	276	6	280	10	285	0	289	8	294	3
20	0	0	282	6	286	9	290	15	295	6	300	0	304	12	309	11
21	0	0	296	8	300	14	305	7	310	2	315	0	320	0	325	3
22	0	0	310	9	315	4	320	0	324	15	330	0	335	4	340	10
23	0	0	324	11	329	9	334	9	339	11	345	0	350	8	356	2
24	0	0	338	13	343	14	349	0	354	7	360	0	365	11	371	10
25	0	0	352	15	358	3	363	10	369	4	375	0	380	15	387	2
26	0	0	367	1	372	9	378	3	384	0	390	0	396	3	402	9
27	0	0	381	3	386	14	392	12	398	12	405	0	411	7	418	1
28	0	0	395	5	401	3	407	4	413	9	420	0	426	11	433	9
29	0	0	409	7	415	8	421	13	428	5	435	0	441	14	449	1
30	0	0	423	8	429	14	436	6	443	1	450	0	457	2	464	8
31	0	0	437	10	444	3	450	15	457	14	465	0	472	6	480	0
32	0	0	451	12	458	8	465	7	472	10	480	0	487	9	495	8
33	0	0	465	14	472	13	480	0	487	6	495	0	502	13	510	15
34	0	0	480	0	487	3	494	9	502	2	510	0	518	1	526	7
35	0	0	494	2	501	8	509	1	516	15	525	0	533	5	541	15
36	0	0	508	4	515	13	523	10	531	11	540	0	548	9	557	7
37	0	0	522	6	530	2	538	3	546	7	555	0	563	12	572	14
38	0	0	536	8	544	8	552	12	561	4	570	0	579	0	588	6
39	0	0	550	9	558	13	567	4	576	0	585	0	594	4	603	14
40	0	0	564	11	573	2	581	13	590	12	600	0	609	8	619	6

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd)

Amount.		@ 1s. 5d.		@ 1s. 4½d.		@ 1s. 4¼d.		@ 1s. 4⅓d.		@ 1s. 4d.		@ 1s. 3¾d.		@ 1s. 3½d.	
s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	0	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
2	0	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	9
3	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	5	2	5
4	0	2	13	2	14	2	15	2	15	3	0	3	1	3	2
5	0	3	8	3	9	3	10	3	11	3	12	3	13	3	14
6	0	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	7	4	8	4	9	4	10
7	0	4	15	5	0	5	1	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	7
8	0	5	10	5	12	5	13	5	15	6	0	6	2	6	3
9	0	6	6	6	7	6	9	6	10	6	12	6	14	6	15
10	0	7	1	7	3	7	4	7	6	7	8	7	10	7	12
11	0	7	12	7	14	8	0	8	2	8	4	8	6	8	8
12	0	8	8	8	10	8	12	8	14	9	0	9	2	9	5
13	0	9	3	9	5	9	7	9	10	9	12	9	14	10	1
14	0	9	14	10	0	10	3	10	5	10	8	10	11	10	15
15	0	10	9	10	12	10	15	11	1	11	4	11	7	11	10
16	0	11	5	11	7	11	10	11	13	12	0	12	3	12	6
17	0	12	0	12	3	12	6	12	9	12	12	12	15	13	3
18	0	12	11	12	14	13	1	13	5	13	8	13	11	13	15
19	0	13	7	13	10	13	13	14	0	14	4	14	8	14	11
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
2	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
3	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
4	1	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
5	1	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6
6	1	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
7	1	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
8	1	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
9	1	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
10	1	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
11	1	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd.)

Amount.			@ 1s. 3¼d.		@ 1s. 3d.		@ 1s. 2¾d.		@ 1s. 2½d.		@ 1s. 2¼d.		@ 1s. 2d.		@ 1s. 1¾d.	
£.	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	0	0	15	12	16	0	16	4	16	9	16	13	17	2	17	7
2	0	0	31	8	32	0	32	9	33	2	33	11	34	5	34	15
3	0	0	47	3	48	0	48	13	49	10	50	8	51	7	52	6
4	0	0	62	15	64	0	65	1	66	3	67	6	68	9	69	13
5	0	0	78	11	80	0	81	6	82	12	84	3	85	11	87	4
6	0	0	94	7	96	0	97	10	99	5	101	1	102	14	104	12
7	0	0	110	3	112	0	113	14	115	14	117	14	120	0	122	3
8	0	0	125	14	128	0	130	3	132	7	134	12	137	2	139	10
9	0	0	141	10	144	0	146	7	148	15	151	9	154	5	157	1
10	0	0	157	6	160	0	162	11	165	8	168	7	171	7	174	9
11	0	0	173	2	176	0	179	0	182	1	185	4	188	9	192	0
12	0	0	188	14	192	0	195	4	198	10	202	2	205	11	209	7
13	0	0	204	9	208	0	211	8	215	3	218	15	222	14	226	15
14	0	0	220	5	224	0	227	13	231	12	235	13	240	0	244	6
15	0	0	236	1	240	0	244	1	248	4	252	10	257	2	261	13
16	0	0	251	13	256	0	260	5	264	13	269	8	274	5	279	4
17	0	0	267	9	272	0	276	10	281	6	286	5	291	7	296	12
18	0	0	283	4	288	0	292	14	297	15	303	3	308	9	314	3
19	0	0	299	0	304	0	309	2	314	8	320	0	325	11	331	10
20	0	0	314	12	320	0	325	7	331	1	336	13	342	14	349	1
21	0	0	330	8	336	0	341	11	347	9	353	11	360	0	366	9
22	0	0	346	4	352	0	357	15	364	2	370	8	377	2	384	0
23	0	0	361	15	368	0	374	4	380	11	387	6	394	5	401	7
24	0	0	377	11	384	0	390	8	397	4	404	3	411	7	418	15
25	0	0	393	7	400	0	406	12	413	13	421	1	428	9	436	6
26	0	0	409	3	416	0	423	1	430	6	437	14	445	11	453	13
27	0	0	424	15	432	0	439	5	446	14	454	12	462	14	471	4
28	0	0	440	10	448	0	455	10	463	7	471	9	480	0	488	12
29	0	0	456	6	464	0	471	14	480	0	488	7	497	2	506	3
30	0	0	472	2	480	0	488	2	496	9	505	4	514	5	523	0
31	0	0	487	14	496	0	504	7	513	2	522	2	531	7	541	1
32	0	0	503	10	512	0	520	11	529	10	538	15	548	9	558	9
33	0	0	519	6	528	0	536	15	546	3	555	13	565	11	576	0
34	0	0	535	1	544	0	553	4	562	12	572	10	582	14	593	7
35	0	0	550	13	560	0	569	8	579	5	589	8	600	0	610	15
36	0	0	566	9	576	0	585	12	595	14	606	5	617	2	628	6
37	0	0	582	5	592	0	602	1	612	7	623	3	634	4	645	13
38	0	0	598	1	608	0	618	5	628	15	640	0	651	7	663	4
39	0	0	613	12	624	0	634	9	645	8	656	13	668	9	680	12
40	0	0	629	8	640	0	650	14	662	1	673	11	685	11	698	3

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd.)

Amount.		ls. @ 3½d.		ls. @ 3d.		ls. @ 2¾.		ls. @ 2½d.		ls. @ 2¼d.		ls. @ 2d.		ls. @ 1¾d.	
s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	0	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	14
2	0	1	9	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	11	1	11	1	12
3	0	2	6	2	6	2	7	2	8	2	8	2	9	2	10
4	0	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	6	3	7	3	8
5	0	3	15	4	0	4	1	4	2	4	3	4	5	4	6
6	0	4	12	4	13	4	14	4	15	5	1	5	2	5	4
7	0	5	8	5	10	5	11	5	13	5	14	6	0	6	2
8	0	6	5	6	6	6	8	6	10	6	12	6	14	7	0
9	0	7	1	7	3	7	5	7	7	7	9	7	11	7	14
10	0	7	14	8	0	8	2	8	4	8	7	8	9	8	12
11	0	8	10	8	13	8	15	9	2	9	4	9	7	9	10
12	0	9	7	9	10	9	12	9	15	10	2	10	5	10	8
13	0	10	4	10	6	10	9	10	12	10	15	11	2	11	6
14	0	11	0	11	3	11	6	11	9	11	13	12	0	12	3
15	0	11	13	12	0	12	3	12	7	12	10	12	14	13	1
16	0	12	9	12	13	13	0	13	4	13	8	13	11	13	15
17	0	13	6	13	10	13	13	14	1	14	5	14	9	14	13
18	0	14	3	14	6	14	10	14	14	15	3	15	7	15	11
19	0	14	15	15	3	15	7	15	12	16	0	16	5	16	9
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0
5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Contd.)

Amount.			@ 1s. 1½d.	@ 1s. 1¼d.	@ 1s. 1d.	@ 1s. ¾d.	@ 1s. ½d.	@ 1s. ¼d.	@ 1s.							
£.	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	0	0	17	12	18	2	18	7	18	13	19	3	19	9	20	0
2	0	0	35	9	36	4	36	15	37	10	38	6	39	3	40	0
3	0	0	53	5	54	5	55	6	56	8	57	10	58	12	60	0
4	0	0	71	2	72	7	73	14	75	5	76	13	78	6	80	0
5	0	0	88	14	90	9	92	5	94	2	96	0	97	15	100	0
6	0	0	106	11	108	11	110	12	112	15	115	3	117	9	120	0
7	0	0	124	7	126	13	129	4	131	12	134	6	137	2	140	0
8	0	0	142	4	144	14	147	11	150	9	153	10	156	12	160	0
9	0	0	160	0	163	0	166	2	169	7	172	13	176	5	180	0
10	0	0	177	12	181	2	184	10	188	4	192	1	195	15	200	0
11	0	0	195	9	199	4	203	1	207	1	211	3	215	8	220	0
12	0	0	213	5	217	6	221	9	225	14	230	6	235	2	240	0
13	0	0	231	2	235	8	240	0	244	11	249	10	254	11	260	0
14	0	0	248	14	253	9	258	7	263	8	268	13	274	5	280	0
15	0	0	266	11	271	11	276	15	282	6	288	0	293	14	300	0
16	0	0	284	7	289	13	295	6	301	3	307	3	313	8	320	0
17	0	0	302	4	307	5	313	14	320	0	326	6	333	1	340	0
18	0	0	320	0	326	1	332	5	338	13	345	10	352	10	360	0
19	0	0	337	12	344	2	350	12	357	10	364	13	372	4	380	0
20	0	0	355	9	362	4	369	4	376	8	384	0	391	13	400	0
21	0	0	373	5	380	6	387	11	395	5	403	3	411	7	420	0
22	0	0	391	2	398	8	406	2	414	2	422	6	431	0	440	0
23	0	0	408	14	416	10	424	10	432	15	441	10	450	10	460	0
24	0	0	426	11	434	11	443	1	451	12	460	13	470	3	480	0
25	0	0	444	7	452	13	461	9	470	9	480	0	489	13	500	0
26	0	0	462	4	470	15	480	0	489	7	499	3	509	6	520	0
27	0	0	480	0	489	1	498	7	508	4	518	6	529	0	540	0
28	0	0	497	12	507	3	516	15	527	1	537	10	548	9	560	0
29	0	0	515	9	525	5	535	6	545	14	556	13	568	3	580	0
30	0	0	533	5	543	6	553	14	564	11	576	0	587	12	600	0
31	0	0	551	2	561	8	572	5	583	8	595	3	607	6	620	0
32	0	0	568	14	579	10	590	12	602	6	614	6	626	15	640	0
33	0	0	586	11	597	12	609	4	621	3	633	10	646	8	660	0
34	0	0	604	7	615	14	627	11	640	0	652	13	666	2	680	0
35	0	0	622	4	633	15	646	2	658	13	672	0	685	11	700	0
36	0	0	640	0	652	1	664	10	677	10	691	3	705	5	720	0
37	0	0	657	12	670	3	683	1	696	8	710	6	724	14	740	0
38	0	0	675	9	688	5	701	9	715	5	729	10	744	8	760	0
39	0	0	693	5	706	7	720	6	734	2	748	13	764	1	780	0
40	0	0	711	2	724	8	738	7	752	15	768	0	783	11	800	0

POUNDS STERLING INTO RUPEES—(Concl'd.)

Amount.	@ 1s. 1½d.		@ 1s. 1¼d.		@ 1s. 1d.		@ 1s. ¾d.		@ 1s. ½d.		@ 1s. ¼d.		@ 1s.	
s. d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1 0	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	15	0	15	1	0	1	0
2 0	1	12	1	13	1	14	1	14	1	15	1	15	2	0
3 0	2	11	2	11	2	12	2	13	2	14	2	15	3	0
4 0	3	9	3	10	3	11	3	12	3	13	3	15	4	0
5 0	4	7	4	8	4	10	4	11	4	13	4	14	5	0
6 0	5	5	5	7	5	9	5	10	5	12	5	14	6	0
7 0	6	4	6	5	6	7	6	9	6	12	6	14	7	0
8 0	7	2	7	4	7	6	7	8	7	11	7	13	8	0
9 0	8	0	8	2	8	5	8	8	8	10	8	13	9	0
10 0	8	14	9	1	9	4	9	7	9	10	9	13	10	0
11 0	9	12	9	15	10	2	10	6	10	9	10	12	11	0
12 0	10	11	10	14	11	1	11	5	11	8	11	12	12	0
13 0	11	9	11	12	12	0	12	4	12	8	12	11	13	0
14 0	12	7	12	11	12	15	13	3	13	7	13	11	14	0
15 0	13	5	13	9	13	14	14	2	14	6	14	11	15	0
16 0	14	4	14	8	14	12	15	1	15	6	15	11	16	0
17 0	15	2	15	6	15	11	16	0	16	5	16	10	17	0
18 0	16	0	16	5	16	10	16	15	17	4	17	10	18	0
19 0	16	14	17	3	17	9	17	14	18	4	18	10	19	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2
3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3
4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	4
5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	5
6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6
7	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	7
8	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	8
9	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	9
10	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10
11	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	11

TABLE OF EXPENSE, INCOME OR WAGES.

From 1 Rupee to 15 Rupees per Month, for a Month of 28 days, showing the amount of one or more days.

Days.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Days.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
1	0 0 70	1 20 1	20 1 90	2 30 2	30 2 100	3 50 3	50 4 00	4 70 5	70 5 20	5 90 6	90 6 10	10 12 7	12 15 8	15 18 9	18 21 10	1
2	0 1 20	2 30 3	30 3 50	4 70 4	70 5 90	90 6 100	100 8 00	9 20 10	20 10 3	30 11 5	11 5 12	12 15 13	15 18 19	18 21 20	20 24 21	2
3	0 1 90	3 50 4	50 4 70	6 100 5	100 8 70	100 8 70	120 10 00	13 90 15	15 1 2	1 2 120	1 4 7	4 7 113	7 11 5	11 5 2	2 3 3	3
4	0 2 30	4 70 6	70 6 100	9 20 11	20 11 50	13 91 0	0 1 2	2 31 4	31 4 7	1 6 10	1 9 2	2 11 5	5 2 2	2 8 0	2 10 10	4
5	0 2 100	5 90 8	90 8 70	11 50 14	31 1 21	1 21 4	0 1 6	6 101 9	9 112 7	115 5 2	2 2 3	2 5 9	2 9 2	2 12 7	3 0 0	5
6	0 3 50	6 100 10	100 10 30	13 91 1	1 21 4	1 71 8	0 1 11	11 51 14	14 10 2	2 2 3	2 5 9	2 9 2	2 12 7	3 0 0	3 3 5	6
7	0 4 00	7 20 12	20 12 01	0 0 1	4 01 8	0 1 12	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 10	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	7
8	0 4 70	8 30 13	30 13 91	2 31 2	31 2 11	11 52 0	0 2 4	4 72 9	9 22 14	2 13 9	3 2 3	3 6 10	3 11 5	4 0 0	4 4 7	8
9	0 5 20	9 10 15	10 15 51	4 71 4	71 4 9	9 11 14	10 2 4	0 2 9	22 14 3	3 3 5	3 8 7	3 13 9	4 2 10	4 8 0	4 13 2	9
10	0 5 90	11 51 1	51 1 21	6 101 12	12 72 2	2 32 8	0 2 13	13 93 3	3 5 3	3 9 2	3 14 10	4 5 2	4 11 5	5 1 9	5 5 9	10
11	0 6 30	12 71 2	71 2 101	9 21 15	15 52 5	5 92 12	0 3 2	2 33 8	8 7 3	14 10 4	5 2 4	4 11 5	5 1 9	5 8 0	5 14 3	11
12	0 6 100	13 91 4	91 4 71	11 52 9	2 32 9	2 3 0	0 3 6	6 103 13	13 9 4	4 7 4	11 5 2	5 2 3	5 9 2	6 0 0	6 6 10	12
13	0 7 50	14 101 6	101 6 31	13 92 5	2 32 12	12 73 4	0 3 11	11 54 2	2 10 4	10 3 5	1 9 5	5 2 3	5 9 2	6 0 0	6 15 5	13
14	0 8 01	0 01 8	02 0 0	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 74 13	2 5 5	5 9 14	3 6 10	6 15 5	7 8 0	7 8 0	14
15	0 8 71	1 21 9	9 22 2	32 10	103 3	53 12	0 4 4	4 74 13	2 5 5	5 9 14	3 6 10	6 15 5	7 8 0	8 0 7	8 0 7	15
16	0 9 21	2 31 11	11 52 4	72 13	93 6	10 4 0	0 4 9	9 25 2	3 51 5	6 4 7	6 13 9	7 6 10	8 0 8	8 9 2	8 9 2	16
17	0 9 91	3 51 13	13 22 6	103 0	73 10	34 4	0 4 13	13 95 7	5 6 1 2	6 10 10	7 4 7	7 14 3	8 0 8	9 1 9	9 1 9	17
18	0 10 31	4 71 14	14 102 9	23 3	53 13	94 8	0 5 2	35 12	7 5 6	6 10 7	7 1 2	7 11 5	8 5 9	9 0 0	9 10 3	18
19	0 10 101	5 92 0	72 11 53	6 34 1	24 12	0 5 6	6 106 1	9 12 7	7 5 8	2 3 8	13 2 9	8 0 0	8 10 2	10 2 10	10 2 10	19
20	0 11 51	6 102 2	32 13 93	9 24 4	75 0	0 5 11	11 56 6	10 7 2	3 7 13	9 8 9	2 9 4	7 10 0	8 0 11	4 0 21	4 0 21	20
21	0 12 01	8 02 4	03 12 04	8 05 4	06 0	0 6 4	4 77 1	2 7 13	9 8 0	3 5 9	0 7 9	10 10 11	8 0 12	5 2 23	5 2 23	21
22	0 12 71	9 22 5	93 2 33	14 104 1	14 105 12	0 6 9	27 6	3 8 3	5 9 0	7 9 13	10 10 11	8 0 12	5 2 23	5 2 23	5 2 23	22
23	0 13 21	10 32 7	53 4 74 1	94 1	2 36 0	0 6 13	95 11	5 8 9	2 9 6	10 10 11	8 0 12	5 2 23	5 2 23	5 2 23	5 2 23	23
24	0 13 91	11 52 9	23 6 104 4	75 2	36 0	0 7 2	38 0	7 8 14	10 9 13	2 10 11	5 11 9	9 12 8	0 13 6	3 25	3 25	24
25	0 14 31	12 72 10	103 9 24 7	55 5	96 4	0 7 2	38 0	7 8 14	10 9 13	2 10 11	5 11 9	9 12 8	0 13 6	3 25	3 25	25
26	0 14 101	13 92 12	73 11 54	10 35 9	26 8	0 7 6	108 4	9 9 4	7 10 3	5 11 2	3 12 1	2 13 0	0 13 14	10 26	10 26	26
27	0 15 51	14 102 14	33 13 94	13 25 12	76 12	0 7 11	58 10	10 9 10	3 10 9	9 11 9	2 12 8	7 13 8	0 14 2	5 27	5 27	27
28	1 0 02	0 03 0	04 0 05	0 06 0	07 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	28

From 1 Rupee to 15 Rupees per Month, for a Month of 30 days, showing the amount of one or more days.

Days	1 Re. per month.	2 Rs. per month.	3 Rs. per month.	4 Rs. per month.	5 Rs. per month.	6 Rs. per month.	7 Rs. per month.	8 Rs. per month.	9 Rs. per month.	10 Rs. per month.	11 Rs. per month.	12 Rs. per month.	13 Rs. per month.	14 Rs. per month.	15 Rs. per month.	Days	
1	0 0 60	1 10 1	2 20 2	3 30 3	4 40 4	5 50 5	6 60 6	7 70 7	8 80 8	9 90 9	10 100 10	11 110 11	12 120 12	13 130 13	14 140 14	15 150 15	1
2	0 1 10	2 20 3	3 30 4	4 40 5	5 50 6	6 60 7	7 70 8	8 80 9	9 90 10	10 100 11	11 110 12	12 120 13	13 130 14	14 140 15	15 150 16	2	
3	0 1 70	3 20 4	4 30 5	5 40 6	6 50 7	7 60 8	8 70 9	9 80 10	10 90 11	11 100 12	12 110 13	13 120 14	14 130 15	15 140 16	16 150 17	3	
4	0 2 20	4 30 6	5 40 7	6 50 8	7 60 9	8 70 10	9 80 11	10 90 12	11 100 13	12 110 14	13 120 15	14 130 16	15 140 17	16 150 18	17 160 19	4	
5	0 2 80	5 40 8	6 50 9	7 60 10	8 70 11	9 80 12	10 90 13	11 100 14	12 110 15	13 120 16	14 130 17	15 140 18	16 150 19	17 160 20	18 170 21	5	
6	0 3 20	6 50 9	7 60 10	8 70 11	9 80 12	10 90 13	11 100 14	12 110 15	13 120 16	14 130 17	15 140 18	16 150 19	17 160 20	18 170 21	19 180 22	6	
7	0 3 90	7 60 11	8 70 12	9 80 13	10 90 14	11 100 15	12 110 16	13 120 17	14 130 18	15 140 19	16 150 20	17 160 21	18 170 22	19 180 23	20 190 24	7	
8	0 4 30	8 70 12	9 80 13	10 90 14	11 100 15	12 110 16	13 120 17	14 130 18	15 140 19	16 150 20	17 160 21	18 170 22	19 180 23	20 190 24	21 200 25	8	
9	0 4 100	9 80 14	10 90 15	11 100 16	12 110 17	13 120 18	14 130 19	15 140 20	16 150 21	17 160 22	18 170 23	19 180 24	20 190 25	21 200 26	22 210 27	9	
10	0 5 40	10 90 15	11 100 16	12 110 17	13 120 18	14 130 19	15 140 20	16 150 21	17 160 22	18 170 23	19 180 24	20 190 25	21 200 26	22 210 27	23 220 28	10	
11	0 5 100	11 100 16	12 110 17	13 120 18	14 130 19	15 140 20	16 150 21	17 160 22	18 170 23	19 180 24	20 190 25	21 200 26	22 210 27	23 220 28	24 230 29	11	
12	0 6 50	12 101 17	13 110 18	14 120 19	15 130 20	16 140 21	17 150 22	18 160 23	19 170 24	20 180 25	21 190 26	22 200 27	23 210 28	24 220 29	25 230 30	12	
13	0 6 110	13 101 18	14 110 19	15 120 20	16 130 21	17 140 22	18 150 23	19 160 24	20 170 25	21 180 26	22 190 27	23 200 28	24 210 29	25 220 30	26 230 31	13	
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17	0 9 11	17 141 22	18 150 23	19 160 24	20 170 25	21 180 26	22 190 27	23 200 28	24 210 29	25 220 30	26 230 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	17	
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19	0 10 21	19 161 24	20 170 25	21 180 26	22 190 27	23 200 28	24 210 29	25 220 30	26 230 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	19	
20	0 10 81	20 171 25	21 180 26	22 190 27	23 200 28	24 210 29	25 220 30	26 230 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	20	
21	0 11 21	21 181 26	22 190 27	23 200 28	24 210 29	25 220 30	26 230 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	21	
22	0 11 91	22 191 27	23 200 28	24 210 29	25 220 30	26 230 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	35 320 40	22	
23	0 12 31	23 201 28	24 210 29	25 220 30	26 230 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	35 320 40	36 330 41	23	
24	0 12 101	24 211 29	25 220 30	26 230 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	35 320 40	36 330 41	37 340 42	24	
25	0 13 41	25 221 30	26 230 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	35 320 40	36 330 41	37 340 42	38 350 43	25	
26	0 13 101	26 231 31	27 240 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	35 320 40	36 330 41	37 340 42	38 350 43	39 360 44	26	
27	0 14 51	27 241 32	28 250 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	35 320 40	36 330 41	37 340 42	38 350 43	39 360 44	40 370 45	27	
28	0 14 111	28 251 33	29 260 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	35 320 40	36 330 41	37 340 42	38 350 43	39 360 44	40 370 45	41 380 46	28	
29	0 15 61	29 261 34	30 270 35	31 280 36	32 290 37	33 300 38	34 310 39	35 320 40	36 330 41	37 340 42	38 350 43	39 360 44	40 370 45	41 380 46	42 390 47	29	
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COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN COMMERCE.

A 1.—First-class.	cge. pd.—Carriage paid.
A or @—At.	con.—Consolidated.
a.a.r.—Against all risks.	consgt.—Consignment.
A/c, acct.—Account.	contg.—Containing.
A/C.—Account current.	Contr.—Contract.
A. D.—Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord.	Co-op.—Co-operative (societies).
ad lib.—Ad libitum at pleasure.	cr.—Creditor or credit.
ad val.—Ad valorem according to estimated value.	ctge.—Cartage.
Advt.—Advertisement.	cub.—Cubic.
Aftn.—Afternoon.	cum div.—With dividend.
Agt.—Agent.	currt.—Current.
a. m.—Ante meridiem, before midday.	c/s.—Case.
Amt.—Amount.	cwt.—Hundredweight, 112 lbs.
Ans.—Answer.	d—Denari, pence.
a/o.—Account of.	d/a.—Documents against acceptance.
A/S.—Account Sales.	d/p.—Documents against payment.
Avoir.—Avoirdupois.	d/d—Days after dates.
b.c.—Barleycorn, 4 lines or one-third of an inch.	deg.—Degree.
B/E.—Bill of Exchange.	deld. or d/d.—Delivered.
B/L.—Bill of Lading.	dely.—Delivery.
B/P.—Bill of Parcels.	dep.—departure.
B/P.—Bills Payable.	dept.—Department.
B/R.—Bills Receivable.	D/D.—Demand Draft.
B. P. B.—Bank Post Bill.	Dft.—Draft.
bdl.—Bundle.	D.G.—Dei gratia, by the grace of God,
bdth.—Breadth.	disct.—Discount.
brl.—Barrel.	ditto. do.—Again; the same.
Bro., Bros.—Brothers.	divd.—Dividend.
Bt., bght.—Bought.	dk.—Dark.
Br. Emp.—British Empire.	dks.—Docks.
bus.—Bushel, 8 gallons.	D/n.—Debit note.
C., cent., centum,—A hundred.	dols.—Dollars.
C.A.—Chartered Accountant.	D/o.—Delivery Order.
Cal. mo.—Calendar month.	doz.—Dozen.
Capt.—Captain.	dpth.—Depth.
car.—Carat, 4 grains.	Dr.—Debit or debtor, Doctor.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.	dr.—Dram consisting of 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ grns.
cent.—centum, a hundred.	d/s.—Days after sight.
cf. or cp.—Refer or compare.	d/y.—Delivery.
C. F.—Cost and Freight.	D. V.—Deo volente, God willing.
C. H.—Custom House.	dwt.—Pennyweight, 24 grains.
Chq.—Cheque.	Ed.—Edition, editor.
Cie.—Compagnie.	E.C.—East Central (London).
C.i.f.—Cost, freight and insurance, included in prices quoted.	E. E.—Errors excepted.
Clk.—Clerk.	E. & O. E.—Errors & omissions excepted.
C.O.D.—Cash on delivery or Collect on delivery.	E. G., e. g., or ex. gr.—Exempli gratia, for example.
Co. Compy.—Company.	Enclo-s—Enclosure-s.
Commn.—Commission.	&—Et, and.
Con., Contra.—Against.	Etc., &c.—Et cetera, and the rest,
C/N.—Credit Note.	et Cie.—& Compagnie.
c/o. Care of.	Ex. Excr.—Executor.
	Exch.—Exchange.
	ex.—ex ss. 'New York'—from ss. New York.
	ex. div.—ex dividend.

- exp.—express.
 ext.—Extract.
 f.a.a.—Free of all average(marine insurance)
 Fa.—Fathom, 6 feet.
 f. a. q.—Fair average quality.
 f. a. s.—free alongside ship.
 F. D.—Free docks (goods to be delivered).
 Fcp.—Foolsap.
 Fec.—Fecit, he did it.
 Fi. fa.—Fieri faeias, a judicial writing.
 Fig.—Figure.
 fir.—Firkin.
 fl.—Florin.
 f. o. b.—Free on board.
 Fo., fol.—Folio.
 folg.—Following.
 f. o. r.—Free on rail.
 F. p. a.—Free of particular average.
 fr.—Franc.
 free case—No charge for case.
 Fr't.—Freight.
 ft.—Foot or feet.
 Fur.—Furlong, eighth of a mile.
 F'wd.—Forward.
 G/A.—General average.
 gal.—Gallon.
 gns.—Guineas.
 Gov.—Government, Governor.
 G. P. O.—General Post Office.
 gr.—Grain: 24 make 1 dwt.
 grs.—Gross (weight) or grains.
 G. V.—Grand Vitesse, or fast Goods Train.
 Hab.—Haberdashery.
 H.E.—Hic est, this is; or His Excellency.
 H. E. I. C. S.—Honourable East India Company's Service.
 hhd.—Hogshead, 54 gals.
 H. M. C.—His Majesty's Customs.
 Hon, Hon'ble.—Honourable.
 H. P.—Horse power.
 H. P. N.—Horse power nominal.
 hrs.—Hours.
 hund.—Hundred.
 Ib., Ibid.—Ibidem, in the same place.
 i. e.—Id est, that is.
 id., idem.—The same.
 Imp. gal.—Imperial gallon.
 Imp. mea.—Imperial measure.
 in.—Inch.
 incog.—Incognito, unknown.
 in ex.—In extenso.
 in re—In the matter of.
 Inc. tax.—Income tax.
 I. H. P.—Indicated horse power.
 I. O. U.—Memorandum acknowledging a debt.
 Ins.—Insurance.
 inst.—The present month.
 in trans.—On the passage.
 int.—Interest.
 Inv.—Invoice.
 I/o—inspecting order.
 i/q.—Idem quod, the same as.
 ital.—Italian, Italics.
 Junr., jr.—Junior.
 kild.—Kilderkin, 18 gallons.
 klo. or ko.—Kilo.
 £.—One pound 20 sh.
 lb.—Libra, a pound of 16 oz.
 l/c.—Letter of credit.
 Lea.—League.
 L. D.—Lady-day.
 L. A. T.—Landed Association Terms.
 Ld.—Limited.
 Lat.—Latitude, Latin.
 lgth.—Length.
 lit.—Litre.
 Lon.—Longitude.
 Lt.—Light.
 L. s. d.—Lindae, solidi, denarii, pounds, shillings, pence.
 Ltd.—Limited.
 Lug. tr.—Luggage train.
 Lugg, rail.—Goods train.
 M.—Mille, a thousand.
 mfg.—Manufacturing.
 mfr.—Manufacturer.
 m/d.—Months after date.
 maj.—Majority.
 max.—Maximum.
 med.—Medium
 Mmes.—Mesdames, ladies.
 Mlles.—Mademoiselles, unmarried ladies
 mea.—Measure.
 Messrs.—Messieurs, gentlemen,
 mi.—Mile.
 Michs.—Michaelmas.
 Mids.—Midsummer.
 min.—Minute, Minimum.
 mixt.—Mixture.
 Mks.—Marks.
 Mm.—Messieurs.
 mo.—Month, size of a book.
 M. O.—Money order.
 M. P.—Member of Parliament.
 M.S.—Manu scripta, manuscript; plural MSS.
 m/s.—Months after sight.
 mths., mos.—Months.
 M. tr.—Mail train.
 N. B.—Nota bene, mark well or take note; North Britain, Scotland.
 Nem. con.—Nemine contradicente, no one opposing or objecting.

- N. D.—No date.
 Nil.—Nihil, nothing.
 N. L.—Non liquet, it appears not.
 No., Nos.—Number, Numbers.
 Nom cap.—Nominal capital.
 N. P.—Notary Public.
 N. S.—New style.
 n/—Near.
 8 vo.—Octavo.
 o.—Order.
 o/a—On account of.
 o/d—On demand.
 o/o—Order of.
 Obj.—Objection.
 O. K.—In correct form.
 %—per cent.
 O. H. M. S.—On his Majesty's Service.
 One and one.—One month's prompt with
 1 per cent. discount.
 Ord.—Ordinary ordnance.
 O. S.—Old style.
 o/s.—Out of stock.
 owl.—Austrian florin.
 oz.—Ounce.
 P or p.—Page of a book.
 P/A.—Power of attorney.
 P. Av.—Particular Average.
 P. & L. Profit and loss.
 Payt.—Payment.
 per ann.—per annum, by the year.
 P. c.—Postcard.
 Pd.—Paid.
 per pro.—per procuracione, by procuracione,
 by proxy.
 P. c.—or %—per cent.—Per centum, by
 the hundred.
 Pcl.—Parcel.
 Phy.—Physic.
 pk. Pack;—peck, 2 gallons.
 Pkgs.—Packages.
 p.m.—Post meridiem, afternoon.
 P.N.—Promissory note.
 P. O.—Postal Order.
 pp.—pages.
 pr.—Pair or price.
 pro.—for
 pro tem.—Pro tempore, for the time being
 prox.—Proximo, in the next (month is
 understood).
 P. S.—Post Scriptum, Postscript, written
 afterwards.
 P.T.O.—Please turn over.
 pt.—pint.
 pun.—Puncheon, 84 gals. old measure,
 nearly 70 gals. imp.
 P.V.—Petite Vitesse, ordinary Goods
 train.
 Q.—Question.
 Q., Qr.—Quarter, 28 lbs.; or quire.
 Q, Qu., Qy.—Query.
 Q. l.—quantum libet, as much as you
 please.
 Q. s.—quantum sufficit, a sufficient
 quantity.
 Qt.—Quart 2 pints.
 qual.—Quality.
 4 to.—Quarto.
 q.v.—Quod vide, which see.
 qy.—Query.
 R.—Rood 40 poles.
 R.—Rex Regina, King, Queen.
 Re.—In regard to.
 R. E.—Royal Engineer.
 recd.—Received.
 recpt.—Receipt.
 refce.—Reference.
 retd.—Returned, retired.
 regd.—Registered.
 R. P.—Reply paid.
 R.S.V.P.—Please reply
 (Repondez s'ilvous plait.)
 Rev.—Revenue, reversed.
 S., sh.—Shilling.
 Sc.—Scilicet, that is to say, score.
 Scr.—Scruple, 20 grains.
 Sec.—Secretary, second, sixtieth part of
 of a minute.
 senr., sr.—Senior.
 sht.—Sheet.
 ship't—shipment.
 sk.—Sock.
 S. N.—Shipping Note.
 sov.—Sovereign.
 sq.—Sequens, following, sqq.—Squentes
 in the plural.
 sq. ft.—Square foot or feet,
 sq. yd.—Square yard.
 ss or s.s.—Steamship.
 St.—Street; station; stone, 14lb.
 st.—Strike, 2 bushels.
 stg.—Sterling.
 str.—Steamer
 subs. cap.—Subscribed capital.
 Td.—Tod, 28 lbs. of wool.
 } Goods when sold to be taken
 } by buyers as landed "all
 } faults," with the excep-
 } tion of sea damage for
 } which an allowance is
 } made.
 Temp.—Temperature.
 Ter.—Terminus.
 tgm.—Telegram.
 T.L.O.—Total Loss only.

tr.—Tare (weight), transpose.
 ult.—Ultimo, in the last (month is understood.)
 U. S.—United States.
 U.S.A.—United States of America.
 v—Versus, Against or Opposition.
 vid—Vide, see.
 via.—By way of.
 viz.—Videlicet, to wit, namely.

vol.—Volume.
 wt.—Weight.
 Wy.—Wey, $6\frac{1}{4}$ tons of wool, or 5 qrs. of corn
 X/D.—Without the dividend.
 X'mas.—Christmas.
 yd.—Yard, 3 feet.
 yr.—Year.
 14—20.—Prompt fourteen days, discount 20 per cent.

BRITISH INDIAN MONEY

The Gold Coin was the Mohur=16 Rupees, but Silver is now the standard metal of India. Current coins of Silver are: 1 rupee piece, 8 anna piece, 4 anna piece, and 2 anna piece; Nickel: 4 anna, 2 anna, and 1 anna pieces; and Copper: 2 pice or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna piece, 1 pice or $\frac{1}{4}$ anna piece, $\frac{1}{2}$ pice, and 1 pie pieces. A nickel currency is introduced in replacement of, or in addition to, the copper coinage.

The weight of the Gold Mohur and that of the current Rupee is the same, viz., 180 grain Troy.

1 Pie	...	marked P.	par value	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing.
3 Pies	...	make 1 Pice	„ Ps.	...	1 „
4 Pice or 12 pies	...	„ 1 Anna	„ A:	...	1 Penny.
16 Annas	...	„ 1 Rupee	„ R.	...	1s. 4d.
15 Rupees @ exchange @ 1s.4d.,	1 Sovereign	„ Sov: or £.	...	20 Shillings.	

British Indian Currency Notes are issued for sums of Rs. 5, 10, 50, 500, 1000, and Rs. 10,000,

Cowries (Cypræa moneta), or small shells, are also made use of by the peasantry in many districts or fractional payments not current.

They are reckoned in Bengal:—

4 Units	...	1 Gunda.
5 Gundas	...	1 Booree.
4 Boorees	...	1 Pun.
16 Puns	...	1 Kahun.

In the United Provinces and Oudh:—

2 Adhis	1 Dumree	= 7 Cowries.
2 Dumrees	1 Chadam	= 14 „
2 Chadams	1 Adhala	= 28 „
2 Adhalas	1 Pysa	= 56 „

FOREIGN MONIES WITH ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

Algeria.—(As France.)

Argentine Republic.—Silver Peso of 100 centavaos=3s. 11.8d. Gold Argentino or 5 Peso piece=19s. 10d.

Australia.—(As Great Britain.)

Austria, s. o. 7d.

Austria-Hungary.—100 kreutzers=1 florin or gulden=1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Krone of 100 heillars=8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Silver is the standard currency. Gold Ducat=9s. 4d. 8 florin or golden piece=15s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 10 krone piece=8s. 4d.

Batavia.—(As Java)

Belgium.—(As France.) Blga=6.9d.

Brazil —1,000 reis=1 milreis = 5.8d.

Gold pieces of 10 milreis=£1-2-5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

British East Africa.—(As British India.)

British Hondura... (As Canada.)

British North Borneo.—Mexican dollar and 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Canada (The Dominion of).—100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 1.4d. Par exchange, 4 dollars 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents to the £ sterling.

Cape of Good Hope.—(As Great Britain.)

Ceylon.—The Rupee of British India is the standard, and all accounts are kept in Rupees and cents. Silver coins: Rupee and 50 cent piece, 25 cent piece and 10 cent piece. Copper coins 5 cents, one cent, half cent and quarter cent.

Chili.—Dollar 6d.

- Chili Columbia.—1 Peso or 100 centavos = 3s. 11½d. Doubloon or 5 peso pieces 8s. 9d.
- China.—100 conderin = 10 mace = 1 tael = 2s. 7d.
- Columbia (United States of).—(As the Argentine Republic.)
- Czecho Slovokia.—Crown 1·5d.
- Denmark.—100 ore = 1 krone = 1s. 1·2d.
Gold coins are of 10 krone = 11s. ¾d.
- Ecuador (Republic of).—The unit is the sucre or dollar, a silver coin equal to about 2s. It is divided into 100 centavos.
- Egypt.—1 piastre = 2½d. Gold 100 piastre pieces = 20s. 6d. = A pound Egyptian. Mexican and Spanish dollars are also in circulation a 20 piastres to the dollar.
- Federated Malay States.—(As Strait Settlements.)
- Finland.—1 markkoo = 100 penni = 1·2d.
Gold 10 markkoo piece = 7s. 11¼d.
- France.—100 centimes = 1 franc = 1·9d.
Par exchange, 25, francs 22 centimes to the £ sterling. Gold coins are the 100, 50, 20 and 10 franc pieces.
- German Empire.—100 pfennige = 1 reich mark or mark = 11½d. Gold 1 krone = 10 reichmarks = 9s. 9½d.
- Greece.—100 lepta = 1 drachma nominally = 6d. Par exchange, 28 drachmas 17 lepta to the £ sterling. Gold 20 drachma piece = 14s. 6d.
- Hayti Republic.—As Argentine Republic, but the standard coin is called a gourde — 1 peso, or dollar,
- Holland.—100 cents = 1 florin or guilder = 1s. 7·8d. Rixdaler of 2½ florins = 4s. 2d. Par exchange 12 florins to the £ sterling. The gold coins are, the ducat = 9s. 4½d. & the 10 florin piece = 16s. 6d.
- Hongkong.—Mexican, British or Hongkong dollar and 50, 20, 10, 5, 1 and 1/16 cent piece. Dollar = 100 cents 2s.
- Hungary - Pengo 8·6d.
- India.—Rupee (16 as.) = 1s. 4d.
- Indo China (French) — Piastre = 2 Fes, & French coinage.
- Italy.—100 centesimi = 1 lira = 2·7d. Par exchange, 25 liras 22 centesimi to the £ sterling. The currency is paper. Exchange on London in currency usually about 27 liras, 50 centesimi to the £ sterling.
- Japan.—100 sen = 1 yen = 1s. 11·3d. Gold 20 yen piece = £ 2-0-11¼.
- Java.—(As Holland.)
- Jugo Slavia.—Dinnar—9d.
- Latvia.—Lat, (100 graschi)—9·5d.
- Labuan.—(As Hongkong.)
- Malta.—240 grains = 12 tari = 1 sindo = 1s. 7½d. Accounts are kept by the Government in British money, which is also current in the Island.
- Mauritius.—100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 2d. (Government accounts are kept in British Money.) 1s. 11·3d.
- Mexico.—100 centavos = 1 peso = 1 dollar = 1s. 11·3d. Gold Ouza or Doblon = 16 dollars; half doblon, quarter doblon; hidalko = 10 dollars = £ 2-1-8.
- Morocco.—960 flues = 40 blankeels = 10 ounces = 1 mithkal = 4s. 3·83d. Accounts are kept in Spanish dollars and cents. 54 Blankeels are equivalent to one dollar.
- New Zealand.—(As Great Britain.)
- Norway.—(As Denmark.) Krone (100 ore) 1s. 0·8d.
- Ottoman Empire.—1 piastre = 40 paras = 2d. Gold Turkish pound of 100 piastres = 18s. ¾d.
- Persia.—20 shahis = 1 khran = 8½d. Gold coins the toman, or 10 khran or 200 Shahis (not cur.) = 7s. 1d.
- Peru.—Sol = 110 Dineros or 100 cents = Libra = £ P. 15s. 7·5d. Gold coin Libra, 10 sols = £ 1.
- Phillipine Islands.—Dollar, value same as the British Dollar. United States Money and the Mexican Trade Dollar are also current.
- Poland.—Zloty 5·5d.
- Portugal.—Escudo—(100 centavos) 2·4d. Teston of 100 eris = 4½d. Gold Coroa of 10 milrees = £ 2-4s-4s. 4½d.
- Roumania.—See France. The Units are the leu 32 Franc and bani centime.
- Russia.—100 Kopecks = 1 silver rouble = (10 gold roubles) Teachervontz 21s. 3·3d. Thetvertak or ¼ rouble = 9½d. Gold Imperial = 15 roubles = £ 1-11s-9d.
- Sarawak.—(As Straits Settlements.)
- Siam.—Tical or bat a silver coin worth about 1s. 2d. 5ticals = 3 Mexican dollars.
- Servia and Bulgaria.—See France. The Units are the dinar and leva = France and the para and stotinki = centime.
- Spain.—100 centimos = 1 peseta = 8·4d. 5 peseta piece = 3s. 11½d. Gold coins are 25 pesta piece = 19s. 10d. and the Doubloon of 10 Escudos = £ 1-0-7½.

Straits Settlements.—S. S. Dollar or British Sovereign (7 Sovs.=60 S. S. dollars) also $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent pieces.

Sweden.—(As Denmark.) Krone=100 ore 1s. 1·2d.

Switzerland.—100 centimes or rappen=1 franc. 9·5d. Exchange as France. Gold coin is a 20 fr. piece.

Tunis.—1 Piastre=6d. Gold 10 piastre piece=4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. French coinage is always current in Tunis.

Turkey.—40 paras=1 piastre=2d. Par exchange. 125 piastres to the £ sterling Gold coin: 100 piastres=1 lira or pound Turkish=18s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

United States of America.—Trade Dollar =4s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Dollar of 100 cents=4s. 1·4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar of 50 cents=1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d par exchange 4 dollars 86 $\frac{65}{100}$ cents to the pound sterling. Gold coin: Eagle of 10 dollars=£2-1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Uruguay.—(As Chili.)

West India Islands, British.—100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d. Gold coins of Great Britain, the United States, and the South American Republics are also current in most of these Colonies. (Colonial Government accounts are all kept in sterling)

NOTE:—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Switzerland constitute the "Latin Union" and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing in name. The same system has been adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. France and centimes of France, Belgium and Switzerland are respectively designated lira and centesimi in Italy; drachmai and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; pestas and centimes in Spain; leys and banis in Roumania: levo and stotinkis in Bulgaria.

The Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, all employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. Most of the South American States possess a standard coin, equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5 fr. piece, generally termed a "peso". In Hayti, the corresponding coin is a "gouide."

In most of the British Colonies English money is current. The currency of Ceylon, Mauritius and the East African Protectorate is however, based on the rupee of British India; that of the Straits Settlements is on a dollar basis. Canada and British Honduras coinage are on the basis of the United States gold dollar. A British dollar, identical in weight and fineness with the Japanese "yen," is legal tender in the Straits Settlements. Hongkong, Sarawak, British North Borneo and Labuan.

The exchange value of the monies of many countries is determined by the rate of exchange for the day. The rate given in the exchange notes of the newspapers generally represents the number of standard coins that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of pence per dollar (=2 escudos), the Russian in pence per rouble, Portuguese in pence per milrees, and the United States rate in pence per dollar.

The exchange value of the Indian rupee depends on the rate for "India Council Bills," but by an Act of 1898, the British sovereign was made legal tender and equivalent to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, the rupee being thus rated at 1s 4d.

In "bimetallic" countries pure gold is generally taken as being worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

UNIFORMITY.—An edict of King Edgar decreed that there should be but one Standard Measure, that kept at Winchester; and by the 27th section of Magna Charta, there was to be one weight for all England. Nevertheless, numerous customary weights and measures have

continued in use—custom was stronger than law, especially with regard to land, corn and wool. In 1824, however, an Act was passed rendering uniformity compulsory from the 1st of January 1826, since which time, the Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in

general use. The legal measures for Great Britain are based upon the standard yard and the standard pound by the Weight and Measures Act of 1878 which supercedes all previous laws.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

Drachm...dr. = $27\frac{1}{2}$ grains (27·34375).
 Ounce.....oz. = 16 drachms = 437·5 grns.
 = 28·350 grams.
 Pound...lb. = 16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grns.
 = 0·45359243 Kilograms.
 Customary Stone...st., Butcher's Meat
 = 8 lb.
 Legal Stone. st. = Horseman's weight =
 14 lb. = 6·350 Kilograms.
 Quarter.....qr. = 28 lb. 12·70 Kilograms.
 Cental or Quintal, cent. = 100 lb. =
 45·359942 Kilograms.
 Hundredweight, cwt. = 4 qr., 112 lb. =
 50·80 Kilograms.
 Ton.....T. = 20 cwt., 2·240 lb. =
 1·016 Kilograms.

N. B.—The Grain Troy is the same as the grain Avoirdupois.

Avoirdupois weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings but in addition to the above, there are special weights for various articles, the chief of which are:

A Quarter Loaf	= 4 lb.
A Peck of Flour 2 Gallons	= 14 "
A Firkin of Butter	= 56 "
A Firkin of Soft Soap	= 64 "
A Box of Fish, about	= 90 "
A Barrel of Gunpowder	= 100 "
A Barrel of Raisins	= 112 "
A Seam of Glass, 24 stones	
	of 5 lb. = 120 "
A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins	= 224 "
A Barrel [or pack] of Soft Soap	= 256 "
A Faggot of Steel	= 120 "
A Pig of Ballast	= 56 "
A Fodder of Lead, London	
	& Hul = 19½ cwt.

A Fodder of Derby = 22½ cwt.	
New Castle = 21½ "	
A Cask of Black lead = 11½ "	
A Sack—Flour, 280 lb: Coals, 224 lbs.	
ton of Coals, 10 sacks.	

TROY WEIGHT

Carat = 5 grains.
 Pennyweight dwt. = 24 grains.
 Troy Ounce oz. = 20 dwt. 480 gr.
 Pound lb. = 12 oz., 240 dwt., 5,760 gr.
 Hundredweight cwt. = 100 lb.

N. B. The Grain troy is the same as the grain avoirdupois.

TROY is the weight used by goldsmiths and Jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries' and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies: in France it is 3·18 grains, in Holland 3·0 gr., and in the U. S. 3·2 gr. In the U. K., the jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats or 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries' = 1·09714 oz. avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and lb. Apothecaries' = only 0·82286 lb. avoirdupois; while 175 lb. Troy and Apothecaries' = 144 lb. avoirdupois.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Scruple	= 20 Grains	= 20 grs.
Drachm	= 3 Scruples	= 60 "
Ounce	= 8 Drachms	= 48 "
Pound	= 12 Ounces	= 5,760 "

The avoirdupois oz. of 437½ grains, and the lb. of 7,000 grains, are the weights named in the British Pharmacopoeia: drugs are purchased by avoirdupois, but compounded by Apothecaries' weight. The Apothecaries' oz. and lb. may now be considered obsolete.

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE

60 Minims m. (drops)	= 1 Fluid Drachm.
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce.
8 Ounces	= 1 Pint.
8 Pints	= 1 Gallon C., or Cong.

1 Drachm = 1 Tea-spoonful, 2 Drachms = 1 Dessert-spoonful. 2 Drachms = 1 Table-spoonful. 2 Ounces = 1 Wine-glassful. 3 Ounces = 1 Tea-cupful. Prescribing medicine by the spoon, glass or cupful, is unsafe, as all those vessels vary in size. Graduated glass measures may be purchased for a few Annas.

HAY AND STRAW.

Truss of Straw 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb. Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb. Load. 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb. Old Hay, 18 cwt: New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

WOOL.

Clove ... cl.	= 7 lb.
Stone ... st.	= 2 Cloves 14 lb.
Tod ... td.	= 2 Stones 1 qr.
Wey ... wy.	= 6½ Tod 1 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.
Pack ... pk.	= 240 lb.

Sack ... sk. = 2 Weys 13 gr.
 Last ... la. = 12 Sacks, 39 cwt.

Since the advent of Shoddy, some of the above weights have become nearly obsolete, although the terms are still in use with different values: thus, 16 lb.=1 St.; 28 lb.=1 Tod; 20 lb.=1 Score; 12 Score or 240 lb.=1 Pack.

WORSTED YARN.

Wrap, 80 yards; Hank -560 yards = 7 Wraps. Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

COTTON WOOL.

Bale Variable in U. K., U. S. A. average 477 lb.: Egyptian, 719 lb. East Indian 369 lb. and Brazillian, 220 lb.

COTTON YARN.

Thread= $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Lea. or Skein, skn. —120 yards. Hank, hk.=7 Skeins, or Leas. Spindle spdl.=18 Hanks.

Also same for Silk.

Counts=the number of Hanks in 1 lb. Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb. Reels of Cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards but by the Act must be marked correctly. Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The Gill contains 8·661 cubic inches.

The Pint contains 4 gills (20 ounces) or 34·660 cubic inches.

Quart = 2 pints = 8 gills.

Gallon = 4 quarts = 32 gills.

Pint = $4\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons or $\frac{1}{8}$ Barrel.

	Gal.	Qts.	Pts.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9	36	72
Anker (10 gallons)	10	40	80
Kilderkin, Bundlet, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel	13	72	144
Barrel	26	144	288
Tierce (42 gallons)	42	168	336
Hogshead of Ale ($1\frac{1}{2}$ barrels)	54	216	432
Puncheon	72	288	576
Butt of Ale	108	432	864

Practically the only measures in use are gallons, quarts, pints and gills, the others are merely nominal, e.g. the hogshead of 54 gallons, old measure, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart. 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure; and of wine, six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of wines imported in casks, the following are the usual measurements:—

Pipe of Port or Masdon = 115 gallons.

„ Teneriffe = 100 „

„ Marsala = 93 „

„ Madeira and Cape = 92 „

Pipe of Sherry and Tent = 108 „

Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 „

Aum of Hock and Rhenish = 30 „

Hogshead of Claret 46; Port 57; Sherry 54 and Madeira 46 gallons.

In the United States, the old British or “Winchester” wine gallon of 231 cubic inches is in use; the names of measures are the same, but the capacity of the gill is only 7 21875 cubic inches.

DRY OR CORN MEASURE.

Quart = 2 Pints. Bottle = 2 Quarts

Gallon = 4 Quarts. Peck = 2 Gallons

Bushel = 4 Pecks. Strike = 2 Bushels

Coomb = 4 Bushels. Quarter = 8 Bushels

Load = 5 Quarters. Last = 10 Quarts.

Boll of Meal = 140 lb. 2 Bolls = 1 sack.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—

Wheat, English, 63 lb. Foreign, 62 lb. Barley, English. 52 and 56 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb. oats, English 40 and 42 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb., Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb to the bushel. Grain of all kinds is frequently sold by the stone of 14 lb. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels of coke, four bushels are usual.

Fruit.—The Covent Garden bushel basket is 17½ inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom, and is 10 inches deep. The smaller market baskets are said to vary in size according to the season and the supply.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

Cubic Foot = 1,728 Inches.

Cubic Yard = 27 Cubic Feet, 21·033 bushels.

Stack of Wood = 108 Cubic Feet.

Shipping Ton = 40 Cubic Feet Merchandise.

Shipping Ton = 42 Cubic Feet of Timber. Ton of displacement of a ship = 35 Cubic Feet.

MEASURES OF LENGTH

Mile Geographical, Admiralty Knot or Nautical Mile, 6,080 Feet = 1,013½ fathoms = 1·15 Mile Statute. 33 Knots = 38 Statue Miles. League = 3 Miles. Degree = 60 Geographical, or 69·121 Statute Miles.

Inch... in ...	=72 Points. or 12. Lines
Nail	... = $2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.
Palm	... = 3 Inches.
Hand	... = 4 Inches.
Link	... = 792 Inches.
Quarter (or a Span)	... = 9 Inches.
Foot	... = 12 Inches.
Cubit	... = 18 Inches.
Yard	... = 36 Inches.
Pace, Military	... = 2 Feet 6 inches.
Pace, Geometrical	... = 5 Feet.
Fathom	... = 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole or Perch	... = $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Chain (100 Links)	... = 22 yards

	(4 Poles).
Cable's Length	... = 100 Fathoms
	(600) Feet.
Furlong	... = 40 Rods (220.
	Yards.)

Mile ... = 8 Furlongs.
 80 Chains=320 Rods=880 Fathoms=
 1,760 Yards=5,280 Feet=63,360 inches.

Although no longer sold by that measure, Calicos etc., are sometimes said to be "Ell wide"—the English Ell being $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard, the Flemish Ell $\frac{3}{4}$ yard, and the French Ell $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard.

The old Scottish Mile was 5,920 feet; ten Scots Miles being about equal to $11\frac{1}{4}$ Statute Miles; the Irish Mile is 6,720 feet; eleven Irish Miles, being equal to 14 Statute Miles.

SQUARE SURFACE, OR LAND MEASURE.

The Square Foot contains 144 Sq. Ins.
 Yard=9 feet=1,296 inches.

Rod, Pole or Perch= $30\frac{1}{4}$ yds.=272 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft

Chain=16 rods=484 yds.=4,356 ft.

Rood=40 rods=1,210 yds.=10,890 ft.

Acre=4 roods=160 rods=4840 yards.

Yard of Land=30 acres=120 roods.

Hide=100 acres=400 roods.

Mile=640 acres=2,560 roods=6,400 chains=102,400 rods, poles or perches or 3,097,000 square yards.

An Acre roughly stated has four equal sides of $69\frac{1}{2}$ yards; accurate measurement gives each side 208.71 feet.

The sides of a square half acre would be 147.581 feet, and of a square quarter-acre, 104.355 feet.

The above Imperial Land Measure is now employed as the standard in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, and the Colonies generally also in the United States; but occasionally some older measurements are referred to.

Of these—

The Lancashire and Irish Acre, each of 160 perches, contains 7,840 sq. yards, equal to 1.619835 Statute. 1 Statute=0.617347 Lancashire or Irish Acre.

The Cheshire Acre of 160 perches, each containing 64 square yards=10,240 square yards.

The Cunningham Acre, equal to 1.291322 Statute or 1 Statute Acre is equal to 0.7744 Cunningham.

The Scottish Acre = 1.261183 Statute (nearly 6,104 square yards).

MEASURES OF TIME

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour.
24 Hours	= 1 Day.
(23 h. 56 m. 4s.)	= 1 Sidereal Day.

7 Days = 1 Week.

30 Days = 1 Lunar Month

28, 29, 30, or 31 days = 1 Calendar do.

12 Calendar Months = 1 Year.

365 $\frac{1}{4}$ Days = 1 Common Year.

366 Days = 1 Leap Year.

65 d. 5h 48 m. 46 s. = 1 Tropical year.

The Astronomical Day commences at noon and is computed from 1 to 24 hours.

In 400 years 97 are Leap Years and 303 common, Leap-Year being omitted every 100th year but not omitted every 400th.

ANGULAR MEASURE

60 Seconds "	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes '	= 1 Degree.
30 Degrees "	= 1 Sign.
90 Degrees °	= 1 Quadrant.
Quadrants or 360 °	= 1 Circumference or Circle.

The earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour (about 17.366 miles a minute) at the Equator; 1° is, therefore, equal to 4 minutes.

CIRCULAR MEASURE

Diameter of a Circle \times 3.1416 gives Circumference.

Diameter Squared \times .7854 gives area of Circle.

Diameter Squared \times 3.1416 gives Surface of Sphere.

Diameter Cubed \times 5.236 gives Solidity of Sphere.

One Degree of Circumference \times 57.3 gives Radius.

Diameter of Cylinder \times 3.1416, and product by its length, gives the Surface.

Diameter Squared \times .7854, and product by the length, gives Solid contents.

Circular Acre is 235·504 feet, a Circular Road, 117·752 feet in diameter. The circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

ELECTRICAL MEASURES

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

Volt.—Electromotive force=about 92·6% of that given by one Daniel's battery cell.

Ohm.—Resistance=the resistance offered for the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice.

Ampere.—Current=the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm.

Coulomb—Quantity—1 ampere flowing 1 second of time.

Microfarad.—Capacity = ·000001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure.

Watt.—Power=44 ft. lb per minute.

Board of Trade Unit=1,000 watts, 1 hour 746 watts=1 horse-power.

In incandescent lamps of 16 candle power, (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes.

One Board of Trade Unit will keep a 16 candle, incandescent lamp a light for about 16 hours.

TIMBER AND WOOD

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load,

50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring

120 Deals = 100.

Width of Battens, 7 inches; Deals 9 inches, Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A cord of Wood is 2½ tons, 125 cubic feet.

CARPENTERS' BRICK-LAYERS' AND BUILDERS' MEASUREMENTS.

Stock or kiln bricks $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches

Welsh fire-bricks $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ „

Paving bricks $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ „

Square tiles $9\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ „

„ $6 \times 6 \times 1$ „

Dutch clinker bricks $9\frac{1}{4} \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ „

A Rod of Brick Work $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick=306 cubic feet or $11\frac{1}{3}$ cubic yards, and contains about 4,510 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

A Square of Flooring is 100 square ft.

A piece of Wall Paper is 12 yards long, 21 inches in wide (English), and 9 yds. $\times 18$ in (French).

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb each; a load of 500 weighs over $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

WATER

Cubic inch = 0·0361 lb.

Gallon (277·274 Cub. in) = 10·0000 lb.

Cubic foot=62·3210 lb. or 6·2321 gallons; 35·943 cubic feet (224 gallons)=1 ton.

Water for Ships: Ton, 210 gals, Butt 110, Puncheon, 72; Barrel 36, and Kilderkin, 18.

Cistern: A cistern 4 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 deep will hold about 187 gallons, and weigh nearly 16 cwt. in addition to its own weight an "inch of rain"=3,650 cubic feet = 100·993 tons.

A TON-WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET.

Earth	21	Coal, Newcastle	43
Clay	18	Pit Sand	22
Chalk	14	River Sand	19
Thames Ballast	20	Marl	18
Coarse gravel	19	Shingle	23
Coal, Welsh	40	Night Soil	18

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lb., pure silver, 655 lb cast iron, 450 lb., copper, 550 lb., lead, 710 lb., pure platinum, 122 lb., tin, 456 lb., aluminium, 163 lb.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Metric System is based upon the (assumed) length of the direct distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The ten millionth part of this distance, as calculated in 1795, was adopted by the French Government as the unit of length, and called a metre. All other measurements are derived from this unit; the cube of the tenth part of the metre is the unit of capacity, called a litre, and the weight of a litre of water, at a certain temperature is the unit of weight, called a Kilogramme. The unit of land measurement is 10,000 sq. metres, called a hectare. The above terms are now used

in this country under the English names of meter, litre, kilogramme and hectare.

ROUGH COMPARISONS.

10 centimeters	=	4 inches.	8 kilometers	=	5 miles
1 litre	=	$1\frac{3}{4}$ pints.	1 cubic meter	=	220 gallons.
1 kilogram	=	$2\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1,000 kilograms	=	1 ton.
1 sq. metre	=	10 sq. feet.	1 hectare	=	$2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

ACCURATE COMPARISONS.

Measures of Length (Unit Metre).

	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathoms.	Miles.
Millimeter	= 0.03937	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000
Centimeter	= 0.39370	0.032	0.010	0.005	0.000
Decimeter	= 3.93700	0.328	0.109	0.054	0.000
Metre	= 39.37011	3.280	1.093	0.546	0.000
Kilometer	= 39370.79000	3280.899	1093.633	546.816	0.621

Cubic or Measures of Capacity (Unit Litre).

	Cub. In.	Cub. Feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Bushels.
Milliliter, or cubic centim	= 0.06103	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000
Centiliter, 10 cubic do.	= 0.61027	0.000	0.017	0.002	0.000
Deciliter, 100 cubic do.	= 6.10271	0.003	0.176	0.022	0.002
Litre, or cubic decimeter	= 61.02705	0.035	1.759	0.220	0.027
Hectoliter, or decister	= 6102.70515	3.531	176.077	22.009	2.757

Measures of Weight (Unit Gram).

	Grains.	Toy oz.	Avoir. lb.	Cwt.=112 lb.	Tons=20 cwt.
Gram	= 15.43235	0.032	0.002	0.000	0.000
Kilogram	= 15432.34880	32.150	2.204	0.019	0.000

Square, or Measures of Surface (Unit Acre.)

	Sq. Feet.	Yards.	Perches.	Roods,	Acres.
Centiare, or sq. metre	= 10.764299	1.196	0.039	0.000	0.000
Acre, or 100 sq. meters	= 1076.629934	119.603	3.953	0.098	0.024
Hectare, 10,000 or sq.m.	= 107642.993419	11960.332	395.382	9.884	2.471

The Metrical System is used in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal Spain, Sweden and Norway, and some other countries the unit of which is the Gramme=15.432 grains, the chief multiple of the Gramme is the Kilogramme=2.2046 lb.; in practical use this is found inconvenient for small purchases, and nearly all commodities are sold by the demi or half kilo. The Centner of 50 kilos=110 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., very nearly represents the English dwt.; but the heavy goods are sold by the Tonneau of 2204.621 lb about 19 cwt. 77 lb., the Myriagramme being ignored.

In the United States and in Canada the Cwt. is generally reckoned as 100 lb., and the ton of 20 cwt.=2,000 lbs.

In Russia, the Pood of 36 lb. is the commercial weight, 622 Poods=1 English ton.

BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Unit of the British Indian Ponderary System is called the Tola. It weighs 180 grains, English Troy Weight, as does the Rupee. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz., Chittack, Seer and Maund; and by its sub-division, the small or jewellers' weights called Mashas, Ruttees and Dhans.

1 Dhan or grain	=	$\frac{15}{32}$ grain Troy	;	=	$\frac{88}{175}$ dr.	Avoir.
4 Dhans	=	1 Ruttee	=	$\frac{17}{8}$		"
8 Ruttees	=	1 Masha	=	15		"

12 Mashas	= 1 Tola	= 7 dwt. 12 grain Troy	= $6\frac{103}{75}$	Avoir.
5 Tolas	= 1 Chittack	= 1 oz. $17\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Troy	= $2\frac{2}{35}$ oz.	"
16 Chittacks	= 1 Seer	= $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Troy	= $2\frac{2}{95}$ lbs.	"
40 Seers	= 1 Maund	= 100 lbs. Troy	= $82\frac{1}{7}$	"

TO CONVERT INDIAN WEIGHT INTO AVOIRDUPOIS.

Multiply the weight in Seers by 72, and divide by 35; the result will be the weight in lbs. Avoirdupois; or multiply the weight in maunds by 36 and divide by 49, the result will be the weight in cwts., Avoirdupois.

TO CONVERT AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT INTO INDIAN WEIGHT.

Multiply the weight in lbs. Avoirdupois by 35 and divide by 72; or multiply the weight in cwts by 49, and divide by 36; the result will be the weight, in the former in seers, in the latter in Maunds.

A Ton is equal to 27·222 Maunds or $27\frac{1}{4}$ Maunds nearly.

Bazaar Weight.—15 chittacks are one Seer, or 2 lb. 0 oz. 13 drs. and 40 seers, 1 maund, or 82 lbs. 2 ozs. 3 drs. 100 Bazaar Maunds=100 factory; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Factory maunds=1 cwt.

Factory Weight.—16 chittacks are one seer, or 1 lb. 13 ozs. 14 drs., and 40 seers, 1 maund, or 74 lbs. 10 ozs. 11 drs. The Indian Maund= $82\frac{2}{7}$ lb. Avoirdupois weight.

BENGAL BAZAAR WEIGHT.

5 Sihis or Quarter Rupee make	1 Kacha.	}	To reduce Bazaar weight into
4 Kachas	„ 1 Chittack.		Factory weight, add 1/10th.
4 Chittacks or 20 Tolas	„ 1 Powah.	}	To reduce Bazaar weight into Cwts
4 Powahs	„ 1 Seer.		add 1/10th. and deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ of that sum
5 Seers	„ 1 Pusseree.	}	the remainder will be Cwt.
8 Pusserees or 40 Seers	„ 1 Mana or		To reduce Factory Maunds into
	Maund.		Tons divide by 30, and the quotient
			will be the answer.

INDIAN CLOTH MEASURE.

Jobs make 1 Ungli say = $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. 8 Girahas make 1 Hath say = 18 inches.
3 Unglis „ 1 Girah „ = $2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches. 2 Haths „ 1 Guz „ = 1 Yard.

N. B.—The Guz varies in different localities from 24 to 36 Inches.

There appears to be no Indian measures of capacity for such Dry and Liquid goods as are sold by weight. Wherever, for the sake of convenience, measures are employed, they are intended to represent some specific weight of a Seer, Chittak, etc

LINEAL MEASURE.

Notwithstanding that the cubit or human forearm is the basis or unit in Oriental and Western countries, there is no fixed standard established in India.

In Bengal the measure mostly used is the following:—

1 Hath (Cubit)—18 Inches; 4 Haths=1 Danda or=2 Yards;
2,000 Dandas=1 Coss.

The Coss or Bengal mile is equal to 1 mile, 1 furlong, 3 poles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. English
The Indian Imperial Coss is equal to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles nearly.

NOTE.—In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the average distance is about 2 miles, but it differs in almost every province in the country. In Agra and Muttra, the coss is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; towards the Himalayas, the coss is a little more than a mile; in Bundelkhand, it is three times as long as in other parts and is called a Pucca coss; while in the Doab it is the Cow Coss, or as far as the lowing of a cow can be heard at the dead of night.

BENGAL SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE.

1 chittack = 45 sq. ft. or 5 sq. yds.
 16 chittacks = 1 cottah = 720 sq. ft. or 80 "
 20 cottahs = 1 beegah 14,400 ,, or 1,600 "
 3 1/40 beegahs = 1 acre.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

20 Uswansees = 1 Suswansee
 20 Suswansees = 1 Kuchwansee
 20 Kuchwansees = 1 Biswan ee
 20 Biswansees = 1 Biswa
 20 Biswas = 1 Beegah.

There is however, no fixed standard Beegah; almost every district has its own local measurement

ASSAM LAND MEASURE.

12 feet = 1 loocer
 20 loocers = 1 cottah
 5 cottahs = 1 hillisah
 4 hillisahs = 1 poorah.

BENGAL LIQUID MEASURE

5 sicca Rs. weight make 1 chittack
 4 chittacks „ „ 1 powah
 4 powahs „ „ 1 seer
 40 seers „ „ 1 maund.

BOMBAY WEIGHTS AND MEASURE.

1 Guz (24 Tussoo) = 27 inches
 1 Beegah (20 Pund) = 3,927 sq. yards
 1 seer (72 Tank) = 7 lb. av.
 1 Maund = 28 lb. av.
 1 candy = 560 lb. av.
 1 Sattara Candy = 3,055 lb. av.

HINDU ASTRONOMICAL TABLE

15 mattars or twinkles = 1 kashta
 30 kashtas = 1 kala
 30 kalas = 1 muhurta
 30 muhurtas = 1 day & night
 of martals.
 30 such days = 1 month of
 martals
 12 months or 360 D. = 1 Year.

The Hindu Astronomical Year is 5 days 6 hours and 48 minutes shorter than ours.

INDIAN TIME TABLE

60 antipala make 1 vipal = 4 seconds.
 60 vipala or 6 prans make 1 pul = 24 "
 60 puls make 1 dundu or ghurri = 24 mits.
 60 dundos or ghurnies make 1 deen = 24 hrs.

The Astronomical works of the Hindus follow the sexagesimal, or subdivision of 60 throughout.

BENGAL TIME TABLE

60 puls make 1 ghurri = 24 mits.
 7 1/2 ghurris „ 1 prohor = 3 hrs.
 8 prohors „ 1 deen = 1 day or
 24 hours.

7 days „ 1 hafta or week.
 15 deens „ 1 pukkho.
 2 pukkhos „ 1 maus or month.
 2 maus „ 1 rittoo.
 6 rittoos „ 1 butsar or year
 12 butsars „ 1 joug.

BURMESE COMMERCIAL MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

2 small yooway make 1 large yooway.
 4 large yooway „ 1 pai.
 2 pai make 1 moo.
 2 moo „ 1 mat.
 4 mat „ 1 tical.
 100 tical „ 1 viss.

BURMESE LIQUID MEASURE.

9 lamyoo make 1 lamyet or 1 gill
 in English.
 9 lamyet „ 1 lamay.
 9 lamay „ 1 zalay.
 9 zalay „ 1 hkwet.
 9 byee „ 1 zayoot or
 1 gallon in English
 9 zayoot „ 1 seit.
 9 seit „ 1 khwa.
 9 khwa „ 1 ba-
 ket or
 bushel in English

TRADE LIST.

BOMBAY

AUCTIONEERS.

Bennet & Co., 120, Apollo Street.
Crawford & Co., 122 Apollo Street, Fort.
Finsbury Furnishing Co., 30 Bruce Street.
Nusservanjee Sorabji & Co., 97, Apollo St.
Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co., 123, Meadows St.
Vora & Co., 62, Meadows Street,

AGENTS, ADVERTISING.

Keymour and Co., Ltd., 2-B Ballard Road,
Ballard Estate.
Stronoch & Co., Ltd. L. A., Ballard Estate.
Walter Thompson and Co., Ltd., J
Imperial Chamber's, Ballard Estate.

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Advocate of India Press, Dalal St., Fort.
Army and Navy Co-operative Society,
Ltd., Esplanade Road.
Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., Hornby Rd.
Blackie & Son (India), Ltd. Warwick
House, Fort Street,
Bombay Book Depot, Opp., G. P. O.,
Fort Street.
Butterworth & Co., (India). Ltd.,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road.
Claridge, G., & Co., Ltd., Caxton House.
Frere Road, Fort.
George Newnes Book Co., (India) Ltd.,
Hashim Building, Churchgate St., Fort.
Gresham Publishing Co., Ltd., 19,
Fort Street.
Longmans, Green & Co, Ltd., Vulcan
House, 53, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Macmillan & Co., Ltd., "Macmillan
Buildings," 276, Hornby Road.
National Publishing Co., Ltd.,
Girgaum Back Road
Oxford University Press, B. I. Building,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Photoplay Book Company, 261,
Hornby Road.
Publicity Society of India, Ltd.,
"Waterloo Mansions," Mayo Road,
Apollo Bunder.
Taraporevala, D. B. Sons & Co.,
Kitab Mahal Hornby Road, and
Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder.
Thacker & Co, Ltd, Esplanade Road.
Wheeler, A. H. & Co., Asian Building,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

BROKERS.

Batliwala & Karani, Savoy Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort.

Birla, R. D., & Co., Churchgate St., Fort.
Chunilal Virchand & Sons, Stock Ex-
change Building, Dalal St., Fort,
Chunilal Metha & Co., 51, Marwar
Bazaar.

Croft & Forbes, Standard Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.

Darashaw & Co., Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road.

Forbes & Lund, Royal Insurance Build-
ing, Churchgate Street.

Gill & Co., Lloyds Buildings, Graham
Road, Ballard Estate.

Lewis & Jones, Bank of Baroda Building,
Apollo St., Fort.

Mackintosh, James & Co., Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate.

Mant & Critchley, Mercantile Bank Build-
ing, Eldon Road, Fort.

Patel Ramdutt Stock Exchange Building,
Apollo Street, Fort.

Pitamber Laljee & Sons, 84, Apollo Street,
Fort.

Pranjivandas Laxmidas & Co., Share
Bazar Building, Dalal Street.

Shroff, Cooper & Co., 63, Apollo Street.

Shroff, R. P., & Sons, Stock Exchange
Building, Dalal Street.

Symons, Barlow & Co., Mercantile Bank
Building, Esplanade Rd.

Vakil, K. B. & Co., Stock Exchange Hall,
Dalal Street, Fort.

Shivji & Co., A., 130, Nagdevi St., Bombay.

CARBONIC ACID GAS DEALERS.

De Laitte Lighting Co., Ltd., 4, Graham
Road, Ballard Estate.

Eastern Bunkers, Ltd., Sudama House,
Wittet Road, Ballard Estate

Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd., Connaught
Road, Mazagaon.

CARPET DEALERS.

Indian Carpet, Rugs Textile. Manufactur-
ing Co., 167-5, Kamatipura Street,
Byculla.

Master, C. M., & Co., Landsdowne Road.
Murlidar Santidas, Pohoomull Buildings,
near Carnac Bridge, P. O. 3.

Oriental Carpet Depot, Meadows Street.

Pohoomull Bros., (India), Radio House,
Apollo Bunder.

CEMENT COMPANIES.

Asbestos Cement (India), Ltd., Vulcan
House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd., Sales Managers:—The Cement Marketing Co., of (India,) Ltd., Home St., Fort.
 Cement Marketing Co., of (India,) Ltd., Forbes Building, Home St., Fort.
 Concrete Association of India, Head Office: Forbes Buildings, Home St., Fort.
 Gwalior Cement Co., Ltd., Head Office: Yousuf Building, Esplanade Road. Sales Managers: The Cement Marketing Co., of (India,) Ltd., Home Street, Fort.
 Indian Cement Co., Ltd., The Agents: Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort.
 Tata Sons, Limited, "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Road.
 United Cement Co., of (India,) Ltd., Head Office:—Yousuf Building Esplanade Road; Sales Managers:—The Cement Marketing Co., of (India,) Ltd., Home Street, Fort.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., 50 Princess Street.
 American Medico & General Commercial Association, P. O. Box No. 722.
 Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co., 129, Khetwadi Main Road.
 Best & Co., Girgaum Road.
 Billimoria & Co., 603, Dhobi Talao.
 Bole Bros, 49, Princess Street.
 British Drug House, Ltd., Graham's Buildings, 109, Parsee Bazaar Street
 Burgoyne Burbidges & Co., Ltd., Manhar Building, Princess Street.
 Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
 Dongre. K. T., & Co., 384, Lamington Rd.
 Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., 15, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
 Gajjar, I. G. & Co., Princess Street.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd. Imperial Chemical House, Ballard Estate.
 Karnik Bros., 2nd Dubash Lane, Girgaum.
 Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd., E. D., Sassoon Building, 12 Rampart Row.
 Kemp & Co., Ltd., Head Office, Charni Road.
 May & Baker (India) Ltd., 14-16, Bamanji Master Building, Kalbadevi.
 Minimax, Ltd., Feltham House. Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Patel, B & Co., Opp. Railway Hotel Charni Road.
 Peddar Bros. Princess Street.
 Penn Stores, 302, Kalbadevi Road.
 Phillips & Co., Waterloo, Mansion, Mayo Road.
 Spencer & Co., Pydownie.
 Thomson & Taylor, 119 Esplanade Rd.
 Western Homeo-Biochemic Pharmacy, Kothari Mansion, opp. G. P. O., Fort.
 Wright and Co, Frere Road and Mint Road, Fort.
 Zenith Chemical Works, Haji Kassam Blocks, near French Bridge
CINEMA FILM PRODUCING COMPANIES.
 Bombay Talkies Ltd.,
 Prahbat Film Co., Poona.
 Ranjit Film Co., Hirji Khetsi Banglow, Main Road, Dadar.
 Sagar Movie Tone, Chowpathy.
 Sound City.

CINEMATOGRAH IMPORTERS.

British India Film Co., Gaiety Theatre, Building, Waudby Road.
 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (India,) Ltd., Incorporated in U. S. A. Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate
 Near East Film Distributing Co., West End Cinema Compound, Lamington Road.
 Patel M C., Kalbadevi Road.
 Patel, P. R. & Co., Ltd., 10, Churchgate Street
 Pathe India Theatres, Ltd., Pathe Bldg., Ballard Estate.
 Pathe India, Pathe Building, Ballard Estate.
 Pearson, J., & Co., Victoria Building, Parsee Bazaar Street.
 Pioneer Cinema and Film Co., 38, Kalbadevi Road.
 Universal Film Manufacturing Co., of New York, U. S. A., 1600, Broadway Heera House, Sandhurst Road.

COTTON MILLS.

Apolla Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road.
 Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., Sun Mills Road Lower Parel.
 Atlas Mills Co., Ltd., Reay Road, Mazagaon.
 Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kala Chowki Road, Chinchpoogly
 Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Road, Parel.
 Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd., Fergusson Road., Lower Parel.

- Bradbury Mills Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.
 Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Rd.
 Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (Zenith) Mill Elphinstone Rd.
 Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.
 Coorla Spg. and Weaving Co., Ltd., Coorla.
 Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.
 Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., New Parbhadevi Road, Parel.
 Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd. and Mahomedbhoy Mills, DeLisle, Road.
 David Mills Co., Ltd., No 1, Carrol Road, Parel.
 David Mills Co., Ltd., No: 2., Carrol Road, Parel.
 Dawn Mills Co., Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.
 Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., DeLisle Road.
 E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., Ghorupdeo Road, Chinchpoogly.
 E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., (Jacob Sassoon Mills) Supari Bagh Rd., Parel.
 E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., Chinchpoogly Cross Lane, Kalachowki.
 E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., Chinchpoogly Road.
 Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.
 Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Rd., Parel.
 Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Rd.
 Finlay Mills, Ltd., Government Gate Road, Parel.
 Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Reay Road, Mazagaon.
 Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Old Dadar, Road, Dadar.
 Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.
 Hirjee Mills Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.
 Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.
 Jam Mfg., Co., Ltd., No. 1 and 2 Lalbaug, Parel and Seweri Road.
 Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.
 Jehangir Wadia Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.
 Jivraj Balloo Spg. and Weaving Co., Tardeo
 Jubilee Mills. Ltd., New Seweri Road.
 Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd., Tulsipipe Rd., Dadar and Haines Road, Mahaluxmi.
 Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Haines Rd, Byculla.
 Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., Naigaum Cross Road Dadar.
 Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., Lower Parel.
 Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Foras Road, Tardeo.
 Mathurdas Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road.
 Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.
 Moon Mills Ltd., Sewere New Road.
 Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Suparibagh Road Parel.
 Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., No. 2., Ltd Elphinstone Road, Parel.
 New China Mills. Ltd., Sewree.
 New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Albert Road, Chinchpoogly.
 New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Victoria Gradens Road, Chinchpoogly.
 New Islam Mills, Suparibaug Road, Parel.
 New Kaiser-i-hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Chinchpoogly.
 Pearl Mills Ltd., DeLisle Road.
 Phoenix Mills, Ltd., Fergusson Rd., Lower Parel.
 Prabhat Mills., Ltd., Tardeo.
 Prahlad Mills, Ltd., Fergusson Rd., Parel
 Premier Mills, Ltd., Fergusson Road Lower Parel.
 Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd., Haines Road Mahaluxmi.
 Raja Bahadur Motilal Bombay Mills, Ltd., Tardeo.
 Ruby Mills Ltd., Woollen Mill Gully Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.
 Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Mount Estate, Mazagaon.
 Satya Mill, Ltd., DeLisle Road.
 Sewrey Cotton Mills, Ltd., Seweri Cross Rd.
 Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Clerk Rd. Jacob Circle, Byculla.
 Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd., DeLisle Road.
 Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd., (Empress Mill) DeLisle Road.
 Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills, Ltd., (New Empress Mill) DeLisle Rd.
 Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim.
 Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd. Coorla.
 Swan Mills Ltd., Sewree.
 Tata Mills Ltd., Dadar Road.

Toyo Podar Cotton Mills Ltd., DeLisle Rd.
 Union Mills, DeLisle Road.
 Victoria Mills, Ltd., Gamdevi Road.
 Western India Spinning and Mfg. Co.,
 Ltd., Kalachowki Road, Chinchpoogly.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

A. C. E. C. (India) Ltd., Mubarah Manzie
 Appollo Street.
 A. E. G. India Electric Co., Ltd., Phoenix
 Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India)
 Ltd., Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard
 Estate.
 Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 5, Graham
 Road, Ballard Estate.
 Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways
 Co., Ltd., Colaba Causeway.
 Brady, W. H. and Co., Ltd., Royal
 Insurance Building, Churchgate Street,
 Fort.
 Callenders Cable and Construction Co.,
 Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street.
 Candy Filters (India), Ltd., 5, Bank St.
 Crompton's Bombay, Ltd., 91, Appollo
 Street, Fort.
 Eastern Electric Light and Power Co.,
 Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road,
 Fort.
 Fazalbhoy Ltd., Bombay.
 General Electrical Co., (India), Ltd.,
 Kaiser-Hind Building, Currimbhoy
 Road, Ballard Estate.
 Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes
 Street.
 Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.,
 Henley House, Ballard Estate.
 Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., 204,
 Hornby Road.
 Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., Radio
 House, Apollo Bunder.
 International General Electric Co., (India)
 Ltd., 10, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
 Marshall Sons and Co., (India) Ltd.,
 Marshall's Building, Ballard Road.
 Marsland Price and Co., Ltd., Phoenix
 Building, Ballard Estate.
 Mather and Platt, Ltd., 24, Bruce Road
 Fort.
 Noble Electric Works, Haroon Building,
 190, Princess Street.
 Pratt, T. R. (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Rd.
 Siemens Bros., and Co., Ltd., Mercantile
 Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard
 Estate.
 Siemens (India), Ltd., Laxmi Building
 Ballard Road.

Stone, J., & Co., Ltd., Commerce House,
 Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.
 Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd.,
 Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road.
 Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd., Gateway
 Building, Apollo Bunder.
 United Engineering Corporation, 15-16,
 Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Volkart Bros., Volkart Building, Graham
 Road Ballard Estate.
 Western India Electric Co., Ltd.,
 Tambuwala's Building, 96, Upper
 Duncan Road.

ENGRAVERS AND DIE SINKERS.

Masani & Co., 43, Meadows Street.
 Rele, P. P. & Co., Ltd., Kalbadevi Road.
 Thacker & Co., Esplanade Road, "Times,
 of India" Press, Hornby Road.

GLASSWARE MERCHANTS.

Abbas and Co., 127, Abdul Rehman
 Street.
 Alliance Stores and Trading Company,
 Sandhurst Rd.
 Bombay Glass Manufacturing Company,
 Naigaum Road, Dadar.
 Evans, Fraser and Co., Hornby Road.
 Glassware and Chinaware Supplying
 Bureau, 95, Janjika Street, Mandvi.
 Pilkington Bros., Ltd., Khattau Build-
 ing, Custom House Road, Fort.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Alexandra Hotel, Frere Road.
 All-India Hotel, Wassiamal Building,
 Grant Road.
 Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway.
 Arya Nivas Hotel, Rosham Bazar,
 Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.
 Ballard Pier Hotel, and Restaurant,
 Ballard Pier.
 Carlton Hotel, Outram Road, Fort.
 Churchgate Restaurant, Churchgate St.
 Commercial Restaurant, Princess St.,
 J. B. Alfonso, Managing Proprietor.
 Coronation Restaurant, Churchgate Street,
 Fort.
 Coronation Restaurant, Kalbadevi Road.
 Cyrus Hotel, Slater Road, Opp. Grant
 Road Station.
 Dadar Bar, and Billiard Saloon, Dadar.
 Darianoor Restaurant, Opp. New G.P.O.,
 Fort Street.
 Derby Hotel, Apollo Bunder.
 Empire Hindu Hotel, Hornby Road.
 Empire Restaurant, Hornby Road.
 Frere Temperance Hotel, Frere Road.
 Gokhale's Restaurant, Falkland Road.
 Grand Hotel Ltd., Sprott and Wittet
 Road, Ballard Estate.

- Great Punjab Hotel, Kalbadevi.
 Green's Hotel and Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Hotel Majestic, Domenechetti, Museum Fort.
 Hotel Metropole, Wodehouse Rd., Colaba.
 Hotel Royal, Opp. R. I. M. Dockyard Fort.
 London Hotel, Grant Road.
 Madhavashram, Parekh Street, Girgaum
 Mongini's Ltd., Churchgate Street.
 Morenas and Co., Meadows Street,
 New Coronation Durbar Restaurant, Near Novelty Cinema, Grant Rd.
 New George Restaurant, 263, Hornby Rd.
 New Majestic Restaurant, Gaiety Theatre, Borj Bunder.
 New Sardar Ashram, Sitaram Building Hornby Road.
 Orient Hotel, Crawford Market.
 Parisian Bar and Restaurant, Foras Road.
 Pearsee and Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo St.
 Prince of Wales' Hotel and Restaurant, Custom House Road.
 Queen's Mansions Hotel, Bastion Rd.
 Race View Hotel, Mahaluxmi.
 Railway Hotel, Charni Road, Grant Rd.
 Royal Army and Navy Restaurant, Hornby Road.
 Royal Hotel, Narasimha Mansion, near Crawford Market.
 Royal Marine Restaurant, Apollo Street.
 Savoy Hotel, Palli Hill, Bandra.
 Shah Jehan Palace Hotel, Sitaram Building, Hornby Road.
 Sree Krishna Nivas Hotel, Near Post Office, Kalbadevi Road.
 Sirdar Griha Hotel, Opp. Police Commissioner's Office, Carnac Rd.
Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Apollo Bunder.
 Vianelli, A. and Co., 303, Chowpati Sea Face.
 Victoria Hotel, Opp. Prince's Dock Frere Road.
 Victoria Hotel Annexe, Opp. Prince's Dock, Frere Road.
 Victoria Terminus Restaurant, Hornby Rd.
- IMPORT AND EXPORT FIRMS.**
 Alfred Herbert (India), Ltd., Amarchand Building, Ballard Estate.
 Alison and Co., Sassoon Building Rampart Row, Fort.
 Allabux M. and Co., 110-12, Cowasji Patel Street.
 All-India Bottle Supplying Co., 168-170, Chakla Street.
 Asiatic Import and Export Agency, Old Admiralty House, Apollo St., Fort.
 Bendion, J. G. Ltd., 204 Hornby Rd. Fort.
 Birla Bros., Ltd., Jehangir Wadia Building Esplanade Road.
 Bombay Ammonia Refrigerating Stores and Packing Co., 94, Mint Rd., Fort.
 Bombay Berlin Trading Co., Bible House, 166, Hornby Road.
 Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty.
 Bombay Hardware and Electric Mart, 23-24, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Bombay Trading Co., Baria Building Pydhownie.
 Bowater, W. V. and Sons, Ltd., 6, Hashim Building, Churchgate Street.
 Brady W. H., & Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate St., Fort.
 Brough and Co., Ltd., 24, Rampart Row, Fort.
 Chavannes and Co., Ltd., Menkwa Building, 10, Outram Road.
 Clerke and Smith, Motilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort.
 Commercial Bureau, York Building, Hornby Road.
 Continental Overseas Co., 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
 Dickinson, John and Co., Ltd., 58, Kumbhta Street, Fort.
 Dunlop Rubber Co., (India), Ltd., Dunlop House, Apollo Bunder.
 Eastern General Trading Co., Fatima, Manzil, Palton Road.
 Eastern Mining Co., 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
 Eastern Radio Co., Royal Opera House, 6, New Queen's Road.
 Eastern Trading Agency, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Empire Automobiles, New Queen's Rd.
 Evans, Fraser and Co., Hornby Road.
 Export-Dienst (India), Ltd., E. D. Sassoon Building, 12, Rampart Row,
 Foster, H. J., Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
 Cannon, Dunkerley and Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade, Road, Fort.
 Gibbs Trading Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road.
 Good Year Tyre and Rubber Co., (India), Ltd., 7-9, Mathew Road.

Gorio, Ltd., York Building, Hornby Road.
 Graham's Trading Co., (India), Ltd., 16,
 Bank Street, Fort.
 Great Eastern Trading Co., 107, Cowasji
 Patel Street, Fort.
 Gujarati Type Foundry, Gaivadi, Girgaum.
 Hamir Jamal and Co., 2-3, Lohar Chawl.
 Hardcastle, Waud and Co., Ltd., Alice
 Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Haridas and Co., 45, Esplanade Rd., Fort.
 Hasag (India), Lighting Co., Vithal Sayana
 Building, Lohar Street,
 Haverro Trading Co., Ltd., Haverro House,
 Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
 Herbertson and Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphin-
 stone, Circle, Fort.
 Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., 204,
 Hornby Road.
 Holt and Co., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Hoossein Bros., Taj Building, Hornby Rd.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.,
 Imperial Chemical House, Dougall Rd,
 Ballard Estate.
 Independent Trading Co., Najafu Building,
 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
 Indian Automobile Co., Ltd., 2-4, Apollo
 Street, Fort.
 Indian States and Eastern Agency, Ltd.,
 Hararwala Building, Wittet Road,
 Ballard Estate.
 Italindia Cotton Co., Ltd., 55, Apollo
 Street, Fort.
 James and Giewan, Ltd., Petit Building,
 8, Elphinstone Circle.
 Limaye Bros., Ltd., 8, Hummum Street,
 Fort.
 Lipton, Ltd., 10, Nicol Rd., Ballard
 Estate.
 Macropolo D., and Co., Ltd., Alice, Build-
 ing, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Purushotam Mathradas and Co., Ltd., 80,
 Kazi Syed Street, Mandvi.
 Ralli Bros., Ltd., 21, Ravelin Street.
 Spencer and Co., Ltd., Pathe Building,
 Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Spicers, (Export) Ltd., Stronach House,
 Ballard Estate.
 Wakefield, C. C., and Co., Ltd., Wakefield
 House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

IRON WORKS.

Acme Mfg., Co., Ltd., 26, Sleater Road.
 Byculla Iron Works and Bombay Metal
 Mart, Parel Road, Byculla, and Nesbit
 Road, Mazagaon.
 Carnac Iron Works, The Regtd. Office,
 opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road.

Dixon, H. I., and Co., Ltd., Love Lane,
 Cross Lane, Byculla.
 Jafferbhoy Dattobhoy's Cast Iron Foundry
 Duncan Road.
 Marsland, Price and Co., Ltd., Phoenix
 Building; Ballard Estate.
 Mysore Iron Works, 9, Forbes St., Fort.
 Napier Foundry and Iron Works, 158,
 Foras Road, Byculla.
 Parry's Engineering Ltd., P. O., Box
 No. 963, Telephone No. 20+35.
 Phatak and Walchand, Ltd., 158, Foras
 Road, Byculla.
 Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd., 118, Arthur
 Road, Jacob Circle.
 Samuel Osborn (India) Ltd., Sprott Road,
 Ballard Estate.
 Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Registered
 Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Rd.
 JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIO DEALERS
 Bhungara, K. J., Kalbadevi Road.
 Dhanamal Chellaram and Co., 41-45,
 Meadows Street, Fort.
 Ebrahim Abdoolah and Co., N. Abdul
 Rehman Street.
 Goolam Mohideen Master, 65, Meadows St.
 Gulam Mohideen Mahomed, Hummum St.
 Hir Japan Curios, Frere Road, Prince's
 Dock.
 Issardas Tilusing, 4, Waterloo Mansions,
 Apollo Bunder.
 Japanese Museum, York Building, Hornby
 Road.
 Mir Bros., 4, Kalyan Mansions.
 Patel, S. B. and Co., Abdul Rehman St.
 Pohoomull Bros., Apollo Bunder.

NEWSPAPERS.

English Daily.

The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, 140,
 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
 The Evening News of India, Times
 Building, Hornby Road.
 Free Press Journal, 21, Dalal St., Fort.
 The Times of India, Times Building
 Hornby Road.
 The Chamber of Commerce, Daily Arrivals
 of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, Chamber
 of Commerce.
 The Chamber of Commerce Daily Trade
 Returns, Chamber of Commerce.

WEEKLY.

The Bombay Chronicle, (Sunday Edition)
 The Bombay Government Gazette
 Government Central Press, Charni Rd.
 The Examiner, (Sunday) Examiner Press,
 Meadows Street, Fort.

Indian Commercial Mercury, 74, Homji Street Fort.
 The Indian Social Reformer, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort.
 The Ismaily, Kardi Moholla Jail Road.
 The Market Report and Trade Journal. Times Building, Hornby Road.
 The Property Market, 35, Hamum St., Fort.
 The Illustrated Weekly of India, Times Building, Hornby Rd.
 The Times of India Mail Edition, Times Building, Hornby Road.

PAPER MERCHANTS.

Abdulally, A., and Bros., 10, Sutar Chawl Advani, J. B. and Co., Ltd., 14-4, Old China Bazaar Street.
 Amritlall, K. and Bros., Randeria Buildings 52-58, Cowasjee Patel St. Fort.
 Bowater, M. V. and Sons, Ltd., 6, Hashim Building, Churchgate Street.
 Dickinson, John & Co., Ltd., 58, Kumpta Street, Fort.
 Hardcastle, Waud and Co., Ltd., Alice Building, Hornby Road.
 Heinr, E. Kass and Co., 116, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
 Kalamazoo Parchment Paper Co., (India) 114, Cowasji Fatel Street.
 Kalamazoo (Sales) Ltd., 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
 Singh J. N. and Co., Ltd., Devkaran Mansion, 63, Princess Street.
 Spicers (Export), Ltd., Stronach House Ballard Estate.

PIECE-GOODS AND SILK MERCHANTS.

Bathiwala and Co, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road.
 Biddle Thorp and Co., Shahibaug House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
 Bombay Co., Ltd., 9, Wallace Street.
 Cooverjee and Co, Sir Mangaldas Cloth Market.
 Damodar Govindji and Co., Mulji Jetha Market.
 David and Co., Ltd., Sassoon J. 107, Esplanade Road.
 Dhanamal Chellaram, 41-45: Meadows St., Fort.
 Dinsha and Co., Panday House, Gowalia Tank Road.
 Finlay, James, and Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road.
 Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., Home Street.
 Gobhai, Karanjia, Ltd., 238 240, Masjid Bunder Road.

Grahams Trading Co., Ltd., Parsee Bazaar Street.
 Holland-Bombay Trading Co, Hornby Rd.
 Hurjiwandas Jugjiwandas and Co., 26, Jambulwadi Kalbadevi, Road.
 Harjivan L. and Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Narayan Chauk.
 Hindoostan Spg. Co, Mulji Jetha Market, Chauk Narayan Chauk.
 Indian Mfg. Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Krishna Chauk.
 Karanji and Co., Ltd., 172, Hornby Raod.
 Kavarana and Co., E. F. 158-162, Bazaar gate Street.
 Murdoch, W. F. and Co., Forbes St., Fort
 Patel, D. D. and Co., Mulji Jetha Market.
 Purushotham Lakhmidas, Mulji Jetha Market, Govind Chauk.
 Purushotham Mulji, Mulji Jetha Market, Dharmaraj Gully.
 Raghovji Govindji, Mulji Jetha Market.
 Ralli Bros., Esplanade Road.
 Sassoon, E. D. and Co., 9, Forbes St., Fort.
 Spinner and Co., 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd., Dwarakadas Bldg., 192, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Vallabhadas Mathuradas and Co., Chikal Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.
 Volkart Bros., Grahams Road, Ballard Estate.
 Vussonji Purushotam and Co., Krishna Bhuvan, near Sandhurst Bridge.
 Wallace, R. and Co., P. O. Box No. 613.
 Wassiamull Assoomull and Co., 164 Jackeria Masjid.
 Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., Hornby Road.

STATIONERS.

Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., Esplanade Road.
 Bombay Stationery Depot, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsee Bazaar St. and Abdul Rehman St.
 Cama, Norton and Co., Cama Chambers, 23, Meadows Street.
 Claridge, G., and Co., Ltd Caxton House Frere Road. Fort.
 Commercial Stationery Mart, 62-64, Ghoga Street, Fort.
 Dickinson, John, and Co., Ltd., 58, Kumpta Street, Fort.
 Dutt, D. S., and Co., Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Grant Rd.

Gulamhusein, Ahmedally and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street.
 Haveliwala, H. E., and Bros., 34-36, Mirza Street.
 Indo-Stationery Mart, Ghoga Street, Fort.
 King and Co., 215, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road.
 Kotheri, A. and Co., 58, Meadows Street.
 Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 53, Nicol Road Ballard Estate.
 Macmillan, and Co., Ltd., Hornby Road.
 National Stationery Stores, 136, Parsee Bazaar Street.
 Naylakh, J. V. and Co., Kantha Terrace, Kalbadevi Road.
 Nusserwanjee. D. Narielwla, Parsi Bazaar Street.
 Parekh Bros., and Co., 76-78, Old Modi Street, Fort.
 Reliance Agency. Ltd., 12, Apollo St., Fort.
 Renown Stationery Stores, Lal Building, 136-A, Parsi Bazaar Street. Fort.
 Rowlandson Bros., 136, Parsi Bazaar St.
 Taraporewala D. B., Sons and Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Thacker and Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road.
 "Times of India", Hornby Road.
 Universal Stationery Mart, Parsee Bazaar Street.
 Vadilal. M., and Co., 177, Abdul Rehman Street.

Zenith Stationery Stores, Opposite Imperial Bank, 24-A., Apollo Street.
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
 Aryan Watch Co., Girgaum Road.
 Bombay Watch and Clock Mart, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Eastern Watch Co., Hornby Road.
 Electa Watch Factory, 201, Hornby Rd.
 Empire Watch Co., Bazaar Gate St., Fort.
 Favre, Leuba and Co., Ltd., 217-19, Hornby Road.
 Fredysons and Co., Saifu House, Gowaha. Tank.
 James, T. and Co., Meadows Street.
 Jewelle s Ltd., 95, Esplanade Road Fort
 Kanga Bros., Princess Street Dhobi Talau
 Kotwal Bros., Bonney Building, opp. Girgaum Police Court New Charni Rd.
 Land and Blockley, Esplanade Road.
 Madorina Watch Co., Ltd., Kings Building Hornby Road.
 Reliance Watch Co., Hornby Road.
 Standard Watch Co., Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.
 Swiss Watch Works, 5, Lamington Road.
 Wellington Star Watch Co., Girgaon.
 West End Watch Co., 41, Esplanade Rd., Fort.
 Western India Watch Co., 215-17, Kalbadevi Road.
 Wilson Watch Co., Empire Building-Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND MATERIAL DEALERS.

Abdul Raheem and Sons Ltd., 15, Market St.
 Andrew Yule and Co., Ltd., Clive Row.
 Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103, Clive St.
 Bengal Aerating Gas Factory, Ltd., 42, Garden Reach
 Calcutta Aerated Water Co., 8 Wellington Square.
 Calcutta Mineral Supply Co. Ltd.
 Carlsbead Mineral Water Mfg. Co., Ltd., 14, Watkins Rd., Howrah.
 Hajee Ismail Sait and Sons, Ltd., Tally-gunge.
 Parry and Co., (of Madras), Ltd., 10, Clive Row.
 Salutaris, Ltd., 6-2, Sudder St.

— AGENTS, ADVERTISING

Calcutta Advertising Agency, 15, College Square.

International Advertising Co., Salisbury House, 3-1, Sankshall St.
 Keymour and Co., Ltd., D. J., Mercantile Buildings, Lal Bazaar.
 Publicity Society of India Ltd., Waterloo Street.
 Pioneer Advertising Service 2-1A, Mahendra Road, Bouanipur.
 Reuters Ltd., 26-7, Dalhousie St.
 Universal Advertising Agency (India) Ltd., Daga House. 8, Canning St.
 Walter Thompson and Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

AGENTS CLEARING, FORWARDING AND SHIPPING.

Abdul Raheem and Sons Ltd., S., 15, Market Street.
 Adam Oosman, Oosman Bldg., 8, Bolai St.
 American Express Co., Old Court House Street.
 Anglo-Indian Carrying Agency, 103, Clive Street.

Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103 Clive St.
 Bysack's Landing and Shipping Agency, 26-A, Clive St.
 Calcutta Landing and shipping Co., Ltd., 5, Council House St.
 Collingwood, Frank, 13-1 and 13-2, Government Place, East.
 Commercial Stores Supply Co., 26-A Clive Street.
 Cook and Son Ltd., Thos., 4 Dalhousie Square East.
 Cox and King's (Agents) Ltd., 5, Bankshall St.
 Daga, G. D. and Co., Daga House, 8, Canning St.
 Dutt and Co., D. N., 8, Dalhousie Square.
 Eastern Shipping Agency, 8, Dalhousie Square, East.
 George, Waller and Co., 29, Dalhousie Sq.
 Ishaq Chandna, 7, Colootola St.
 Ghose, S. G., 12-1, Belli Ghatta St.
 Kundu and Sons, S. M., 10-11, Esplanade E.
 Matthews, H. and Sons, 26-12, Wellesley Street.
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.,) 2 and 3, Clive Row.
 Oriental Transport (Bengal) Ltd., 28, Pollock Street.
 Payne and Co., P. O., Hathkola.
 Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ltd., 11, Clive Street.
 Searchlight Clearing Agency, 33, Canning Street.
 Upper India Clearing and Shipping Agency, Norton Buildings.
 Walford Transport, Ltd., 7, Bentinck St.

AGENTS, STEAMSHIP.

American Express Co., 14, Govt. Place.
 Balmer, Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103, Clive St.
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Rd.
 Cook and Son, Ltd., Thos, 4, Dalhousie Sq., East.
 Cox and King's Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Bankshall Street.
 Finlay James and Co., Ltd., 1, Clive Street
 Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., 5, Council House St.
 Grindlay and Co., Ltd., 6, Church Lane.
 Hoare, Miller and Co., Ltd., 5, Fairlie Place.
 Killick, Nixon and Co., 101, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 Lionel Edwards, Ltd., D-1, Clive Bldgs.

Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., 16 Strand Rd.
 Messageries, Maritimes Compagnie des Stephen House, 4th Floor, Dalhousie Sq., East.
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail) S. S. Co., Ltd., 12 and 3, Clive Row.
 Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co., Ltd.,) 135 Govt. Place.
 Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Street.

AGENTS, TRADE MARKS & PATENTS.

Cantwell and Co., 28, Ezra Mansions.
 De Penning and De Penning 10, Govt., Place, East Partners—
 L. A. De Penning and W. F. De Penning.
 Remfry and Son, 24, Old Court House St.

ASBESTOS DEALERS.

Asbestos and Belting Co., Ltd., 2, Clive Ghat Street.
 Beaver, Geo. and Co., 87-A, Clive St.
 Bells Asbestos and Engineering Co., (India) Ltd., 10, Clive St., Tel. "Bestobell."
 Brady and Co., Ltd., W. H. Lall Bazaar, Mercantile Buildings.
 Don, Waston and Co., Lyons Range.
 Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Co., Ltd., 26, Dalhousie St.
 Indo-Trading Co., P. Box No. 2293, 20, Strand Row.
 Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row.
 Roberts, McLean and Co., Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazaar.
 Symington Cox and Co., Ltd., 63, Bentinck St.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd., 6, Royal Exchange Place.
 American Express Co., The, 14, Govt. Place, East. Tel. Amexco.
 Bank of India Ltd., 10, Clive Street.
 Benares Bank Ltd.
 Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Writers' Building.
 Bengal National Bank Ltd.
 Comilla Union Bank Ltd., 102, Clive St.
 Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., 2 and 3, Clive Row
 Bhawanipur Banking Corporation Ltd., 85, Russ Road., North.
 Central Bank of India, Ltd., 130 Clive St.
 Chartered Bank of India Ltd., Clive St.
 Co-operative Hindustan Bank Ltd., 12-2, Clive Row, Managing Agents, Nand-Ray Chaudhori.

Eastern Bank Ltd., 9, Clive St.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Dalhousie Sq., South.
 Imperial Bank of India, 3, Strand Road.
 International Banking Corporation, 4, Clive Street.
 Karnani Industrial Bank Ltd., 3, Synagogue Street.
 Lloyd's Bank Ltd., Clive Street.
 Luxmi Industrial Bank Ltd., 80, Chowringhee.
 Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., 8, Clive Street.
 Midland Bank (India) Ltd., The, 8, Canning Street.
 National Bank of India, Ltd., 104, Clive Street.
 National City Bank of New York, 4, Clive Street.
 Netherlands India Commercial Bank, 26-27, Dalhousie Sq.
 Oriental Bank, Ltd., 2, Justice Romesh Chunder Road, Bhawanipur.
 P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., 1, Fairlie Place.
 Thomas Cook and Son, 4, Dalhousie Sq. E.
 Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., 102, Clive Street.

BOOK-SELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road.
 Blackie and Sons, Ltd., 285-11, Bow Bazaar Street.
 Book Co., Ltd., 4-4 A, College Square.
 Butterworth and Co., (India), Ltd., 6-A, Hastings Street
 Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society 41, Lower Circular Road.
 Chackravorthy, Chatterjee and Co., Ltd., 15, College Square.
 Datta Bose and Co., 164, Cornwallis St.
 Eastern Law House, 15, College Sqr.
 Govt. Central Book Depot, Hastings St.
 India Press, 24, Middle Road Entally.
 Indian School Supply Depot, Central Avenue South.
 Kamala Book Depot, Ltd., 15, College Sq.
 Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 6, Old Court House Street.
 Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 294, Bow Bazaar Street.
 Standard Law Book Society 8-2, Hastings Street.
 Standard Literature Co., Ltd., 13-1, Old Court House Street.
 Thacker, Pink and Co., 3, Esplanade East.

Trail and Co., Ltd., 20, British India St.
 Wheeler and Co., A. H. 11, Clive St.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

Bando and Co., 15, Clive Street.
 Bengal Brass Ltd., 19, Chowringhee Rd.
 Brass Products Co., 12-C, Clive Row.
 Britannia Bldg., and Iron Co., Ltd., Stephen House.
 Burn and Co., Ltd., Hongkong Bank Bldg.
 Commercial Metal works, 83, Harish Mukerjee Road, Bhawanipore.
 Coral Engineering Works, Ltd., 4 and 5, Waterloo Street.
 Dey and Co., 41-B., Clive Street.
 Dhar Engineering Works, 29, Strand Rd.
 East Bengal Engineering Works 2, Rustomjee Parsee, Road.
 Gairahat Engineering Works, 22, Dovet Lane, Ballygunge.
 Grish Chunder Dutt and Sons., 35, Sambu Nath Pandit St., Bhawanipore.
 G. T. R. Ltd., 1., Ramakrishna Ghosh Road, Cossipore.
 Incell and Silk, Ltd., Convent Road.
 Leslie and Co., W., Leshe House, 19, Chowringhee.
 Marshall Sons and Co., (India) Ltd., Clive Row.
 Shalimar Works, Ltd., 53, Foreshore Road, Howrah.
 Singh and Sons, B. M., 43, Cheattawala Gulle.
 Thermic Steel Co., Ltd., Z-5, Clive Bldgs., 8, Clive Street.
 Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd., 172, Lower Circular Road.
 Walworth International Co., 14-2, Clive Row.

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103, Clive Street.
 Burn and Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row.
 Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Co., Ltd., 26, Dalhousie Square Tel. "Arracan."
 Gossain and Co., J. N., 5, Commercial Buildings, Clive Street.
 Martin and Co., 12, Mission Row.
 Mukerjee and Co., W. C., 9, Clive Row.
 Mullick and Co., S. C. 35, Ezra St.
 Sanyal and Co., 309, Bowbazaar St.
 Winter Bros., Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazaar.

CARPET DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS.
Abdul Ghaffar, M., I-A, Haralal Das St.
P. O. Entally.

Bengal Steam Laundry Co, Ltd., The
Francis Harrison, Hathaway and Co., 13
to 15 Govt. Place, East Draper Lane
and 2, Dacre Lane.

Hall and Anderson, Ltd., 31, Chowringhee
Rd. and Park St.

Jahar Lal Panna Lal and Co., 134,
Canning Street.

Lazarus and Co., Ltd., C., 18, Park St.

Plummer Bros., and Co. Allen House, 7,
Hare St.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., 7,
Chowringhee Road.

CEMENT MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Aditya, A., 8-2 Hasting St.

Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103, Clive
Street.

Bird and Co., Chartered Bank Bldgs.,
Clive Street.

Cooper and Co., (of Bombay), 81, Clive
Street.

Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Co.,
Ltd., 26, Dalhousie Sq. West.

Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., Clive St.

India Co., Ltd., 100, Clive St.

Indian States and Eastern Agency, 5,
Temple Chambers.

Martin and Co., 6 and 7, Clive St.

Metcalf and Co., Mehta House, 29,
Strand Road.

Paul and Co, K. 81-1, Clive Street.

Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ltd., 11
Clive Street.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

Bengal Acid and Chemical Mfg. Co., 1,
Harrison Rd. Factory 95, Bagmari Rd.

Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical
Works Ltd., 15 College Sq.

Bose's Laboratory Ltd., Dr., 48, Amherst
Street.

Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., 35-1, Panditia
Rd., Ballygunge Town Depot, 5, Bonfield
Lane.

Chilean Nitrate Committee, 7, Hare St.
Durgasanker Ayurvediya Aushadalaya,
21-11, Tanner Lane, Harrison Rd.

Imperial Chemical Industries, 18, Strand
Road.

Paul and Co., B. K., Bonfield's Lane.

Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co., 29 to 32,
College St. Market.

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Ltd, 19, Con-
vent Rd., Entally, P. Box 172.

Turnbull Bros. and Co., Hare Street.

Waldie and Co. D., 1, British Indian St.

William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., 63,
Garden Reach.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Allen and Hamburgs Ltd., Block E. 2
Clive Bldgs., Clive St.

Army and Navy Stores, 41, Chowringhee.

Baidya Sastra Pith, Colootola St

Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103, Clive
St. Telegrams : Balmer.

Barman Pharmacy, 166, Bow Bazaar St.

Bathgate and Co., 19, Old Court House
St., I. A. Camac St. and Ballygunge.

Beieredori and Co., Representative, H.
E. Metzkes and Co., 11, Esplanade East.

Bengal Acid and Chemical Mfg. Co., 1,
Harrison Rd., Factory at 95, Bagmari
Road.

Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical
Works Ltd., 15, College Sq.

Bengal Bio-chemical Laboratory Co., 35,
College St.

Bhattachari, N., 16, Bonfield Lane.

Bhattacharya and Co., M., 10 Bonfield
Lane.

Bird and Co., Chartered Bank Bldgs.

Biswas and Sons, C. C., 105, Upper
Circular Road.

Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 10, Lal Bazaar

Bose's Laboratory Ltd., Dr., 45, Amherst
Street.

Brahmachari Research Institute, The, 82-3,
Cornwallis St.

Briggs and Co., R. B., 8-B, Lal Bazaar St.
Burman, Dr. S. K., P. Box 554.

Butto, Kristo, Paul and Co., 1 and 3,
Bonfield Lane.

Calcutta Chemical Co., 851, Panditia Rd,
Chaudhuri and Co., C. N., The Standard

Homœo Pharmacy, 36, Strand Rd.

Cooper and Co., Waterloo St.

Dey and Sons, K. C., 9, Lower Chitpore
Road.

Dharshibhoy, M., 55-106, Canning St.

Dabur (Dr. S. K. Burman) Ltd., 4, Tara-
chand Dutt St.

Dutt, Bansidhar, 126, Khengraputty St.

Economic Medical Supply Association,
81-9., Clive St.

Frank Rose and Co., Ltd., 15-R, Chow-
ringhee Rd., Park St., 33-A, Corpn,

Place and O-1, Corporation St.

Gooptu and Co., D., 369, Upper Chitpore
Rd., and 3, Chowringhee.

Kalpaturu Ayurvedic Works Office, Kalpaturu Palace, Central Avenue, North Calcutta.

King and Co., 83, Harrison Rd.

Kishori Lall Khety, 89, Leadon St.

Lougin and Co., R., 148, Bow Bazaar St.

Lister Antiseptics and Dressings Co., Ltd., 14, Hare St.

May and Baker (India) Ltd., 3, Mango Lane.

Muzumdhur Chowdhury and Co., 98, Clive Street.

Muzumdhur and Co., N. B., 34, and 79, Clive Street.

Medical Supply Concern, 87, Durga Sharan Mitter St.

Metzkes and Co., H. E., 11, Esplanade Corner, Representatives of Beenresdorf and Co., Mfg. Chemists.

Mehta Bros., 55, Canning St.

Mitra and Co., 108/1, Cornwallis Street.

Paul and Co., P. C., 80, Clive St.

Srinath Chemical Works Ltd., 2, College Square.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. (HOMOEOPATHIC)

Ringer and Co., C., Norton Bldgs., 23, Lal Bazaar St., Propr., Dr. K. M. Banerjee.

Ray Bros., 86, Harrison Rd.

Ross, Alex and Sons, Galstaun Mansions, 12-N, Park Street.

Roy, S. C., 167-3, Cornwallis St.

Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co., 29-32, College St., Market.

Sen, Law and Co., 52-1 and 53, Wellesley Road.

Sen and Co., S. P. 19-2, Lower Chitpore Road.

Sen and Co., N. N., 19-1, Lower Chitpore Road.

Sen, B. L., Sen and Co., 146-D., 2-3 Lower Chitpore Rd.

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Ltd., Stanistreet House, 18, Convent Rd., Entally.

Sures Reshecase, Dutt and Co., 34-35, 1st floor, College St., Market.

Thompson, and Co., Ltd., R. Scott, 15, Chowringhee Rd., 237, Bow Bazaar St.

Turnbull Bros., Ltd., 1 and 2, Church Vaidyaraja Pharmacy, 46, Beadon Lane Street.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Bengal Potteries Ltd., 45, Tangra Rd.

Bepin Behari Paul, 97-2, Clive St.

Hall and Anderson Ltd., 31, Chowringhee Rd., and Park St.

Leslie and Co., W., Leslie House, 19, Chowringhee Road.

Osler, F. and Co., Ltd., 12, Old Court House Street.

Smith and Wakefield, 30, Chowringhee (corner of Park Street)

Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., 7, Chowringhee Rd.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Auddy, Hurry, Dass, 1 Chandney Chowk St.

Deboo, B. D., 67, Ezra Street.

Great Eastern Tobacco Co., 14-A, Clive Row.

Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., Clive St.

Nissim Bros., 158, Dharamtola St.

Paul and Co., J. N., 142, Manicktola St.

Rameshwar Tobacco Co., 362, Grand Trunk Rd., Howrah.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., 58, Strand Rd.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS AND DEALERS.

Abrecht and Co., 17 and 18, Radha Bazaar St.

Anglo-Indian Watch Co., 33, Bosepra South Bagh Bazaar.

Anglo-Swiss Watch Co., 6 and 7, Dalhousie Sq., East.

Ardeshir and Co., C., 177, Dharamtola St.

Arlington and Co., 16, Government Place.

Bengal Gold Works, 116, Radha Bazar St.

Boseck and Co., J., 17-3, Chowringhee Rd.

Cooke and Kelvey, 20, Old Court House St.

Edulji and Sons, K., 5, Dharamtola St.

Ellis and Co., S., 21-1, Chowringhee Rd.

Favre-Leuba and Co., Ltd., Norton Bldgs. Dalhousie Sq., Corner.

Garrard and Co., Ltd., 1-1 and 2, Dalhousie Sq.

Great Western and Eastern Watch Co., 178 and 179, Dharamtola St.

Hall and Anderson Ltd., Chowringhee.

Hamilton and Co., Ltd., 1, Old Court House Street.

Josephson and Co., O., Great Eastern Hotel, Arcade.

Lalaram and Co., L. H., 7 and 9, Park St.

Limton Watch Co., 143 45, 7-8, Radha Bazaar Street, P. Box. 2076.

Murray James and Co., (Black and Murray), 12, Government Place, East.

West End Watch Co., 13, 14, Dalhousie Square.

Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., 7,
Chowringhee Road.

CLOTH, WOOLLEN, AND SILK
MERCHANTS.

Army and Navy Stores, Chowringhee Rd.
Bandhab Bastralaya, 162, Bow Bazaar St.
Hall and Anderson, Ltd., Chowringhee.
Indian States and Eastern Agency, 5,
Temple Chambers.

Jahar Lall Panna Lall and Co., 134,
Canning St., 68, Cross St.

Kamalalaya, College Street, Market.

Khetear Mohun Dey and Co., Ltd., 7,
Sristidur Dutt Lane, Calcutta.

Luchminarain Marodia, 92, Buktaram
Babu Street.

Marwarī Stores Ltd., Cook's Bldg., 79-80,
Lower Chitpore Rd.

Mullick and Co., M. S., 194, Cross St.

Mullick, Ananda Charan and Co., 167-5,
Dharamtola Street.

Srinivasa Aiyangar and Co., T. R., 194,
Cross Street.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., 7,
Chowringhee Road.

COAL MERCHANTS.

Andrew Yule and Co., Ltd., Clive Row.

Banerjee and Co., 7, Swallow Lane.

Banerjee and Co., A. C., 3/1., Bankshall
St.

Bird and Co., Clive Street.

Dutt Co., J. C., 7, Swallow Lane.

Martin and Co., 12, Mission Row.

Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., 6, Lyons
Range.

CYCLE DEALERS AND REPAIRERS.

Bentinck Cycle Co., 40, Bentinck St.

Bhattacharji, S. N., 5, Dharamtola St.

Crescent Cycle and Motor Co., 37
Dharamtola Street.

General Cycle and Motor Co., 159
Dharamtola Street.

Hashabi and Co., 9, Dharmatola Street.

Kundu and Sons., S. M. 49, Bentinck St.

Leslie and Co., W., Leslie House, 19,
Chowringhee Road.

New English Cycle Stores, 54, Bentinck
St.

Nundy and Co., H. D., 50-5, 50-7
Dharamotola St.

Sen and Pandit, 49, Canning Street.

Chaw, M. L. Ltd., 5-1, Dharamtola, St.

Sircar and Co., O., 13-1, to 13-3, Harrison
Road.

Standard Cycle Co., 59-5, Harrison Road.

Swami and Co., 82, South Rd., Entally
and 40-1, Strand Road.

Walter Locke and Co., Ltd., 4, Esplanade
East.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., 7,
Chowringhee Road:

ENAMEL WORKS AND SIGN
BOARD MAKERS.

Bengal Enamel Works, Ltd., 1, Lall
Bazaar.

Martin and Co., 12, Museum Row.

Roberts Kearsley and Co., Ltd., 20
Strand Road.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Abdool Miyan and Sons, 49, Diamond
Harbour.

Ahamed, S., 14, Zakariah Street.

Alfred Herbert (India), Ltd., 13, British
Indian Street.

Angus Engineering Works, 3, Clive Row.

Asbestos and Belting Co., Ltd., 2, Clive
Ghat Street.

Associated British Engineers, Ltd., 23,
Ezra Mansions, Govt. Place East.

Bateman, F. E., 15, Clive Row.

Bengal Engrg. Co., Ltd., 1, Pollock St.

Bose and Co., D. N., 38, Monshatola Lane

Bose, M. C., 47, Hari Ghose Street.

Braithwaite and Co., (Engineers) Ltd.,
Hide Road, Kidderpore.

Brady and Co., Ltd., W. H., 26, Strand
Rd.

British Thompson Houston and Co., Ltd.,
Clive Bldgs., Clive St.

Britannia Buildings and Iron Co., Norton
Building, Old Court House Corner.

Burn and Co., Ltd., 12., Mission Row.

Commercial Stores and Agency Co., 60,
Clive Street.

Coral Engineering Works, Ltd., 4 and 5
Waterloo Street.

Dey and Co., K. C., 4, Mission Road.

Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd., 8, Clive St.

English Electric Co., Ltd., D-4, Clive
Buildings, Clive St.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

Aditya, A. K., 8-2, Hastings Street.

Asiatic Export and Import Co., 23 and 24
Strand Road.

Birla Brothers, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange
Place.

Blackwood, Blackwood and Co., 4, Lyons
Range.

Calcutta Supply Agency, 8, Canning St.

Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., 33, B, Ezra
Street.

Elford Edwards, Ltd., 7, Old Court House
Street.

Gorio Ltd., 22, Canning Street.
 Herbert Son and Co., (Calcutta) Ltd.
 Room No. 67, 4 Dalhousie Square.
 Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., 7,
 Pollock Street.
 Indo-Trading Co., P., Box 2293, 100,
 Clive Street.
 Leslie Herbert and Co., 1, British Indian
 Street.
 Metcalfe and Co., Mehta House, 29, Strand
 Road.
 Sassoon and Sons, Ltd., M. A., Room
 No. 23, 21, Old Court House Street.
 Sen and Pandit, Mercantile Buildings,
 Lall Bazaar St.
 Senda and Co., (India) Ltd., 135,
 Canning Street.
 Siddessur, Sen and Co., (Merchants) Ltd.,
 33, Canning Street, Room No. 15.
 Spencer and Co., Ltd., 32, Chowringhee.
 Volkart Brothers, 11, Clive Street.
 Walworth International Co., 14/2, Clive
 Row.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

City Furnishing Works 34, Bow Bazaar
 Street.
 Lazarus and Co., Ltd., C., 21, Convent
 Road, Entally.
 Patel, M. J. 28, Grant Street.
 Roy and Co., Babajee, 112, Lower
 Chitpore Road.
 Staynor and Co., 40-1, Free School, St.,
 GUNNY MERCHANTS.
 Adamjee Haje Dawood and Co., Ltd.,
 55 Canning Street,
 Angus Co., Ltd., 3, Clive Row.
 Balfour and Co., 10, Canning Street.
 Becker, Grey and Co., (Calcutta), Ltd.,
 Hongkong House, Council House Street.
 Bird and Co., Chartered Bank Buildings,
 Clive Street.
 Birla Bros., Ltd., 137, Canning Street.
 Chunder, S. C., 5, Clive Ghat Street.
 Gangee Sajun and Co., 7, Pollock Street.
 Harrison and Eastern Export Ltd.,
 Wallace House' 5, Bankshall Street.
 Hurry and Co., G. 41, Ezra Street.
 Lockhart, D. M. 66, Canning Street.
 Model General Stores Co., Bhawanipore.
 Sassoon and Sons, Ltd., M.V. 10, Clive St.
 Soobasha and Co., 30, Clive Street.

HANDWRITING EXPERTS.

Bennett Cuthbert, W. Stephen House, 5
 Dalhousie Square.
 Bennett Henry, F. Hastings Street P. Box
 3644.

Brewester, F., Continental Hotel,
 Document Specialist.

HARDWARE DEALERS AND IRON
MONGERS.

Ahmuty and Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street.
 Alexander Young (London), Ltd., 27-2,
 Strand Road.
 Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd., British Indian
 Street.
 Asbestos and Belting Co., Ltd., 7, Council
 House Street.
 Assam Bengal Commercials, Ltd., 154,
 Dharamtola Street.
 Burnik and Co., S. 62, Clive Street.
 Calcutta Builder's Stores Ltd., 62, Bow
 Bazaar Street.
 Calcutta Cutlery and Engrg. Co., 20,
 Daramahatta Street.
 Calcutta Engineering Co., 9-D, Clive Row
 Calcutta Trading and Supply Agency, 73,
 Monshatola Lane, Kidderpore.
 Cameron and Co., Ltd. 22, Cannal Road,
 South.
 City Imports and Exports Ltd., 70, Clive
 Street.
 Dey and Co., 41-B., Clive Street.
 Dey, Jibon Krishna Bros., 41, Clive St.
 Dorman Cong and Co., Ltd., 8, Clive St.
 Dutt and Co., 39-1, College St.
 Eastern Merchants, 2 Royal Exchange
 Place.
 Eastern Product and Trading Co., Ltd.,
 285-9, Bow Bazaar Street.
 Express Trading Co., 32, Ezra St.
 Gresham and Co., S., 17, Ezra Mansions,
 Waterloo Street.
 Halder and Co., R. D., 81-A, Clive St.
 Hassanally and Co., A. N., 21, Strand Rd.
 Convent.
 Holmes, Wilson and Co., Ltd., Norton
 Building.
 Ideal Engineering Stores, 41-B, Clive St.
 India Co., Ltd., 22, Canning Street.
 Ivan Jones Ltd., 12, Mission Row.
 Jessop and Co., Ltd., 93, Clive Street.
 Swami and Co., 40-1, Strand Road.
 Symington, Cox and Co., Ltd., 4, Mission
 Row.
 Symonds and Co., Mercantile Buildings.
 Thomson and Co., Ltd., T. E. 9,
 Esplanade East.

HIDE AND SKIN MERCHANTS.

Forbes and Co., Ltd., A. 12, Dalhousie
 Square.
 Mohammad Amin Bros., 2-1, Mission
 Row.

Lyons (India) Ltd., 5, Hide Road.
 Mardie Arakie and Co., 19, Bow Bazaar Street.
 Mathews and Co., Ltd., C. J., 28, Pollock Street.
 Max Staub Ltd., 86-A, Clive Street.
 Mehar Bux and Co., 10-2, Musalman Para Lane.
 Molla Enamel Haque Bros., 7, Maharani Swarnamayi Road.
 Pasricha and Co., 4, Bolai Dutt Street.
 Pereira and Co., J. H. H. 120 Dharamatola Street.
 Symington Cox and Co., Ltd., Mercantile Buildings.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd., 22, Canning Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., (England) 2, Hare Street.
 Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., 4, Clive St.,
 Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive St P. Box 630.
 Birla Bros., Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place.
 Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., Chief Agents. Dastidar and Sons, 100, Clive Street.
 Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd. 28, Dalhousie Sq.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., 8, Clive St.
 Hindustan Co-op. Insc. Society Ltd., Corporation Street.
 Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd., The, 309, Bow Bazaar St., Secy. P. C. Roy, M. A. B. L.
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., 9, Clive St.
 Manufacturers' Life Insc. Co., of Toronto Canada, McLeod House, 27, Dalhousie Sq.
 Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd., The, 1-2, Old Court House, Corner.
 New India Assurance Co., Ltd., The, 100 Clive Street, P. Box. 113.
 North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., 101-1, Clive St.
 Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd., 32-1, Dalhousie Sq.
 Oriental Govt., Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 2 and 3, Clive Road.
 Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 8, Clive St.

JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVER
 SMITHS AND PRECIOUS STONE DEALERS.
 Arlington and Co., 16, Government Place.

Boseck and Co., 9-1, Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street.
 Carr and Mahalanobeis, 3, Chowringhee
 Cooke and Kelvey, 20 Old Court House St.
 Das Narain Chundra, 14, Raja Lane.
 Deva Agency, A-39, 40 and 41, New Municipal Market.
 Dey, M. L., 97, Bow Bazaar St.
 Dayal Chand Nandy and Co., 18-2, Chowringhee.
 Dutt Bros., 71-1-A, Chambu Nath Pandit St. Bhowanipore
 Dutt Krishna Chandra, Main 95, Russia Rd., North and 50-3, Harish Mukerjee Rd.
 Dutt, R. P., 49, Chambu Nath Pandit Street, Bhowanipore.
 Empire Trading Co., 29, Strand Rd.
 Garrard and Co., Ltd., 1-1 and 2, Dalhousie Sq.
 Ghose and Sons, 78-1, Harrison Rd.
 Ghosh Bros., and Co., 69-4, Russia Road North.
 Ghose and Co., J. K., 8-A, Mahratta Dutch Lane, Big Bazaar.
 Great Western and Eastern Watch Co., 178-179, Dharamtola St.
 Greenhill and Co., M., 5, Camac St.
 Hariram and Co., K. D., 15-E. F., Lindsay Street.
 Indian Textile Co., Benares Museum, 10, Chowringhee Road.
 Jahar Lall Panna Lall and Co., 68, Cross St.
 Josephson and Co., O, Great Eastern Hotel, Arcade.
 Mullchand Choithram, A, 18, Sir Stuart Hogg., Market.
 Murray, James and Co., (Black and Murray) 12, Government Place, East.
 Peary Lall Bhansilal, 34, Bartolla St.
 Ramchand and Co., G., (Grand Emporium of Curios), 7-B, Lindsay St.
 Roy and Co., 136 and 137, Radha Bazaar St.
 Roy Cousin and Co., Norton's Buildings, 23, Lal Bazaar St.
 Sen Bros., B-49, and 50, Municipal Market.
 Sirkar, C. 166, Bow Bazaar St.
 Sirkar, and Sons, B., Guinea House, 13 Bow Bazaar St.
 Steel and Co., 99, Prinsep Street.
 Tal and Co., B. G., Boxarah, P. O., Bator, Howrah.
 United Trading Co., 44, Stand Road,

Walter, Keymer and Co., 31-C, Citolatala Lane.
West End Watch Co., 13 and 14, Dalhousie Square.

JUTE MERCHANTS.

Angus Co., Ltd., 3, Clive Row.
Ballav and Co., H. N., 7-1, New Canal Rd
Becker Gray and Co., (Calcutta), Ltd., Hongkong House, Council House St.
Bhicanchand Choraria, 4, Raja Woodmunt Street.
Birla Bros., Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place.
Chunder, S. C., 5, Clive Ghat St.
Cox Bros, Ltd., 26, Dalhousie Sq.
Demetrius Bros., 57, Radha Bazaar St.
Dufus and Co., Ltd., J. C. National Bank Buildings 104, Clive St.
East India Trading Co., 8-2, Hastings St.
Ghuznavi and Co., A. H., 77-2, Dharamtola Street.
Gregory and Co., G. I. M., 3, Clive Row.
Guzdar and Co, P. E., 44, Ezra St.
Howorth and Co., W., I, Commercial Buildings, Clive St.
Hazarimul Heeralall 143, Cotton Street.
Hazarimul Maltanmull, 15, Normal Lohia Street.
Hursingh Nehalchand, 1, Portuguese Church Street.
Killick Nixon & Co., 101, Clive Street.
Kundu & Sons, S. M. 10-11, Esplanade.
Landale & Morgan, 11, Clive Street.
Miller & Co., D. L. 28, Dalhousie Sq.
Modie, R. K. 111, Canning Street.
Paul & Co, A. C. 4, Commercial Bldgs.
Ramdurt Ramkissendass, 31, Banstollah Street.
Roy Chowdhury and Co., K. G., 44, Balaram Majumdar St.
Scott James and Sons, Ltd., 2 Old Court House Corner.
Sim and Co., Ltd., R., 2, Clive Row.
Smith Forrester and Co., 5, Clive Ghat Street.
Soor and Co., S. C., 105, Radha Bazaar Street.
Tata Sons, Ltd., 100, Clive St.

LOCK AND SAFE MAKERS
AND DEALERS.

Das and Co., (Lock and Safe Experts), Marble House, 42, Dharrumtala St.
Ghose-Dass and Co., (Chitpore Lock and Safe Works), 42-1, Lockgate Road, Cossipore.

GODREJ AND BOYCE MFG. CO., Ltd., 102, Clive Street.
Indian Industrial and Importers' Alliance, 21, Canning St.,
Leslie and Co., W., Leslie House, 19 Chowringhee Rd.
Steel Safes and Furniture Works, 35, Diamond Harbour Rd., Kidderpore.
Walter Locke and Co., Ltd., 4, Esplanade E.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., 7, Chowringhee Rd.

MACHINERY DEALERS.

Alexander Young (London), Ltd., 27-2, Strand Rd.
Alfred Herbert (India), Ltd., 13-3, Strand Road.
Angus Keith and Co., 98-5, Clive St.
Armstrong and Co., E., 2, Clive Buildings.
Associated British Engineers, Ltd., 23, Ezra, Mansions, Govt. Place, East.
Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd., Temple Chambers, 6, Old Post Office.
Avery Ltd., W. and T., Waterloo St.
Babcock and Wilcox Ltd., 10, Clive St.
Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd. 103, Clive Street.
Bando and Co., 15, Clive Street.
Beharylall Dutt and Sons, 30, Clive St.
Bengal Meta. Trading Co., 29, Strand Rd.
Bery and Co., C. D., 43, Rippon Street.
Birmingham Stores and Agency Co., 21, Canning Street.
Boroach Electric Co., 48, Bow Bazaar St.
Brady and Co., Ltd., W. H., 26, Strand Road.
British Engineering Stores Co., 17, Canning Street.
Burn and Co., Ltd., Hongkong Bank Bldgs.
Calcutta Engineering Co., 7-D, Clive St.
Calcutta Industrial Syndicate, 5, College Square.
Coral Engineering Works, Ltd., 4 and 5, Waterloo Street.
Crosley Bros., Ltd., Mangoe Lane.
Eastland Trading Syndicate, 91-4, Clive Street.
English Electric Co., Ltd., D-4, Clive Bldgs., 8, Clive St.
Ghatack and Co Behala.
Ghose and Co., M. N., 20-1, Lall Bazaar Street,
Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd., Temple Chamber 6 Old Post Office. St.

- Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., Mercantile, Buildings, Lall Bazaar St.
 Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., 6, Waterloo Street.
 Howrah Engineering Co., 43., Circular Road, Khurut, Howrah.
 India Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., 7, Old Court House Street.
 Ingersoll Rand (India) Ltd., 15, Clive St.
 Ivan Jones, Ltd., 12, Mission Row.
 Jessey and Co., Ltd., (Successors to Jessie and Co.), 42, Strand Road.
 Jessop and Co., Ltd., 93, Clive Street.
 Knowles Ltd., G., 10, Strand Road.
 Leslie and Co., W. Leslie House, 19, Chowringhee Road.
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., 21, Bow Bazaar Street.
 Marshall Sons and Co., (India), Ltd., P. B. 22.
 Maurice George and Son, 52-A, Diamond Harbour Road, Alipore.
 McGregor and Balfour Ltd., 15, Clive Row.
 Metcalfe and Co., Mehta House, 29, Strand Road.
 Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Hongkong House, Council House St.
 Milton and Co., Ltd., A., 156, Dharamtollah Street.
 Mirres Bickerton and Day Ltd., 11, Clive Street.
 Mirrless Watson and Co., Ltd., 11, Clive Street.
 Mookherjee and Co., A. 40-A, Dr. Jagobindhu Lane, Bow Bazaar.
 Morarji Zinabhai and Sons., Vaid Street. Daman Road, B. B.
 Mullick and Co., P. 21, Canning Street.
 Orient Machinery Co., 12, Clive Row.
 Oriental Electric Engg. Co., 19, Bow Bazaar Street.
 Oriental Machinery Supplying Agency, Ltd., 20-1, Lall Bazaar Street.
 Parry's Engineering Ltd., 11, Clive St.
 Planters' Stores and Agency Co., Ltd. 11, Clive Street.
 Railways and Industrial Equipment Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazaar.
 Roberts McLean and Co., Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazaar.
 Rolfe and Co., H., 3-1, Mangoe Lane.
 Sen and Sons, K. B., 7-G., Clive Row.
 Standard Knitting and Commercial Corporation 16, Clive Street.
 Symington Cox and Co., Ltd., 4, Mission Row.
 Thomas Robinson and Son (India), Ltd., 24, Park Street.
 Turnbull Bros., Ltd., 1 and 2, Hare St.
 Vernal and Co., M. S., 5, Council House Street.
 Volkart Bros., 91, Clive Street.
 Walford and Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazaar Street.
 Worthington Simpson Ltd., 10, Clive St.
MATCH MACHINE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
 Esavi India Match Mfg. Co., 46-1-1, Muraripukur Road.
 Indo-German Trading Agency, 11, Dalhousie Square.
 Metha M. N. 55, Ezra Street.
 Mohamed, H. Bashir and Md. Khalil 101, Canning Street.
MEASURING INSTRUMENT DEALERS.
 Siemens Bros., and Co., D., 4, Clive Buildings, Clive Street.
 Metcalfe and Co., Mehta House 29, Strand Road.
 Oriental Machinery Supplying Agency, Ltd., The, 29-1, Lall Bazaar Street.
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
 Allen Berry and Co., Head Office and Works 62, Hazra Road, Ballygunge.
 Balmer, Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103, Clive Street.
 Bando and Co, Bikanir Buildings Lall Bazaar.
 Bengal Engg. Co, 12-B., Mangoe Lane.
 Braithwaite and Co., (India) Ltd., Clive St., Works Hide Road, Kidderpore.
 Burn and Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row.
 Clyde Engg. Co., Ltd., Showroom, 21-2, Chowringhee Road.
 Coral Engineering Works, Ltd., 4 and 5, Waterloo Street.
 Das and Co., D. K. 233, Belilios Road, Howrah.
 Dey and Co., M. L. 28, Coolootola St.
 Dey and Co., 158, Dharamtola St.
 Dutt and Co., P. N. 12, Clive Row.
 Eastern Merchants, 2, Royal Exchange Place.
 Engineering Stores and Mfg. Co., 100, Beltollah Road, P. O. Kalighat.
 Forbes and Co., W., (Engineer) Ltd., 26, Waterloo Street.
 Globe Engg. Works, 150, Lower Chitpore Road.
 Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., 6, Waterloo Street.
 Imperial Engineering Works, 15-3, Armenian St.

International Trade Development, 84 Clive Street.
 James and Co., Geo. F., 46, Wellesly St.
 Jessop and Co., Ltd., 93, Clive St.
 John Fowler and Co., (India), Ltd., Temple Chambers, Old Post Office St.
 Jost's Engg. Co., Ltd., 6, Mangoe Lane
 Kar and Co., Bikanir Blugs., 8-B, Lall Bazaar St.
 Leslie and Co., W., Leslie House, 19, Chowringhee Road.
 Mansfield and Sons, 16, Tangra Road, Entally.
 Mar-hall Sons and Co., (India), Ltd., Post Box 22.
 Milton and Co., Ltd., A., 156, Dharamtola Street.
 Railway and Industrial Equipment Co., Ltd., 10, Mercantile Blugs.
 Roberts McLean and Co., Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazaar.
 Rolfe and Co., H., 3-1, Mangoe Lane.
 Thompson John (Wolverhampton), Ltd., P. Box 420.
 Thompson and Co., Ltd., T. E., 9, Esplanade, East.
 Turnbull Bros., Ltd., 1 and 2, Hare St.
 Worthington Simpson, Ltd., 10, Clive St.

MICA AND MICANITE MERCHANTS.

Alexander Young (London), Ltd., 16-2, Strand Road.
 Becker Grey and Co., (Calcutta), Ltd., Hongkong, Council House Street.
 Eastern Trading Corporation, 248, Bow Bazaar Street.
 International Trade Development, 84 Clive Street.
 Knowles Ltd., G., 10 Strand Road.

MINING ENGINEERS.

Burn & Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row,
 Dorman Long and Co., Ltd., 8, Clive St.
 Ingersoll Rand (India) Ltd., 15, Clive St.
 Main & Co., Ltd., A. and J., 10, Clive St.
 Turnbull Bros., Ltd., 1 and 2 Hare St

MOTOR CAR AGENTS, ENGINEERS

AND ACCESSORIES DEALERS.

Alfred Herbert (India), Ltd., 13-3, Strand Road.
 Allen Berry and Co., Ltd., Head Office and Workshop 62, Hazra Rd. Ballygunge Showrooms 24, Park St.
 Anglo-Asiatic Automobile Co., 40-B, Free School St.
 Bengal Motor Car Co., 243, Upper Circular Road, Halsh Bagan Calcutta.

French Motor Car Co., Ltd., 234-3, Lower Circular Road.
 India Rubber Gutta-Percha and Tel. Works Co., Ltd., Old Court House St.
 International Tyres and Motors Ltd., 2, Rowland Road.
 Milton and Co., Ltd., A., 156, Dharamtola Street.
 Ramaekers and Co., Ltd., 7, Old Court House Street.
 Spencer Ltd., 23, Convent Road.
 Symington Cox and Co. Ltd, Mercantile Buildings Lall Bazaar Street.
 Thornycroft (India), Ltd., Mg. Agents, Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., 6, Lyons Range.
 Walter Locke and Co., Ltd., 4, Esplanade E.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MAKERS
AND DEALERS.

Bavan and Co., Ltd., F. E. Grosvenor House, Old Court House Street.
 Bhattacharjee, S. N. 5, Dharamtollah St.
 Biswas and Son 5, Lower Chitpore Road.
 Dey and Sons, K. C., 96, Lower Chitpore Road.
 Kundu and Sons, S. M. 49, Bentinck St.
 Miller and Co., 7, Lower Chitpore Road.
 Mullick Bros., 182, Dharamtola St.
 Rana P. and Co., 2, Lower Chitpore Road.
 Sarat Ghose and Co., 11, Esplanade.
 Sen and Bros., N. B., 11, Esplanade.
 Shaw, M. L. Ltd., 5-1, Dharamtola St.
 Saha, C. C., Ltd., 170, Dharamtola St.

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Amrita Bazaar Patrika, Ltd., 2, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, (Daily)
 Ananda Bazaar Patrika 1, Baman Street (Daily)
 Advance, 74, Dharamtola St., (Daily)
 Basumati 166, Bow Bazaar St., (Daily)
 Bandematararam, 59, Patuatola Lane. (Daily).
 Capital, 1 Commercial Buildings, (Weekly)
 Commerce Ltd., 300 and 303, Bowbazaar St. (Weekly).
 Englishman Ltd., "Statesman House" Chowringhee Sq. (Weekly)
 Forward, 32, Upper Circular Rd, (Daily)
 Indian Railway Gazette 13, Ezra Mansions. (Weekly)
 India Monthly Magazine, 3, Wellesley Place. (Monthly)
 Orient, The. Calcutta (Weekly)
 Mohammadi, 91, Upper Circular Road. (Weekly)

Planters' Journal and Agriculturist, 13, Ezra Mansions, (Weekly)
 Pioneer Civil and Military Gazette, 14 Hare Street. (Daily)
 Star of India, 9, Dharamtollah Street. (Daily)
 Statesman Ltd., "Statesman House" Chowringhee Sq. (Daily)
 Times of India 13/1 and 2, Government Place East. (Daily and Weekly)
 Vishwamitra, 14-1A, Shambhu Chatterjee St. (Daily)

OPTICIANS.

Calcutta Optical Co., 45, Amherst St., Beach 2, Harrison Rd.
 City Optician The, 19-A, Bow Bazaar Street.
 Dey Bros., 162 Bow Bazaar Street.
 Great Western and Eastern Co., 178 and 179, Dharamtola St.
 Hahemann Home. Ltd., P. Box 7802, 2-1, College St.
 LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD., 11, Government Place East.
 Lyon Ltd, C. Y., 30 B, Chowringhee Rd.
 Stephens and Co., Ltd., 275-6-7-8 and 276-C., Bow Bazaar St.
 Walter Bashnell, Ltd., Grosvenor House, 21, Old Court House St.

PAPER DEALERS.

A. B. Sons and Co., Swallow Lane.
 Andrew Yule and Co., Ltd., Clive Row.
 Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Mang. Agents: Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103, Clive Street.
 Calcutta Paper Trading Co., 123, Canning Street.
 CHUNDER & CO., L. N., 114, Radha Bazaar Street.
 Daw, Mullick and Co., 97, Old China Bazaar Street.
 Dickinson, John and Co., Ltd, Mercantile Bldgs., Lall Bazaar St,
 Dutt and Co., 5, Harrison Road.
 Eastern Trading Co., 14, College St.
 Kelly and Co., 11, Sita Kanta Bannerjee Lane, Bagh Bazaar P. O.
 Lochen and Co., G., 22 Canning St.
 Mitra Bros., 98, Clive Street.
 Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd., (F. W. Heilgers and Co.,) Royal Exchange.
 Wiggins, Teepe and Alex. Pirie (Export) Ltd., 6, Mangoe Lane.

PATENT & TRADE MARKS AGENTS,
 DePenning & DePenning, Canning St.
 Remfry & Son. (Estd. 1827) 21, Old Court House St.

PERFUMERS.

Abdul Satar & Co., S. 11 Colootola St.
 Anand & Co., 64, Ezra Street.
 Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, 15, College Square.
 Bengal National Chemical Works, 12-A., Jagadish Nath Roy Lane.
 Calcutta Grading House, 159, Mukhtarām Babu St.
 Mullik & Co., P.C., 356, Upper Chitpore Rd.
 Paradise Perfumery House, 75, Colootolah Street.
 Punjab Soap Factory, P. A. B., 55, Canning St.
 Pears & Co., 129-1, Bow Bazaar St.
 Smith Stanistreet & Co, Ltd, Regd. Office. Stanistreet House, 18, Convent Rd.
 Strinath Chemical Works Ltd., 2, College Square.
 Suri & Co., 54, Canning St.
 PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL DEALERS.
 Adair Dutt & Co., LTD., 5, Dalhousie Square St.
 Army & Navy Co-operative Society, 41, Chowringhee Rd.
 Calcutta Camera House, 159, Dharamtola Street.
 Dutt & Co., Nobin Chunder, 19 & 173, Dharamtola St.
 East India Trading Co., 8-2, Hasting St.
 Frank Rose & Co., Ltd., 15-7, Chowringhee.

Kodak, Ltd., 17, Park St.
 Photographic Stores & Agency Co., 154, Dharamtollah Street
 Prince & Co., 15, Dent Mission Lane, Kidderpore.
 Shaw Ltd., M. L., 5-1, Dharamtollah St.
 Smith Stanistreet Co., Ltd., Rgd. Office:- Stanistreet House, 18, Convent Rd.
 Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Tower House Chowringhee Square.

PICTURE DEALERS & FRAMERS.

Art Framing Co., Harrison Rd.
 Chaitanya Lal Dey, 165, Lower Chitpore Road.
 Chandra & Bros., H. D., 162, Lower Chitpore Rd.
 Dey & Co., 2-2, Corporation Street.

PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS.

Ghuznavi & Co., A. H., 19, Strand Rd
 Greaves, Cotton & Co, Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazaar.
 Gupta and Co, S. J., 5, Mooktarām Row.
 Herbert Whitworth, Ltd., Stephens House, Dalhousie Square.

Indian Textiles Co., 16, Chowringhee Rd.
 Indian States and Eastern Agency,
 5, Temple Chambers.
 Japan Trading Cotton Co., Ltd., D-3, Clive
 Buildings, Clive St.
 Marwari Stores, Ltd., 160, Harrison Rd.
 Steiners Ltd., A.3, Clive Buildings,
 8, Clive St.
 Tabazzo Valtera Ltd., Mercantile Bldgs.,
 Lall Bazaar.

PLUMBAGO MERCHANTS.

Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd., 13, British
 Indian St.
 Thermic Steel Co., Ltd., B-5, Clive Bldgs.,
 8, Clive St.
 Walworth International Co., 14-2,
 Clive Row.

PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.

Art Press, 20, British Indian St.
 Banerjee and Co., B. L., 62, Clive St.
 Bengal Art Studio and Printing Ltd.,
 82, Nimtollah Ghat St.
 Calcutta General Printing Co., Ltd.,
 (Edinburgh Press)
 300, Bow Bazaar St.
 Calcutta Publishing Syndicate, 26,
 Ramrattan Bose Lane, Shyam Bazaar.
 Calcutta Photo Type Co., 1, Crooked Lane.
 Calcutta Printing Works, 12, Waterloo St.
 Calcutta Tin Printing Works, Bechu
 Chatterjee St.
 Caledonian Printing Co., Ltd.,
 3, Wellesley Place.
 Govt. of India Central Publication Branch,
 8, Hastings St.
 Imperial Art Cottage, 1, Tagore Castle St.
 Imperial Art Press, 12-B, Behaghatta
 Main Road.
 Lakshmi Colour Printing Works,
 13, David Joseph Lane.
 Miller and Co., 1, Pollock St.
 Model Printing Works, 5, Bentinck St.
 Modern Art Press, 21, Hyat Khan Lane.
 National Ornamental Litho Works, 23,
 Banerjee Lane, Bow Bazaar St.
 Newman's Printing Works, 21, Meredith
 Lane.
 Paul and Co., G. N., 67-6, Bolaram Dey
 Street.
 THACKER'S PRESS & DIRECTORIES LTD,
 6, Mangoe Lane.

PRINTING MACHINE ACCESSORIES
MAKERS & DEALERS.

Banerjee, K., 8, Canning St.
 Chowdhury, A. K., 5, Ezra St.

Dickinson, John and Co., Ltd., 21, Old
 Court House Rd.
 Hooghly Ink Co., Ltd., 433, Grand Trunk
 Road.
 Indo-Swiss Trading Co., 28, Pollock St.
 Lan-ton Monotype Corporation, Ltd.,
 27-5, Waterloo St., 30, Strand Rd.
 Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., 21, Bow
 Bazaar Street.
 Printing Machinery and Equipment Co.,
 The, Clive Buildings, 8, Clive St.

PRINTING MATERIALS DEALERS.

Ashu, Tosh, Auddy and Co., 16, Lower
 Chitpore Rd.
 Chandra Mohun Soor and Co., 105, Radha
 Bazaar Street.
 Dickinson, John and Co., Ltd., 21, Old
 Court House St.
 Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd., 22,
 Canning St.
 Hazra and Co, Radha Bazaar Street.
 Indo-Swiss Trading Co., 2, Pollock St.
 NILMONEY, HALDER & CO., 106, Radha
 Bazaar St.

RADIO DEALERS.

Fazalbhoy Ltd.
 Mullick Bros., 182, Dharamtola St.
 Radio Supply Stores Ltd., 8, Dalhousie
 Sq.
 Rogers and Co, 23, Lall Bazaar Street,
 Norton Bldgs.
 Sen N. B. and Bros., 21, Chowringhee.
 Saha, C. C. Ltd., 170, Dharamtola St.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

Bengal Soap Factory, 11, Paikpara Rd.
 British India Soap Co., Ltd., 29-1,
 Lall Bazaar St.
 Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.,
 The Ballygunge.
 Calcutta Industrial Syndicate, Head office
 15, College Square.

STATIONERS.

Biswas and Co. H. C., 38 Radha Bazaar St.
 British Typewriter Co.,
 Old Court House St.
 British Indian Engg. Stores,
 47, Radha Bazaar.
 Calcutta Fine Art Cottage, 7, Dharamtola
 Street.
 Calcutta Paper Trading Co.,
 133, Canning Street.
 Dickinson, John and Co., Ltd.,
 Mercantile Bldgs.
 Express Trading Co., 32, Ezra St.

Gestetner (India) Ltd., D., 32, Grosvenor House (Duplicators).

Guptoo and Co., F. N.,
12, Belliaghata Rd.

Hall and Anderson, Ltd., 31, Chowringhee Road and Park St.

Indo-Swiss Trading Co., 27, Pollock St.

Lewis and Co., 12, Waterloo St.

Mullick and Co., P. C., 356, Upper Chitpore Road.

Roneo, Ltd., 9, Clive Street.

Stephen's Typewriter Co.,
12, British Indian St.

Thacker, Spink & Co., 3, Esplanade East.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.,
7, Chowringhee Road.

STEEL TRUNK MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

Bengal Iron Factory,
374, Upper Chitpore Road.

Bharati Factory, Ltd., 41 Mushidhari St.

Leslie & Co., Leslie House, 19,
Chowringhee Road.

Mullick & Co., I. B., 80 and 161-1.
Old China Bazaar St.

Purna Chandra Basak, 40, Canning St.

TEA ESTATE SUPPLIERS.

Alexander Ltd., 26, Strand Rd.

Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., 103, Clive Street.

Davidson and Co., Ltd., 11, Clive St.

Indo-Trading Co., P. Box 2293, 100 Clive Street.

Ivan Jones, Ltd., 12, Mission Row.

Leslie and Co., W., Leslie House, 19,
Chowringhee Road.

Marshall Sons and Co., (India), Ltd., Clive Street.

McGregor and Balfour, Ltd., 15, Clive Row.

PLANTERS' STORES & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
P. O. Box 154, 11, Clive Street.

Roberts, McLean and Co., Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazaar.

Universal Trading Co., 33, Canning St.

TELEPHONE MATERIALS DEALERS.

Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Grosvenor House, 21, Old Court House St.

Siemens Bros. and Co., D-4, Clive Bldgs., Clive Street.

THEATRES.

Alfred Theatre, 91, Harrison Road.

Chitra The. 83, Cornwallis St.

Chubi Ghur, Harrison Road.

Chinese Theatre, 12-A, Chittaranjan Avenue South.

Cornwallis Theatre, 133, Cornwallis St.

Crown Cinema, 138-1. Cornwallis St.

Elphinstone Picture Palace 4, Chowringhee Place.

Empire Theatre, 4, Chowringhee Place.

Empress Theatre, 91, Russa Road.

Howrah Cinema Ltd., 1 and 2, Telkal Ghat Road.

Imperial Theatre, 10, Tarachand Dutt St.

Kidderpore Cinema Palace 33, Circular Garden Reach Road.

Metrona, Calcutta.

Minerva Theatre, 6, Beadon Street.

Natya Mandir Ltd., 138, Cornwallis St.

New Cinema, 171, Dharamtola St.

New Empire Theatre, 1, Humayun Place.

Pathe India, 10-11, Esplanade Row East.

Paragon, 150, Lower Chitpore Rd.

Plaza 19, Chowringhee Place.

Purna Theatre, 54, Russa Road South.

Regal Theatre 4 Corporation St.

Ronuck Mahal, 32 Dharamtola St.

Ripon Theatre, 38, Mechua Bazaar.

Shaw Ltd. M.L., 7-C, Lindsay St.

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

Bird and Co., Chartered Bank Buildings,
Clive Street,

Calcutta Builders' Stores, Ltd., 62, Bow Bazaar Street.

Calcutta Industrial Syndicate, 15, College Square.

Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Co., Ltd., 26, Dalhousie Sq

Howrah Mechanical Wood Works, 254-2,
Panchanantollah Rd., Howrah.

Ideal Engg. Stores, 41-B, Clive St.

Mallock and Co., Mallock Bldg., 121-4,
Prinsep Street.

Mansfield and Sons, 16, Tangra Road.

Martin and Co., 12 Mission Row.

Miller's Timber and Trading Co., Ltd.,
26, Dalhousie Square.

Standard Wood & Iron Works, 48 2,
Gariahat Road.

Warren & Co., Ltd., W. P., Hartford House, 12 Lindsay St.

TOBACCONISTS.

Davidson & Co., 4, Lindsay St.

Eastern Tobacco Co., (Room No. 5).

8-2, Hastings St.

Great Eastern Stores, Ltd., 30,
Chowringhee.

Imperial Tobacco Co., of (India) Ltd.,
National Bank Bldgs. Clive St.

Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co.,
Ltd., 5, Fairlie Place.

Joseph Crossfield & Sons, Ltd., 63,
Gariahat Reach.
Nissim Bros., 158, Dharamtola St.
Paul Agency., 55, College St.
Peninsular Tobacco Co., Ltd., 5,
Fairlie Place.
Tobacco Manufacturers (India), Ltd.,
37, Chowringhee.

TOY MERCHANTS.

Bepin Behary Das & Sons, 63, F. G.,
Radha Bazaar.
Boldnath Das & Co.,
7, Old China Bazaar St.

TYPE FOUNDERS & DEALERS.

Calcutta Art Press,
20, British Indian Street.
Calcutta Photo Type Co.,
1, Crooked Lane.
Dickinson & Co., Ltd., John, 21,
Old Court House Street.
Indo-European Machinery Co.,
48, Radha Bazaar St.
Nilmony Halder & Co., 106,
Radha Bazaar St.

Eastern Type Foundry, 18 Brindaban
Bysack St., P. O., Hatkola.
Indo-Swiss Trading Co., 2, Church Lane.
Oriental Type Foundry, 16 Lower
Chitpur Road.
Thacker, Spink & Co., 6, Mangoe Lane.
WATERPROOF GOODS MANUFACTURERS.
Ellermann's Aracan Rice & Trading
Co., Ltd., 26, Dalhousie Sq.

WEIGHING MACHINE MAKERS.

Avery Ltd., W. & T., 28-2, Waterloo St.
Bharat Weighing Scales and Engg.
Syndicate, 21, Kalachund Nandy Lane.
McKenna Bryan & Co., 90, Ripon St.

WIRELESS APPARATUS DEALERS.

Deradio Co., 5-1, Kenderdine Lane.
India Electric Works, 25, South Road,
Entally.
Jost Engg. Co., Ltd., 6, Mangoe Lane.
Radio Equipment Co, The, 15-2,
Chowringhee.
Radio Supply Stores, 9, Dalhousie Sq.
Rogers & Co., G., 23, Lall bazaar St.
Shaw Ltd., M. L., 5-1, Lindsay St
Standard Telephone & Cables Ltd.,
Clive Buildings.

MADRAS

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

Iyer, Papanasam, Narayanaswami, Swami-
nathan, B.A., G.D.A., Messrs. P.N. S. Iyer
& Co. P. B. 367, Mt. Road.
Arunajatai, Panchapakesa G.D.A., Messrs.
Arunachatai & Viswanathan, 113,
Armenian St., G. T. Madras.
Bindin Sidney Albert, A.C.A., C/o Messrs.
Fraser & Ross, 17, Armenian St., G.T.
Brahmiyya Parvathaneni B.A., F.S.A.A.
Messrs. Brahmiyya & Co., Kondi Chetty
Street, G.T.
Dandeker Ganesh Mahadev B.A., A.S.A.A.,
8, Sunkurma Chetty St., G.T.
Ganapathy Nilakanta Iyer, G.D.A., Messrs.
Kuppusamy & Ganapaty, 82-83, Sembu-
doss St., G.T.
Gill, Cyril, A.C.A., Messrs. Fraser & Ross,
17, Armenian St., G.T.
Gnananadulu Guppaganthulu, G.D.A., 34,
Godown St., G.T.
Goodwin John Stanely, A.C.A., Messrs.
Fraser & Ross, 17, Armenian St., G.T.
Gopalakrishna Row, Kalmadi G.D.A.
Messrs. Kalmadi & Ekambaram, 5,
Errabalu Chetty St. G.T.
Jambunathan A.N. 11, Venkatachala-
mudali St., P.T.

John Kola, G.D.A., Messrs. K. John & Co.,
11, Sullivan's Garden, Mylapore.
Joshi Dattatraya Ganesh M.A., A.S.A.A.,
Messrs. M. K. Dandker & Co., National
Insce. Buildings, Esplanade, G.T.
Kotadia Laxminankar, Someshvar, G.D.A.
No. 7, Luckmudoss St., P.T. Krishna-
swami, Coimbatore, Ramachandra G.D.A.
57., Kothwalehavadi St., Saidapet.
Krishnaswami S., Messrs. Kuppuswami &
Ganapathi, 82-83, Sembudoss St., G. T.
Kunjithapatham, Tirupapuliyur, Sadhu
B.A., G.D.A., 40 Apparswami Koil St., G.T.
Marshall Gordon Sheils Walker C. A., c/o
Messrs. Fraser & Ross, 17 Armenian St,
G.T.
Mathrubuthem, Lalgudi Seshasayee, 17
Armenian St.
Mudalar Manicka Kandaswamy G.D.A.,
Messrs Fraser & Ross, 17, Armenian
Street, G. T.
Nayudu Perambati Muniswami Varadara-
julu, G.D.A. Messrs. P. M. V. Nayudu &
Co., 34, Ramasamy St., G.T.
Narasimhan, Kullapalli, Messrs. G. Nara-
simhan & Co., 30, Mukkar Nallamuthu
St., P. B. No. 24.

Panchanatham, Kalpathi Viswanatha Iyer,
91, Venkatachala Mudali St. Royapettah,
Pirrie James Voce A. C. A., Messrs.
Fraser & Ross, 17, Armenian St.
Price Ronald Geoffrey Noel B.Sc. (London)
A.C.A., c/o Messrs. Fraser and Ross,
17, Armenian St.
Purshotham Batchu G.D.A., Messrs. C.C.
Reddy and Co., 219, Armenian St.
Rajagopalan, Trivadi Swaminathan, M.A.,
G.D.A., Messrs. P. N. S. Iyer and Co.,
P.B. 367, Mount Road.
Sastri Chavali Subbramanyya B.A., (Hons)
F.S.A.A., Messrs. Sastri and Shah,
Chartered Bank Buildings, Armenian
Street.
Shah Ramanlal Bogilal B. Com. G.D.A.,
F.S.A.A., Messrs. Sastri and Shah, Char-
tered Bank Buildings, Armenian St.
Sivabogam (Miss) R. B.A., c/o Messrs.
Sastri and Shah, Armenian St.
Subbramanyya Iyer Papagudi Samu
Sastrigal, B.A., G.D.A., Messrs. P. S.
Subbramanyya Iyer and Co., Linghi
Chetty St. 30.
Ubaidulla A., Mohemad, G.D.A., Messrs. A.M.
Ubaidulla and Co., 97, Angappa Naik
St., Muthialpet G.T.
Venkatasubbayya Naidu Kondrou G.D.A.,
93, Godown St.
Viswanathan, Sellakrishna G.D.A., Messrs.
Arunajatai and Viswanathan 113,
Armenian St., G.T.

ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS.

Chitale, L. M. Consulting Architect,
New Street, Sreepuram, Royapettah.
Jackson and Barker, Mount Road.
Sirdar & Partners, Mount Road.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION DEALERS.

Madras Armoury, Broadway.
Orr & Sons, Ltd., P. Mount Road.
Ramanujam Chetty & Co., N. V.,
Broadway.
Spencer & Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

BANKS.

Bank of Hindustan, Armenian St.
Central Bank of India, Loane Square,
Broadway.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China, Esplanade.
Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.,
The, 2nd Line Beach.
Eastern Bank, Armenian St.
Imperial Bank of India, North Beach
Road, Branches—Mount Road, Purasa-
walkam & Esplanade.

Indian Bank, Ltd., North Beach Road
Branches—Esplanade, Mylapore,
Triplicane and Mambalam.
Indo-Carnatic Bank, Armenian St.
Branch—Esplanade.
Indo-Commercial Bank, Armenian St.
Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank,
Ltd., "The Luz," Mylapore and Es-
planade.
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., North
Beach Road.
Merchants' Central Bank, Audiappa Naick
Street.
National Bank of India, Ltd., North
Beach Road, E.
Nedungadi Bank, Broadway.
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Armenian
Street.
Reserve Bank, Imperial Bank Buildings.
Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd., Bankers, 1st
Line Beach.

BICYCLE DEALERS.

Addison and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.
British Cycle Trading Co., The, Broadway.
Byramshaw and Co., R., Mount Road.
English Cycle and motor Importing Co.,
23, Broadway.
Kathiwar Cycle and Motor Co., 9, Broad-
way.
National Cycle Importing Co., The
Broadway.
Royal Cycle and Motor Co., The,
Broadway.
South Indian Cycle Importing Co., The,
Broadway.
Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

Roberts, John W., Mount Road,

BLOCK (LINE, HALF-TONE) MAKERS.

Dixon Processes Studio, Broadway.
HOE AND Co., Stringer's Street,
Solden and Co., Triplicane High Rd.

BOILER MAKERS.

Marshall Sons and Co., (India) Ltd., 2nd
Line Beach.
Richardson and Cruddas, 1st Line Beach.

BOOK BINDERS.

Associated Printers, The, Mount Road.
HOE AND Co., Stringer's Street.
Madras Publishing House, Mount Road.
Thompson and Co., Ltd., Broadway.
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS.
Adi and Co., M., China Bazaar Road.
Blackie and Sons, Ltd., 362, Esplanade.

Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall Compound, Park Town.

Coomarasawmy Naidu and Sons. C., China Bazaar Road.

Ganesh and Co., 39, Thambu Chetty St., Higginbothams, Ltd, Mount Road.

HOE AND CO., Stringer's Street.

Kannan Chetty and Co., A, Appah Buildings, China Bazaar Road.

Longmans, Green and Co., Mount Road.

Macmillan and Co., Mount Road.

Madras Circulating Library, Mount Road.

Natesan and Co., G. A, Sunkurama Chetty Street.

Oxford University Press, Mount Road.

PERUMAL CHETTY AND SONS, V., 5, Stringer's Street.

Ramaswami Sastrulu and Son, V., 292, Esplanade.

Rochouse and Sons, Esplanade.

S. P. C. A. Depository, Vepery.

Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar and Y.M.I.A., Armenian Street.

Thompson and Co., Broadway.

Venkateshwar and Co., R., opposite Loane Square.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND DEALERS.

Bata Shoe Co., Broadway and 2nd Line Beach.

Hussam and Co., A., Stringer's Street.

Punt and Co., Broadway.

Ratna and Co., A., Broadway.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

Tyabjee and Co., M., Mount Road.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

Demellows Foundry, Choolai.

Marshall Sons and Co., (India) Ltd., 2nd Line Beach.

Richardson and Cruddas, 1st Line Beach.

BROKERS GENERAL.

Dalal and Co., Esplanade.

Kothari and Sons, 42, Broadway.

Maconochie and Co., Mercantile Bank Buildings.

Pattersons, R. C., Errabalu Chetty Street,

Ramalal and Co., Indian Bank Buildings.

Trojan and Co., Errabalu Chetty Street.

Wright and Co., Armenian Street.

CABINET MAKERS.

Anjuman School, Mount Road.

Curzon and Co., Mount Road.

Government School of Arts.

Kamath and Co., V. R., Mount Road.

Pearson and Co., Stringer's Street.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

Standard Furniture Works, General Patter's Road.

CARPET DEALERS.

Anjuman, The 191, Mount Road.

General Product Co., Broadway.

Indian Trades Ltd., 28, 2nd Line Beach.

Kishinchand Chellaram, 180, Mount Road.

CEMENT MERCHANTS.

Ahmedally and Co., A., Linghi Chetty Street.

Best and Co., Ltd., 1st Line Beach.

Binny and Co., Ltd., Armenian Street.

Kuppuswami Naicker, M. Sembudoss Street.

Mahomedally Sarafally and Co., 10, Sembudoss Street and 22, Periyanna Maistry Street.

Parry and Co., 1st Line Beach.

Sam Venkatachalam Chetty, Govindappa Naick Street.

Volkart Bros. Armenian Street.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Broadway.

Albutt and Co., Mount Road.

Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., Mount Road.

Appah and Co., China Bazaar Road.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Broadway.

Ayurvedashramam, Govindappa Naick Street.

Dadha and Co., Nainappa Naicken Street.

Haller and Co., W. H., Broadway.

Iyacannoo Mudaliar and Co., Devaraja Mudaly Street.

Kesari Kuteeram, Royapettah.

Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., Esplanade.

Milton and Miller, Broadway and Mint Street.

Nayagar and Co, A. S., Rattan Bazaar.

Rajah D. Mawnay and Co, China Bazaar.

Ram and Co, C. P. Esplanade.

Rama Rao, Dr. U. Thambu Chetty Street.

Sivam and Co., P. S. Rasappa Chetty St.

Spencer and Co., Ltd. (W. E. Smith and Co. Dept.), Mount Road, Esplanade and Vepery.

Wilfred Pereira, Vepery.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE

MANUFACTURERS.

Imperial Tobacco Company of (India,) Ltd., 1st Line Beach.

Madras Tobacco Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Govindappa Naick Street.
McDowell and Co., Ltd., 2nd Line Beach.
Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

CLEARING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.
Binny and Co., Ltd., Armenian St.
Bombay Co., Ltd., Broadway.
Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., North Beach Road.

Hopeprudhomme and Co., Angappa
Naicken Street.

Messageries Maritimes, 1st Line Beach.
Oakley Bowden and Co., Armenian St.
Simpson and Co., Mount Road.
Sreeniva-a Rao, 15, Mint Street, P. T.
Thiruvengada Mudaliar, T., 18, Thyaga-
raya Pillay St.

CLOCK AND WATCH DEALERS AND
REPAIRERS.

Addison and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.
E. A. Watch Co., Rattan Bazaar Row.
Gani and Sons, Rattan Bazaar Row.
Jalal and Sons, Rattan Bazaar Row.
Khadar and Yusuf Bros., Rattan Bazaar.
Mannajee Row and Co., S. China Bazaar
Road.
Namath Watch Co., Rattan Bazaar Row.
Orr and Sons, Ltd., P., Mount Road.
Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS AND
AGENTS.

Bengal Coal and Coke Trading Co.,
Sydenhams Road, Vepery. Sole
Proprietor: L. A. P. Row.
Best and Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.
Binny and Co., Ltd., Armenian St.
Bombay Co., Ltd., Broadway.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, Govindappa
Naick St.
Soft Coke Co., 2nd Line Beach.
South Indian Export Co., McLean St.,
Broadway.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Best and Co., Ltd., North Beach Road.
Binny and Co., Ltd., Armenian St.
Perumal Chetty and Sons, V, 5, Stringer's
Street.
Sampathu Chetty and Co., G. E.,
Esplanade.
Sivaram D, Joshi, 158, Nainiappa Naick
St. P. T.
Vaidya and Co., S. Anderson St.

CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

Harrison and Co., Broadway.
Hotel Bosotto, A. (Italian), Mount Road.
Modern Cafe, Esplanade and Aquarium.
Mysore Cafe, China Bazaar Road.
Neo Komala Vilas, Francis Joseph Street,
G. T.
Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

CONTRACTORS.

Abraham, D. P. Adyar.
Ahamedally and Co., A. Linghi Chetty St.
Alwar Chetty, T. N., Engineering
Contractor, 29, Reddy Raman St., G. T.
Bhide, R. C., L. C. E., Engineering
Contractor, 4 Mukathal St., Vepery.
Braddy and Co., Ltd., W. H., Broadway.
Crompton Engineering Co., (Madras) Ltd.,
2nd Line Beach.
Doraiswamy Ayengar and Bros., M.,
China Bazaar Road.
Galley and Co., Wall-tax Road.
Gannon Dunkerley and Co., Linghi Chetty
St.
Marshall Sons and Co., (India), Ltd.,
2nd Line Beach.
McKenzies, Ltd., Burmah-shell Buildings.
Massey's (1930) Ltd., Main Road, Royap-
puram.
Namperumal Chetty and Sons, T.,
"Crynant" Harrington Road, Chetput.
Narayana Pillay, A. V., Ayya Pillay St.
Parthasarathy Iyengar, C., 12, Audiappa-
Mudaly St., Pursawalkam.

COTTON MILLS

Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Co., Ltd.,
The, Perambur.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving
Mill Co., Ltd., The Choolai.

DYE SINKERS AND ENGRAVERS.

Diocesan Press (formerly S. P. C. K.),
Vepery.
Hoe and Co., Stringer's St.
Orr and Sons, Ltd., P., Mount Road
Perumal Chetty and Sons, V. Stringers'
Street.

DRAPERS.

Chellaram Ganchand, Wallajah Road.
Cunniiah Chetty and Co., C. V. Esplanade.
Joonus Sait and Sons, Rattan Bazaar
Row.
Kesavaram and Co., China Bazaar Road.
Kewal Ram, White Shop, Rattan Bazaar
Row.

Krishna and Co., China Bazaar Road.
 Parthasarathy Chetty, M., Devaraja
 Mudaly St.
 Parthasarathy Naidu, M. R. Rasappa
 Chetty St.
 Rajasundaram Chetty, Rattan Bazaar
 Row.
 Smith and Sons, Mount Road, S. E.
 Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.
 Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.,
 Mount Road.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

Byramshaw and Co., Royapuram.
 Pinmen, A. B. 147, Broadway.
 Pioneer Laundry, The, Mount Road.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ETC.

A. C. E. C. India, Ltd., 10, Vaniar Street,
 G. T.
 Albinion Electric Works, Hunter's Road,
 Vepery.
 Associated Electrical Industries, 1st Line
 Beach.
 Crompton Engineering Co., (Madras), Ltd.,
 2nd Line Beach.
 English Electric Co., Ltd., Mount Road.
 Galley and Co., Wall-tax Road.
 General Electric Company, Mount Road.
 Kaycee and Co., Mount Road.
 Madras Electric Supply Corporation,
 Egmore.
 Madras Electric Tramways, Rundall's
 Road, Vepery.

ELECTROPLATERS AND GILDERS.

Bombay Engineering Works, Rattan Bazar
 Orr and Sons, Ltd., P., Mount Road.

ENGINEERS.

Addison and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.
 Albinion Electric Mechanical Engineering
 Works, Hunter's Road, Vepery.
 Chari and Chari, Ltd., Poonamallee High
 Road, Vepery.
 Crompton Engineering Co., (Madras), Ltd.,
 2nd Line Beach.
 Eastern Engineering Co., 22, 2nd Line
 Beach.
 Galley and Co., Wall-tax Road.
 Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., Broadway.
 Indian Commerce and Industries Co., The,
 Broadway.
 Marshall Sons, and Co., (India) Ltd., 2nd
 Line Beach
 Richardson and Cruddas, 1st Line Beach.
 Simpson and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.
 Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road,

FERTILIZERS, SCIENTIFIC, FOR ALL CROPS, MANUFACTURERS OF.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Springhaven
 Road (South), The Harbour.
 Parry and Co., 1st Line Beach.

FILM PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.

Aurora Film Corporation, 66, Armenian
 Street.
 Devi Films, Ltd., 9, 'Ranjani', Venkata-
 narayana Naidu Road, Mambalam.
 Exhibitor's Film Service, Ltd., Nadars'
 Bungalow, Poonamallee High Road.
 Madras Films, Ltd., 336, Thambu Chetty
 Street.
 Madras Talkies, Mount Road.

GLASS, ENAMELWARE AND CROCKERY MERCHANTS.

Abdulla, E. M., China Bazaar Road.
 Ali Mohamed Zinna and Co., Rattan Bazar.
 Jamal Bros., P., Broadway.
 Rahimbhoy and Co., A. H., Broadway.
 Shivji and Co., K. S., Broadway.
 Spencer and Co, Ltd., Mount Road.
 Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.,
 Mount Road.

GRAMOPHONE DEALERS.

General Products, Broadway.
 Hutchins and Co., Broadway.
 Mahomed Ebrahim and Co., 26-27, Rattan
 Bazaar Row.
 Musical Products, Mount Road.
 Odeon Music Mart, The, Broadway.
 Orr and Sons, Ltd., P., Columbia House,
 Mount Road.
 Saraswati Stores, Mount Road.
 South Indian Music Emporium, The,
 Broadway.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

Abbas and Bros., M. M., 5, Sembudoss
 Street.
 Ahmedally and Co., Linghi Chetty Street
 Badrudin and Co., 23, Linghi Chetty
 Street.
 Bothbhoy and Co., Broadway.
 Brady and Co., Ltd., W. H., Broadway.
 Chari and Chari, Ltd., Poonamallee High
 Road, Vepery.
 Cunniah Chetty, P. T., Rasappa Chetty
 Street.
 Eastern Engineering Co., 22, 2nd Line
 Beach.
 Gulamally and Co., Errabalu Chetty
 Street.

Husain, M. N., 52-53, Thambu Chetty Street.

Indian Commerce and Industries Co., Broadway.

Kanakiah Chetty and Co., V., Ayya Pillai Street.

Kannan Chetty, A., Venkatachala Mudali Street.

Longovica and Co., 2nd Line Beach.

Mahomedaly Sarafaly and Co., 10, Sembudoss Street and 22, Periana Maistry Street.

McDowell and Co., Ltd., 2nd Line Beach. Nadamuni Chetty. A., Venkatachala Mudali Street.

Radhakrishna Chetty and Bros., P. V., Ayya Pillai Street.

Ramiah Chetty and Co., R. V. Ayya Pillai St.

South Indian Export Co., McLean St. Spencer and Co., Ltd, Mount Road.

Tata Iron and Steel Works Co., Ltd., Cochrane Basin Bridge Road.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Errabalu Chetty Street.

Taylor and Co., T. A., Armenian St.

HIDE AND SKIN MERCHANTS.

Abdul Hakim and Co., C., 5, Jafer Syrang Street.

Badsha Mian Sahib and Co., M. A. C., Periamet.

Best & Co., North Beach Road.

Binny & Co., Ltd., Armenian St.

Bombay Co., Ltd., Broadway.

Chambers & Co., Chrompet, Pallavaram.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co., North Beach Road and Pallavaram.

Parry & Co., 1st Line Beach.

South Indian Export Co., McLean Street.

Taylor & Co., T. A., Armenian Street.

Volkart Bros., Armenian Street.

Yakub Hassan Sait, Periamet.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Arya Bhavan, Govindappa Naick St.

Bonheur Restaurant, Periamet.

Columbia Cafe, opposite Loane Square.

Clarence Hotel, Rundalls' Road Vepery.

Harison & Co., Broadway.

Hotel BOSOTTO, 177, Mount Road.

Hotel Mercantile, Egmore.

Modern Cafe, Esplanade and Aquarium.

Modern Hindu Hotel, Royapettah,

Mysore Cafe, China Bazaar Road.

Neo Komala Vilas, Francis Joseph St.

Prince Hotel, 2nd Line Beach.

Ramakrishna Lunch Home, Esplanade

Ritz Hotel, Vepery High Road.

Spencer's Hotel, Mount Road.

Tajmahal Hotel, Whannel's Road, Egmore.

INDIGO MERCHANTS

Binny and Co., Ltd., Armenian St.

Ghose and Co., G. M., Moore St.

INK DEALERS

Hoe and Co., Stringers' Street.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., McLean St.

Masseys (1930) Ltd., Main Road, Royapuram.

Morgan and Co., Charles, Linghi Chetti St.

Perumall Cheetty and Sons, V., 5, Stringer's Street.

Srinivasa and Co., Broadway.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., The Madras.

East and West Insurance Co., Armenian St.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Co., Armenian St.

Indian Globe Insurance Co., The (Agents: Kothari and Sons), Broadway.

Indian Mutual Life Association, The, Mount Road.

Indo-Union Assurance Co., 'Khaleel Mansion', Mount Road.

Jai Vijaya Insurance Co., Sembudoss Street,

Metropolitan Insurance Co., Errabalu Chetty Street.

Mutual Assurance Co., Mount Road.

National Insurance Co., Esplanade.

New India Assurance Co., 2nd Line Beach.

Oriental Insurance Co., Armenian St.

United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Sembudoss St.

Vijayalakshmi General Assurance Co., Sembudoss St.

IRON SAFE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

Appiah Chetty, R. P. Govindappa Naick Street.

Cunniah and Co., G. R. 137, Broadway.

Godrej Boyce, Broadway.

Muthiah Chetty, P. L. M., Broadway.

Natesa Mudaliar P., 59, Broadway.

Shivji and Co., K. S. Broadway.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

JEWELLERS, GOLD SILVER AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

Bapalal and Co., 216, China Bazaar Road.
Bisani Krishnayya Chetty and Sons, 31
Varada Muthiappan St.
Cunnaiah Chetty and Sons, Pasumarthi,
29, China Bazaar Road.
Jalagam Subramaniam Naidu and Co.,
China Bazaar Road.
Kota Munrathnam Chetty and Sons,
China Bazaar Road.
Mehta and Sons, T. B., Mint Street.
Orr and Sons, Ltd., P., Mount Road.
Subramanya Iyer, V., 2 & 3, Kuppumuthu
Street, Tiruvateeswaranpet.
Surajmal Lallubhai and Co., Esplanade.
Vecumsee Chabildoss and Sons., 112,
China Bazaar Road.
Vummi Ramiah Chetty, Guruswami
Chetty and Co., 25, China Bazaar Road,
Vummi Bangaru Chetty and Sons,
Govindappa Naick Street.

LAW PUBLISHERS.

Law Printing House, Mount Road.

LITHOGRAPHERS

Associated Printers, Mount Road.
Hoe and Co., Stringers St.

MACHINERY DEALERS.

Botlibhai and Co., Broadway.
Gomat Co., 5, Sembudoss St.
Indian Commerce and Industries Co., 95,
Broadway.
John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.,
McLean St.
Massey (1930) Ltd., Main Road, Royap-
puram.
Natesa Mudaliar, P., Thambu Chetty St.
Richardson and Cruddas, 1st Line Beach.
Samson and Co., Triplicane.
South Indian Industrials, Ltd.,
P. O. Box, 553.

METAL MERCHANTS.

Chari and Co., S. R., 304, Linghi Chetti
Street.
Rangaswamy and Co., S., 296, Linghi
Chetti Street.

MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, ETC.

Beardsell & Co., W. A., 2nd Line Beach.
Best and Co., North Beach Road.
Binny and Co., Ltd., Armenian Street.
Bombay Co., Ltd. Broadway.
Chathoorbooja Doss Khoosaldoss and
Sons, Mint Street.
Cutler, Palmer and Co., 2nd line Beach.

Deeth and Co., W. H., 2nd Line Beach.
East India Trading Co., Ramaswamy
Street.

Gnanasundaram Naicker, C. 341 Esplanade.
Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., North Beach
Road.

McDowell and Co., Ltd., 2nd Line Beach.
Mercott and Co., A., Stringer's Street.
Narayanan, A. V., Ayya Pillay Street.
Orr and Sons, Ltd., P., Mount Road.
Parry and Co., 1st Line Beach.

PERUMALL CHETTY & SONS., V., 5,
Stringer's Street.

Ramsay and Co., Second Line Beach.
Samson and Co., Triplicane.

Sha Banajee Tharachand, Narayana
Mudali Street.

Sha Gulabchand Kasturchand, Narayana
Mudali Street.

Sha Nirbhailal Bahadurmull, Narayana
Mudali Street.

South Indian Export Company, McLean
Street.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road and
Esplanade.

Volkart Brothers, Armenian Street.

William Jacks and Co., 2nd Line Beach.
Wilson and Co., 2nd Line Beach.

MOTOR CAR DEALERS, REPAIRERS, ETC.

Addison and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

Bairamshaw and Co., Mount Road.

Fiat Motors Eastern India Agency, Mount
Road.

Ford Motors, Ltd., Mount Road.

Gordon Woodroffe and Co., Mount Road.

Massey (1930) Ltd., Royapuram.

Reliance Motor Co., Mount Road.

Simpson and Co., Mount Road.

South Indian Motor Co., Mount Road.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

Union Co., Mount Road.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT SELLERS.

General Products Co., Broadway.

Hutchins and Co., Broadway.

Mohamed Ebrahim and Co., 26-27, Rattan
Bazaar Row.

Misquith and Co., Mount Road.

Musical Products, China Bazaar Road.

Odeon Music Mart, The, Broadway.

Orr and Sons, Ltd., P., Mount Road.

Radio Co., Armenian Street.

Radio Sales, Ayyapillai Street, P. T.

South Indian Musical Emporium,
Broadway.

Spencer and Co., Mount Road.

NEWSPAPERS.

Ananda Vikadan, Broadway.
 Andhra Patrika, Thambu Chetty Street.
 Dinamani, Muker Nallamuthu St.
 Hanuman, Anna Pillai St.
 Hindu, The, Mount Road.
 Indian Express, Muker Nallamuthu St.
 Madras Mail, The, Mount Road.
 Sunday Times, Errabalu Chetty St. G. T.
 Swadesamitran, The, Royapettah.

OPTICIANS.

Barnes, E., Mount Road.
 Colvin & Co., 85, Wallajah Road.
 India Optical Works, The, 13, Peddaniar
 Koil St., G. T.
 Lawrence & Mayo, Mount Road.
 Louis & Co., Broadway.
 Morde, H. A. V., Kardya Buildings,
 Mount Road.
 Murch & Seymour, Marshall's Road,
 Egmore.
 Norton & Co., San Thome.
 Orr & Sons, Ltd., P. Mount Road.
 Radha Bros., 147, Broadway.
 Rama Rao, Dr. U., Thambu Chetty St.
 Ratna & Co., K., Esplanade.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd., (W. E. Smith & Co.,
 Dept.), Mount Road and Branches.
 Wickson & Co., Broadway.

PAINT DEALERS.

Binny & Co., Armenian St.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 1st Line
 Beach.
 Havero Trading Co., 1st Line Beach.
 Masseys (1930) Ltd., Royapuram.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

PAPER MERCHANTS.

Advani & Co., Annapillai St.
 Akbar & Bros., Zia Buildings, Anderson
 Street.
 Hassanally & Sons, Bunder St.
 John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 9, McLean
 Street.
 Krishnaswamy Chetty and Co., C., Badriah
 Street, G. T.
 Morgan and Co., Ltd., Charles, 315,
 Linghi Chetty St.
 PERUMALL CHETTY AND SONS., V., 5,
 Stringer's St.
 Rangamannar Chetty, C., Badriah Street,
 G. T.
 SOUTH INDIAN EXPORT Co., McLean
 Street.
 Spicers Ltd., 2, Phillip's Street.
 Sreeramulu Chetty and Co., Voora, 59,
 Badriah Street, G. T.

Subramania Chetty and Sons, A., Bunder
 Street.
 Venkatasubbiah Chetty and Sons, G., 3/60,
 Badriah Street G. T.

PENCIL MANUFACTURERS.

The Madras Pencil Factory, Washer-
 manpet (MESSRS. V. PERUMALL
 CHETTY AND SONS, Managing Part-
 ners.)

PERFUMERS.

Andiappa Chetty, A. V. R. A., Bunder
 Street.
 Chari and Sons, S. V., 71, Pycroft's Rd.
 Triplicane.
 Doshi and Co., 158, Nyniappa Naik St.
 Parekh, A. B., China Bazaar Road.
 Peppys Mart, Thambu Chetty Street.
 Rahman and Sons, T. A., 10, China
 Bazaar Rd.
 Ramanujam Chetty, C., Bunder Street.
 Samad and Brothers, M. A., 1-233, China
 Bazaar Road.
 Santhi Toilet Works, The, Thambu Chetty
 Street.
 Sheth, C. J., Bunder Street.
 Sheth, J. M., Bunder Street.
 Shyam and Co., Bunder Street.
 Sivam and Co., P. S., Rasappa Chetty
 Street.
 Vijiam and Co., 27, Thambu Chetty St.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

Ayyanna Chetty and Co., P., Godown
 Street.
 Cunniah Chetty and Co., C. V., Esplanade.
 General Swadeshi, Ltd., The, China
 Bazaar Street.
 Haji Musa and Co., T. S., Godown Street.
 Indian Industrials, Ltd., The, Chinna
 Bazaar Road.
 Joonus Sart and Sons., Rattan Bazaar Row.
 Kesavaram and Co., China Bazaar Road.
 Nagiah Chetty, T., Godown Street.
 Parthasarathy Naidu, 335/8, Rasappa
 Chetty Street, P. T.

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOKBINDERS,
ETC.

Associated Printers, Mount Road.
 Christian Literature Society, Memorial
 Hall, P. T.
 Government Printing Press, Mint Buildings.
 Hindu (National Press), Mount Road.
 HOE AND CO., ('Premier' Press), Stringer'
 Street.
 Madras Diocesan Press, Vepery.
 Madras Mail, Mount Road.

Madras Publishing House, Mount Road.
Natesan & Co., G. A., Sunkurama Chetty
St.

Perumall Chetty & Sons, V., 5, Stringer's
St.

Srinivasavaradachari & Co., Mount Rd.

Vovilla Ramaswamy Sastrulu & Son,
Esplanade.

Venkateshwar & Co., (Ananda Press)
opposite Loane Square.

PROVISION DEALERS & PURVEYORS.

Dasai Gounder & Co., Bunder St.

Harrison & Co., Broadway.

McDowell & Co., Ltd., 2nd Line Beach
Rungiah Chetty & Sons, P., China Bazaar
Road.

Somoo Mudaly & Co., China Bazaar Rd.
Spencer & Co., Ltd., Mount Road and
Esplanade.

Venkatachalam, P., Broadway.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

Chrome Leather Co., Chromepet.

Hussam & Co., A., Stinger's Street.

Hussam & Co., J. P. Broadway.

Madras Chrome Factory, The, Broadway.

Punt & Co., Broadway.

Ratna & Co., A., Broadway.

Spencer & Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

SANITARY ENGINEERS.

Lakshmi Ratans, Ltd., Thambu Chetty St.

Raval & Co., Poonamalle High Road.

Richardson & Cruddas, 1st Line Beach.

SEWING MACHINE IMPORTERS

Pfaff Sewing Machines, Mount Road.

Phoenix Sewing Machine, Co., Broadway.

Singer Sewing Machine Co, Mount Rd.

Spencer & Co., Ltd., Mount Rd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Co., Ltd.,
The, Perambur.

Madras United Spinning and Weaving
Mill Co., Ltd., The, Choolai.

SPORTING GOODS DEALERS.

Indo-Foreign Sports, Ltd., Mount Road.

Pioneer Sports, Ltd., The, 3, Mount Road.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

Uberoi Ltd., 22, Mount Road and Es-
planade.

STATIONERS, ETC.

Higginbothams, Ltd., Mount Road.

John Dickinson and Co., McLean Street.

PERUMALL CHETTY AND SONS, V., 5,
Stringer's Street.

Samson and Co., Triplicane.

Sitaram Chetty, K., China Bazaar Road.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

Sreeramulu Chetty and Co., Voora, 59,
Badriah Street, G. T.

Venkatasubbiah Chetty and Sons, G.,
3/60, Badriah Street, G. T.

Venkateshwar and Co., R, opposite Loane
Square.

SWADESHI GOODS DEALERS.

Buy-Indian League Museum, Mount Rd.

General Swadeshi Stores, Esplanade.

Indian Industrials, Ltd., Esplanade.

Swadeshi Emporium, Mount Rd.

TANNERS.

Abdul Hakim, C., Jaffer Syrang St.

Chrome Leather Co., Chrompet,
Pallavaram.

Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing
Co., Ltd., 21, North Beach Road.

Jamal Mohideen Sahib & Co.,

M., 16, Thambu Chetty St.

Veerji Jamma Sait, 78, Angappa Naick St.

TEA DEALERS.

Bachu Sait & Co., China Bazaar Rd.

Joshi Tea Depot, 158, Nyniappa Naick St.

Sardar Tea Depot, Bunder St.

TIMBER MERCHANTS

Alwar Chetty, N., Basin Bridge Road.

Anchor Teakyard, Sydenham's Rd.

Doraiswami Iyengar and Bros., M., 134,
China Bazaar Rd.

Nathamuni Naidu, P., Royapuram.

Ponnuswamy Chettiyar & Sons, A. M.,
Armenian St.

Seshadri Iyengar & Sons, T., Sydenham's
Road.

Sreenivasachari & Sons K., Wall Tax Rd.

TYPEWRITERS' ACCESSORY DEALERS & AGENTS.

Addison & Co., Ltd., Mount Road.

Narayan, Y., Esplanade.

Office Equipment Co., Armenian St.

Remington Rand Company (India) Ltd.,

Bosotto Hotel Buildings, Mount Rd.

Spencer & Co., Ltd., Mount Rd.

Telugu Typewriter, Chinnamamba

Nilayam, Mambalam.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

Madras Diocesan Press, Vepery.

Madras Type Foundry, Broadway.

Swadeshi Type Foundry, Chintadripet.

UMBRELLA MERCHANTS.

Ebrahim Currim & Sons, China Bazaar Road.
 Kader Mohideen Sahib, M. M. H., China Bazaar Rd.
 National Umbrella Mart, The, China Bazaar Rd.

Seth Nagjee Furushotham,
 "Sun Umbrella Mart," China Bazaar Road.

WASHING & DYEING COMPANIES.

Byramshaw & Co., Royapuram.
 Pioneer Laundry, The, 18, Mount Rd.

SOUTH INDIA.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ARCOT.

Abbas and Sons, Vellore.
 Djeamibiga and Co, Pondicherry.
 Dickinson and Co., Vellore.
 Ganesh and Co., Vellore.
 Janardhanam and Co., Vellore.
 Kugnar and Co., Arni.
 Ramane D. Bussey St., Pondicherry.
 Radha Rukmini and Co., Vellore.

COIMBATORE.

Cauvery Ice Mfg. Co.
 Dasai Gounder Co., Avanasi Road.
 English Bakery, Ice Manufacturers.
 Govinda Rao N, Lord Napier Street.
 General Trading Co., Napier Road, Erode.
 Palnivilas Soda Factory Erode.
 Sarada Ice Co., Trichy Road, Coimbatore.

MALABAR.

Avithkath Ammu, Shop keeper, Calicut.
 Herjee and Co., F. N. Calicut.
 Nair C. R., Calicut.
 Suburban Soda Factory, Calicut.

MADURA.

Muthukrishna and Co., Town Hall Road, Madura.
 Mappillai Vinayakar and Co., Madura.
 Suppan Chettiar, Bodinayakkanur.
 Vincent and Co., Ltd, Madura.
 Vincent and Co., Ltd., Dindigul.

NILGIRIS.

Johnstone and Co., Kotagiri.
 Spencer and Co., Ltd., Ooty.
 Vyapurai Pillai, Kotagiri.

RAMNAD.

Venkatappa Naicker, Aruppukottai.
 Vincent and Co., Ltd., Karaikudi.

SALEM.

Ali Bros., Soda Factory Salem.
 Arasu K. M. T., Salem.
 Ismail and Co, Salem.
 Jayam and Co., Cool Drink, Salem
 Kannika Parameswari Soda Factory.
 Krishna Soda Factory, Shevapet.
 Mani and Co., Soda fountain Salem.
 Ramachandra Row Soda factory, Salem.
 Royal Soda factory, Salem.

TANJORE.

Crystal Ice factory and Rice Mill, Kumbakonam.
 Doraiswami Pillai M. K. Soda factory, Mayavaram.
 Gowsiya Ice Factory, Tanjore.
 D. Ripon and Co., Kumbakonam.

TINNEVELLY.

Hussain and Co., Tinnevely.
 Packeer Mohideen and Sons, A., Town.
 Star and Co., Tinnevely.
 Vincent and Co., Ltd.

TRICHY.

Bhajjan Ice Factory, Cantt.
 Chari and Co., S. S., Cantt.
 Chandra Aerated Water Works, Oriental Ice, Co., Cantt.
 Micheal's Aerated Water Works,
 Vincent and Co., Ltd., Cantt.

Accountants And Auditors.

CALICUT.

Paramasivam, Subramania B.A., G.D.A.,
 Shanti Bhavan, Salapuram.

COCHIN.

Parameswaran, Aiyalam, Sundaram, B.A.,
 G D.A., c/o Messrs. Pierce Leslie and Co.,
 Ltd., Cochin.

COIMBATORE.

Subbaraman, Tarakad, Ranganatha,
G.D.A., 797, R. S. Puram.

CONJEEVARAM (CHENGLEPUT.)

Narasimha Kasturi Varadachari, M.A.,
42, Tirukachinumbi St.

ERODE.

Ganapathy Iyer, (Uthamapalayam)
Ramaswamy, G.D.A., Messrs.
U. R. Ganapathy and Co., Mangala-
vilas Extension.

S. MALABAR.

Ramachandra Iyer, G. S. G.D.A.,
Govindarajapuram Village, Kalpathy.
PANIKKAR, Rakkanath Achutha G.D.A.,
'Rakkanath', Thattamangalam.
Seshadri Mattur Sankara Iyer, B.A.,
G.D.A., Parli.

KARUR.

Srinivasan Nallan Chakravarthi G.D.A.,
23, Car St.

KUMBAKONAM.

Natesan, Gopalakrishna Iyer G.D.A.,
11 Dabir Middle St.

MADURA.

Kaliswaran, S., 993, Nayak New St.
Krishnamoorthy, M. R., B.A., G.D.A.,
Natarajapuram St.
Narayanan, Sivasailam, G.D.A., 27,
West Chitra St.
Seshan Ramaswami, G.D.A., 31,
West Avanimoola St.

Sivaram, Lakshman, G.D.A., South Avani
Moola St.
Snbramanian, Krishna Iyer, B.A., 10,
Tank Square.

MANGALORE.

Hegde Palli Mahabala, G.D.A., Old
Shedigudda Square, Kodialbail.

SALEM.

Soundiarajan, Vengara Varadaraja
Iyyengar, Srinilayam, North
Maravaneri Extension.

TANJORE.

Rajamani Muthuswami, G.D.A., Messrs.
Rajamani and Sankaran, Temple
Committee Buildings, South Main St.,
Tanjore.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Balasubramaniam, G., G.D.A., R.A.,
Parkview, West Boulevard Rd.
Narayanaswami, Krishnaswami,
G.D.A., 22, Kiledar St.,
P. O. Teppakulam.
Rengaswami, M. S., B.A., G.D.A., Messrs.
M. S. Krishnaswamy. Jeganadhan,
Tennur High Road.

COCHIN STATE.

Nayar, Chathukkat, Karunakaran, G.D.A.,
Velianur, Trichur.

TUTICORIN.

Rengaswami Iyengar, Sitaram, G. D. A.,
Messrs. S. R. Swami and Co.,
66-2 South Raja St. Tuticorin.

Agents & Brokers.

ARCOT.

Alagananda Mudaliar, Cuddalore.
Alwarson and Co., Wallajapet, N. A.
Balakrishna Chettiar, T. R. Vellore.
Dickinson and Co., Vellore.
Dorai Nanda Bros., A. K. Pondicherry.
Heerachand Sowcar, Vellore.
Hussain and Co, G. M. General Merchant
and Commission Agent, Vellore.
Kannan and Co., Vellore.
Nandagopal Chettiar, Shipping Agent,
Pondicherry.

CHENGLEPUT.

T. E. Chari and Co., Conjeevaram.

COIMBATORE.

Abdul Latif, S. Lord Napier Road, Erode.
Asher and Co., P. D., Tiruppur.

Coimbatore Advertising Agency, Opp.
Variety Hall, Coimbatore

Estate and Building Agency, Coimbatore.
Natesan and Co., A., Pollachi.
Palni Chettiar, V. K., Pollachi.
Pierce Leslie and Co., Ltd., Coimbatore.
Ponnuswamy Chetty, B., Coimbatore.
Ramjee Tulasidoss Sait, Pollachi.
Rathi Lal Bros., Avanasi Rd. Coimbatore.
Raju and Co., Erode.

South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd.,
Avanasi Rd.

Hanumanthappa and Sons, Cotton Brokers,
Oppannnakara St., Coimbatore.

Krishnamurti K. S., Cotton Broker,
Brahmin Extension, Coimbatore.

MADURA.

Jegannadham and Co., Mall Street.
Muthuramier and Sons, V. S. K., East
Veli Street.
Rengachariar and Sons, K. S., South Masi
Street.
Ramasamy Iyer and Co., K. V. R. M.,
East perumal Maistry Street.
Sitaram and Co., Manjanakara St.

MALABAR.

Heerjee and Sons, M., Cananore.
Chandunni Nair T. K., Calicut.
Thasa Nayak K., "
Dwarakadoss Valjee. "
Hajee Habeeb, Hajee Peer Mohemmad,
Calicut.
Hajee Ibrahim Kasim, Calicut.
Marshall, J. R. Calicut.
Marshall, A. R., Calicut.
Purushotham Govardham, Calicut.
Ramunni Nair K., Calicut.
Sundaresa Doss Umersey, Calicut.
Vittal Doss Damodar and Co., Calicut.
Zahoorulla M., Calicut.

NILGIRIS.

Popular Stores, Estate Agency, Nilgiris.

SOUTH KANARA.

Abdul Rahiman Koragappa C., Kasaragod.
Aspinwall and Co., Ltd., Mangalore.
Universal Co., Ltd., General Merchants,
S. Kanara.

SALEM.

Chari and Co., Salem.
Chennakrishna Chettiar and Sons, D. P.,
Salem.

General Trading Co., Salem.
Rajan, P. S., Salem
Mysindia and Co., (of New York) & Salem.
South India Knitting factory, Salem.

TANJORE.

Balaram Chettiar T. V., Kumbakonam.,
Indian Store, Mannargudi.
Nagappa Chettiar, M. R., Godrej Soap
Agent, Karaikal.
Premier Trading Co., 5, Murti Chetty St.,
Kumbakonam.
Muhammad Ali Maracair and Co.,
Karaikal.

TINNEVELLY.

Arunachala Nadar Bros., C. T., Tuticorin.
Alexir Fernandes Co., J., Tuticorin.
Allianz Industrials Corporation Ltd.,
Tuticorin.
Arumugaswami Nadar, A.R.A.S., Tuticorin.
Arunachala Nadar & Co., V. N. M. N.,
Tuticorin.
Hamid Rowther and Co., Tuticorin.
Kuttala Sandu Nadar, M. S. S., Raja St.,
Tuticorin.
Kather Mohideen, Tharagu Mandy,
Tuticorin.
Poacher and Co., P. P., Tuticorin.
Muhammad Mallika Pillai, Tharaganar,
S. K. M. M., Tuticorin.
Srinivas and Co., Tuticorin.
V. V. S. and Co., Tuticorin.

TRICHY.

Gopalakrishnan, A. S., West Boulevard
Road.

Book-Sellers & Publishers.

ARCOT.

Cuddalore News Agency, Cuddalore.
Lakshmana Prasad and Co., Pondicherry.
Srinivas Bros., T. S. Tiruppattur, N. A.
Tagore and Co., Pondicherry.

CHENGLEPUT.

Tamil Books Publishing House,
Conjeevaram.

COIMBATORE.

International News Agency, Variety
Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Karuppanna Gounder, S., Raja Street,
Coimbatore.

London Mission Book Depot, Avanasi Rd.,
Coimbatore.

Oochai Gownder, Bazaar, Coimbatore.
Srinivas & Co., Times Agent.

MALABAR.

Dutt and Co., U. B. Cananore.
Hirjee R. N. Cananore.
Hirjee and Co., F. N., Cananore.
Oomal Cutty, Cananore.
Umar Kunnay A., Cananore.
Company D. V. R., Palghat.
Lingham Stores, Sultanpet.
Ramier, T. A., Palghat.
Sey and Co., D., Calicut.

Manorama Book Depot, Calicut.
Yogakshemam Co., Ltd., Calicut.

MADURA.

Chellappa Sastri and Sons, T. V., Madura.
Gopalakrishna Kone, E. M., Madura.
Kalvi Publishing House, Madura.
P. N. Chidambara Mudaliar and Sons,
Pudumandapam.
Swaminathan & Co., V. S., Madura.

NILGIRIS.

Selvaraj and Bros, Market, Ootacamund.

RAMNAD.

Meikonda Vilas Book Depot, Virudhunagar
Madura Book Depot, Aruppukottai.
National Information Bureau, Alanakottai.
Raghava and Co., Srivilliputtur.

SOUTH KANARA.

Basal Mission Press and Book Depot,
Mangalore.
Catholic Prayer Book and Books of
Devotion, Catholic Art and Book Depot,
Mangalore.

SALEM.

Charu and Co., C. N., Salem.
Christian Bible Depot, Salem.
Commercial News Agency, Salem.
Modern Times, Mart, Salem.
National Stores, First Agraharam, Salem.
Primrose and Co., Salem.
Salem News Agency, Salem.
Salem Press Bureau.

TANJORE.

Bagawatha Vilas Publishing and Chalk
Works, Kumbakonam.
Jayam and Co., Kumbakonam.
Kumbakonam News Agency,
Kumbakonam.
Mangalavilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.
Muthuswami, News Agent, Kumbakonam.
N. L. Iyer, Railway Rd., Tanjore.
Nawalar and Sons, N. A. Vijayapuram.
Negapatam, News Agency, Negapatam.
Natesan Pillai, K., Vijayapuram.
Raghavachari, S., Clock Tower., Tanjore.
Subbramanyam and Sons, T. K.,
Kumbakonam.
Swami Bros., G. G. K., Kumbakonam.

TINNEVELLY.

Chidambara Mudaliar, P. N., Tinnevelly.
Dioce-san Book Depot Palamcottah.
Ganapathi Pillai, K., News Agent,
Tinnevelly, Jn.
Gopalakrishna Kone, E. M. Tinnevelly.
Swaminathan & Co., V. S., Tinnevelly.

TRICHY.

Gopal Pillai, Teppakulam.
Imperial News Agency, China Bazaar.
Karur News Agency, Karur.
Muthiah and Co., Trichy.
Natesan L. S., China Bazaar.
Palmi and Co., Teppakulam.
Ramanarasu and Co., China Bazaar.
Shivaji Publications, Big Bazaar.
The Literary Publishing and Trading
Co., Behind Ibrahim Park.
Vaidyanatha Iyer, Teppakulam.

Banks & Bankers.

ARCOT.

Agricultural Bank of India Ltd., Vellore.
Co-operative Central Bank of India Ltd.,
Vellore.
Imperial Bank, Vellore.
Imperial Bank, Cuddalore.
Konailal and Sons, Vellore
Kothandaram Bros., and Co., Kuppam.
Public Bank of India Ltd., Vellore.
South Arcot District Co-operative Central
Bank Ltd., Cuddalore.
Town Co-operative Bank, Hospital lane
Vellore.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore Central Bank Ltd.
Co-operative Bank Ltd.
District Urban Bank Ltd,

Draviya Sakaya Nithi Ltd.
Erode Bank Ltd., Erode.
Hindustan Bank Ltd.
Imperial Bank of India, Imperial Banl
Rd.
Indian Bank Ltd.
Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd., Coimbatore
Erode, and Truppur.
Industrial Bank Ltd.
Janopakara Nithi Ltd.
Karur Vysia Bank Ltd., Erode.
Krishna Vilas Nithi.
Lakshmi Vilas Nithi.
Maruthi Bank, Raja St.,
Mercantile Bank Ltd., Raja St.
Nedungadi Bank.
Pollachi Union Bankers, Pollachi, an
Erode,

Ratnatheepa Nithi, Lord Napier St.,
Erode.
Rajarajeswari Nithi.
Ranganadhakarunavilas Nithi Ltd.
Subbramanyanithi Ltd.
Saraswathi Nithi Ltd.,
Town Bank Ltd., Pollachi.
Town Bank Ltd.
Union Bank Ltd., Karuppagowndan St.
Urban Bank Ltd., Erode.
Venkatachalapathi Nithi Ltd.

S. KANARA.

Andrew Pinto and Sons, Bankers,
Balmatta Rd., Mangalore.
Imperial Bank of India, Mangalore.
Kanara Bank Ltd., Mangalore
Nedungadi Bank Ltd., Mangalore.
The South Kanara Central Co-operative
Bank Ltd., Kodavil.

MALABAR.

Bank, The A. L. A. R., Calicut
Bharata Bank Ltd., Calicut.
Cananore Bank Ltd., Cananore.
Imperial Bank of India.
Nambudiri Bank Ltd., Thiruvegapura,
Palghat.

MADURA

Bank of Hindustan Naicker Pudu St.,
Madura.
City Co-operative Bank Ltd.
City Bank, East Mas St.
Chettinad Mercantile Bank Ltd., Venka-
lakadai St.
Imperial Bank of India Ltd.
Indo Carnatic Bank Ltd.
Karur Vysia Bank Ltd.
Madura Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd.
Madura Ramnad Central Bank Ltd.
Nadar Bank Ltd.
Peoples' Bank Ltd.
Karur Vysia Bank Ltd., Dindigul.
Kannika Parameswari Bank Ltd.,
Dindigul.

NILGIRIS.

Calicut Bank Ltd., Ooty.
Imperial Bank of India, Ooty.

RAMNAD.

Indian Bank Ltd., Karaikudi.
Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd., Karaikudi.
Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Karaikudi.
Trichinopoly Bank Ltd., Karaikudi.

SALEM.

Co-operative Society, Namakkal.
Danopakara Nithi Ltd.

Dharmapuri Town Bank Ltd., Dharma-
puri.
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.
Imperial Bank Ltd.
Karur Vysia Bank Ltd., Namakkal.
Mahajana Sahaya Nidhi Ltd.
Salem Chitfund.
Salem Town Bank Ltd.
Salem Mercantile Bank Ltd.
Urban Co-operative Society Ltd.

TANJORE.

Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Kumbakonam.
City Forward Bank Ltd., Kumbakonam.
Commonwealth Bank Ltd., Kumbakonam.
Indian Bank Ltd., Kumbakonam.
Indo-carnatic Bank Ltd., Kumbakonam.
Imperial Bank Ltd., Kumbakonam
Kanyakumari Bank Ltd., Tiruvyar.
Kumbakonam Co-operative Credit Society
Ltd., Kumbakonam.
Merchants Bank Ltd., Tanjore.
Mutual Benefit Ltd., Kumbakonam.
The Tamil Nadu Central Bank Ltd.,
Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

City Bank Ltd.
Ganapathi Bank Ltd.
Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Tinnevelly
and Tuticorin.
Kalladaikurichi Lakshminivas Permanent
Fund Ltd., Kalladaikurichi.
National Bank of India Ltd., Tuticorin.
South Indian Bank Ltd.
S. R. M. G. Bank Ltd.
Town Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
V. S. R. S. Bankers,

TRICHY.

City Bank Ltd.
District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.
Imperial Bank of India Ltd.
Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd.
Indian Bank Ltd.
Janopakara Nidhi.
Karur Vysia Bank Ltd., Karur and Trichy
Kulitalai Bank Ltd., Kulitalai,
Trichy, Lalgudi, and Manachanallur.
Land Mortgage Bank, Lalgudi.
National Bank of Trichinopoly.
Peerdhan Bank Ltd.
Tamil Nad Central Bank Ltd.
Trinity Bank Ltd.
Trichinopoly Bank Ltd.
Trichinopoly Vysia Bank Ltd.
Varthagasangam.

Cloth Merchants.

ARCOT.

Affaram Muniswami Chettiar, Pondicherry.
 Anglo-French textile Co., Ltd., Pondicherry.
 Bombay Hall, Long Bazaar, Vellore.
 Chakkravarthi and Sons, P., Pondy Rd. Villupuram.
 Chengal Rao M., and Ramaswamy M., Vellore.
 Epoor Krishnasamy Chettiar, Pondicherry.
 Ibrahim Essack Sait and Co., Pondicherry.
 Kangundi Industrial works, Kuppam.
 Kangundi Textile Co., Kuppam.
 Valiram and Sons Pondicherry.
 Varasaraja and Co., S. S., Pondicherry.

CHENGLEPUT.

Balakrishna Mudaliar A. V.
 Big Conjeevaram Urban Weavers Ltd., Conjeevaram.
 Co-operative Weavers Union, Conjeevaram.
 Krishna and Co., Little Conjeevaram.

COIMBATORE.

Annamalai Mudaliar and Sons, Erode.
 Beemiah Chetty S., Big Bazaar.
 Coimbatore Bunion Co.
 Coimbatore Piece-goods Co., Ltd.
 Coimbatore Swadeshi Emporium, Variety Hall Rd.
 Dhanjee Topam, Cotton Waste Merchant.
 Fashion Home, Avanası Rd.
 Gopalasamy Chetty and Co., S., Tiruppur.
 Hari Rao M. G., Pollachi.
 K. L. N. and Sons, Rangiah Gownder St.
 Maruthachalam Chettiar, M. V. N., Rajaveedi.
 Maruthappa Chettiar, S.V.M.S., Swadeshi Cloth Stores, Tiruppur.
 New Indian Warehouse.
 Nanjunda Gownder, Mosque Building.
 Oriental Stores., Opp. Variety Hall.
 Ponnu Rao, M. G., Pollachi.
 Ramanatha Chetty B., Erode.
 Sarada Embroidery Stores, Raja St.
 Siwaji Stores, Avanası Rd.
 Tiruppur Swadeshi Textile Co., Kutchery Rd., Tiruppur.

MADURA.

A. I. C. C. Stores, South Ması Street.
 Alagirisami Baghvathar and Sons, East Marat Street.

Balusami Iyer and Sons, S. R., East Marat Street.
 Co-operative Stores Ltd., Kodaikanal.
 Govindasami Chettiar, A. N.
 Hajee Moosa Sait and Bros., East Chitral Street.
 Haridoss, B.A., Palace Rd.
 Hamidia Stores, East Chitral Street.
 Lakshmana Bagavathar and Sons, K. D. L., East Marat Street.
 Madura House, Mall Road.
 Meenakshi Silk Emporium, North Chitral Street.
 New Shop, Amman Sannadhi.
 Swadeshi Emporium, West Tower St.
 Swadeshi Stores, West Chitral Street.

MALABAR.

Ali Koya Hajee T., Calicut.
 Appuni Nayar O. "
 Ayyapattar, P. V., "
 Bacha Sahib and Co., S. H., Huzur Rd. Calicut.
 Commonwealth Trust Ltd., Dutt and Co., U. V., Calicut.
 Jattoli Mohideen Koya. Calicut.
 Karuppan Chetty R., "
 Krishna Iyer, S. G. "
 Malabar Tile wks. Feroke (Bunions)
 Muthuswami Chetty. Calicut
 Nayar and Sons, M. V. "
 Subbramania Iyer S. G., "
 Sayeed Moideen Sahib Ahmad Sahib
 Vittal Rao M.
 Appasamy and Bros., V. S. K. Palghat.
 Harihara and Bros., "
 Kesavan Pattar V., "
 Subbramama Iyer, N., "
 Venku Iyer Bros., V. K. R., "

NILGIRIS.

Balchand, Ooty.
 Jaffar & Co., E. M., Ooty.
 Kunniraman, Ooty.
 Mouladina Essa Sait & Bros., Coonoor.
 Padma Stores, Main Bazaar, Ooty.
 Rahim Sait A., Ooty

RAMNAD.

Miranda & Sons, Virapandianpatnam.
 M. L. R. N. Firms, Karaikudi.
 Motilal, Emporium, Karaikudi.
 M. S. P. Co., Swadeshi Bunion, Paramakudi.

SOUTH KANARA.

Abdul Karim Latiff Sait, Mangalore.
Chinialal Deybhai Cloth Merchant,
Mangalore.
Nagarakara & Sons, Mangalore.
Popathlal Girdhorilal, Mangalore.
Valli Md. Usman Sait, Mangalore.
Vitaljee Mhadavjee, Mangalore.

SALEM.

British Dye Stuff Corp. Agency, Dye
Merchants.
Congress Khaddar Depot, Namakkal.
Chokkalingha Mudaliar S. M., Shevapat.
Chinnakrishna Chetty & Sons.
Fancy Bombay Hall.
Genl. Trading Co.
Nagappa Chettiar & Sons, M. V., Kuhl.
Perumal Chettiar, Lace Merchants.
Ponnuswami Mudaliar & Bros. S. P.
Ramasamy Chetty, S. N.
Sundra Iyer & Bros., V. N., Sheva pet.

TRICHINOPOLY.

A. L. A. G. Yousoof Sait & Sons, Big
Bazaar.
Adam Sait Sons, Cantt.
Baratha Vastra Sala, Big Bazaar.
Benares Stores, Big Bazaar.
Bombay Stores, Big Chowk.
Gunta J. Krishna & Bros., Big Bazaar.
Hajee Saliah Md. Essak Sait & Sons, Big
Chowk.
Indo-European Ware House, Teppakulam.
Narayanawami Iyer P. R., Big Bazaar.

TANJORE.

All India Spinner's Association.
Abdulla Hajee Rahamtulla Sait and Sons.
Annamalai Chettiar, A. M. V.,
Kumbakonam.
Balusamy Chettiar and Sons.
Benares Silk Stores, Tanjore.
Bombay Silk Stores,
Bombay Cash Stores, Kumbakonam.
Indo-Cash Stores, Kumbakonam.
Indo-foreign Trading Co., Negapatam.
Kanakasabhai Chettiar, Mayavaram.
Muthiah and Sons, K. R. V.,
Kumbakonam.
New Delhi Hall, Big Bazaar,
Kumbakonam.
New Karachi Stores, Kumbakonam.
New Bombay Hall, Kumbakonam.
Sait and Sons, H. M. D.
South Indian Weaving Works,
Kumbakonam.
Sundaresa Iyer and V. Subbramany Iyer,
Kumbakonam.
Subbiah and Sons, Kumbakonam.
Venkatachalam Iyer and Sons,
Kumbakonam.
Veeriah Bagvatha Iyer and Sons, S. C.,
Kumbakonam.

TINNEVELLY.

Ambalavana Pillai P. S., Tuticorin.
Ayyamperumal Nadar Cotton Merchant,
Virudhunagar.
Baratha Matha Khaddar Stores, J.
Colombo Stores, Tuticorin.
Shanker Iyer and Co.
Sodalaismuthu Pillai and Sons.
Tinnevelly Textiles Ltd., Koilpatty.

Copa Merchants.

CALICUT.

Aspin wall & Co., Tellicherry.
Abdulla & Co., Tellicherry.
Abdul Koya C. V.
Ananda Gora Sastri.
Assan Korea K. N.
Amaran Koya P.
Kumbi Moosa C. S.
Mohideen Kutti Hajee K.
Madura Co., Ltd., Tellicherry.

Muthiappan T.
Peethambar Sunderjee.
Pierce Leslie Co., Ltd., Tellicherry.
Prabhu V. N.
Pushotham Govardham Sait.
Ramdoss Ranchodass
Rungier, L. A. R.
Ussam Kasim Dada.
Volkart Bros., Tellicherry.

Coir Merchants.

CALICUT.

Akberally Tyeballi and Co.
Karumjee Ashamalli.
Mammu, C.
Manakjee and Co., D.

Muthikeneran, M. A.
Aspinwall and Co., Ltd., Tellicherry.
Madura Co., Ltd., Tellicherry.
Volkart Bros., Tellicherry.

Chemists & Druggists.

ARCOT.

Agastya Oushadhalaya, Tiruppapuliyur.
Hussain Pharmacy, Katpadi Rd, Vellore.
Mahamooliga Pharmacy, Vellore.
Shanker & Co., S., Villupuram.
Town Pharmacy, Vellore.

CHENGLEPUT.

Narayana Medical Hall, Conjeevaram.

COIMBATORE.

Banjo Pharmacy, Pollachi.
D. S. V. & Sons., Avanasi Rd.
Dasai Gowder & Co., Avanasi Rd.
Empire Pharmacy Pollachi.
Edward & Co., Raja St.
Joseph & Co., Big Bazaar St.
Janakiram Chetty A. I. D. V.
Krishna and Co., Optician and Chemist.
Madhava Rao V. R. D., Dr. Jail Rd.
Madras Ayurvedic Stores.
Natesan & Co., Big Bazaar Rd.
Ramraj Bros., Big Bazaar.

MALABAR.

Anandam Bros., P. K., Calicut.
Balan Bros., N. S., "
Chellam & Co., V., "
Dutt & Co., U. V., "
Kumaran Bros. N., "
Kuttan & Bros. P., "
Subbiah Chettiar R., "
Sunakkar Bros C., "
Town Medical Hall Tellicherry
Weil & Co., Tellicherry.

MADURA.

Atank Nigera Pharmacy.
Chokkalingam Pillai, T. N.
Eastern Chemists Ltd., East Avani
Moola St.,
Edward Medical Hall, Madura.
I. John & Sons, Town Hall Rd.,
Malayala Medical Hall.
Malayappaswami Vydiasala, Palni.
Medical Hall, M. A. M.
Nagalingham Pillai T. N. C.
Pathy & Co., R. S., Ramnad Rd.
Rasayana Sala, East Gate.
Swami & Co. N. R., North Chitra St.
Veluswami, R. M. K., Siddha Vidya
Sala Palni.

NILGIRIS.

Central Dispensary, Ooty.
Imperial Pharmacy, Coonoor.

Nilgiris Pharmaceutical Co., Nilgiris.
Perianna's Pharmacy & Stores, Kotagiri.
Dr Pillay, S. S., Ooty.
Reliance Drug Stores, Coonoor.
South Indian Pharmacy, Coonoor.
Spencer's Ltd., Stockists, Kotagiri.

RAMNAD.

Mission Drug Stores, Tiruppur
Madras Medical Stores, Karaikudi.
Ramakrishna Siddha Vaidyasala,
Rameswaram.
Thandayuthapani Medical Hall, Kara
kudi.

SALEM.

Anjaneya Vaidyasala, Bazaar, St., Salem
Ayurveda Oushadhalaya, Shevapat.
Ahmed, T. M. S., Dr. Unani Medical Hall
Ayurvedic Medical Hall.
City Medical Stores.
Krishna and Co.
Madras Medical Hall.
Minsararasam Ltd.
Sri Kannan's Eye Dispensary.
Shaik Mohemad Unani.
Sri Ayurveda Dispensary.
Sri Kalyani Medical Association Ltd.
Whites Vaidyasala, Ammapettai.
Victoria Dispensary.

TANJORE.

Crosshead Dental Hospital, Kumbakonam
Electromani Pharmacy.
Jayarasam Depot, Ayyampet.
Karananidhi Medical Hall, Ayyampet.
Kuppuswami Vandayar's Ayurvedic Phar
macy, Ayyampet.
Lingham's Pharmacy, Kumbakonam.
Maruthi Medical Hall and Pharmacy
Kumbakonam.
Mohideen Medical Hall, Kumbakonam.
Panidhar K. S. P., Ayurvedic Dr.,
Kumbakonam.
Rajaram Drug Stores and Pharmacy
Ayankarai.
Sri Krishna Pharmacy.
Sadhananda Krishna Ayurvedic Medicine
Hall, Mannargudi.

TINNEVELLY.

Edward and Co., Palamcottah.
Ganesh and Co., T. S.
Guna Medical Hall.
Jayalakshmi Medical Stores.
Kandaswami and Sons, D., Dentist.
Malayachala Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd.

Medical Stores. Palamcottah

Palamcottah Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd.,
Palamcottah.

Ramakrishna and Co., Palamcottah.

Swamy and Co.

Tuticorin Medical Hall, Tuticorin.

Velayutham and Co., Tuticorin.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Guru Medical Hall, Puthur.

Malayala Medical Hall, Palakarai.

Trichy Medical Union Ltd., China Bazaar.

Singaram and Company, T. C.,
China Bazaar.

Rose, J. E., Ayurvedic Doctor. Woriur.

Nathan and Co., S. V., Teppakulam.

Vinayagar Medical Hall, Theradikadai St.

Cigar Merchants.

ARCOT.

Abdul Razak and Co., Gudiatham.

Ramachandra Rao, T. V., Beedi Factory,
Kalahasty

Shunmuga Mudaliar B., Vellore.

Veeraswamy Devar, P., West Car St.,
Chidambaram.

COIMBATORE.

Joseph Steven and Sons, Main Bazaar Rd.
Ship Brand Beedi Factory, Coimbatore.

MADURA.

Anguvilas Cigar Factory, Dindigul.

Miller and Co., S. Dindigul.

Poochi Vilas Cigar Factory
Tirumangalam.

Spencer Cigar Factory, Dindigul.

NILGIRIS.

Crown Bakery, Coonoor.

Primrose and Co., Coonoor.

Spencer and Co., Ltd., Coonoor.

SALEM.

Abdul Jabbar Sahib Co., Salem.

Murarjee Sait, Salem.

Syed Ahmed Sahib, M. S., Salem.

TANJORE.

Cosmo Cigar Co.

Chokkalingam Pillai V., Porayar
Mayavaram.

Maruthia Pillai, T. P. & Sons.

Swaminatha Row, T. G.,

TINNEVELLY.

Husain Beedi Factory, Courtallam.

Sinniah Nadar and Sons, D., Mukkudal.

Sokkalar Ramsait, T. P., Mukkudal.

Sriram and Co., 218, Great Cottons Rd.,
Tuticorin.

Velayutham Co., Tuticorin.

TRICHY.

Ammiah Pillai and Co, Woriur.

Anthonisamy Pillai and Co.,
Bajanacoodam St.

Arlington and Co., Woriur.

Atkinson and Co., Woriur.

Augustin and Co., Woriur.

Austin and Co., Woriur.

Baker and Co., Woriur.

Boreley and Co., Woriur.

Cigars Industries (India) Ltd., Woriur.

Clifford and Co., Woriur.

Coutts and Co., Woriur.

Couttson and Co., Woriur.

Cresswell and Co., Woriur.

Chaplin and Co., N. Woriur,

Diamond Jubilee Cigar Mfg. Co., Woriur.

International Cigar Industries (India)
Cigar Co., Woriur.

Rowell and Co., R. Woriur.

Coffee & Tea Merchants.

COIMBATORE.

Anruppa Coffee Wks. Ltd., Race Course
Rd.

Brooke Bond (India) Ltd., Palmgrove Rd.

Coimbatore, Coffee Wks., Race Course Rd.

Coimbatore, Trading Co., Ltd.

Coffee Wks., Marketing Co., Ltd, Variety
Hall Rd.Dandapani and Co., S.V. Pappanayakkan-
palayan.Govardhan Gopal Tea Co., Bhavani Rd.
Erode.

Royal Nilgiri Supply Co., Ltd.

Radha Coffee Mfg. Co., Rangiah Gowder
St.

Stanes Ltd., Coimbatore.

United Coffee Supply Co., Ltd.

MALABAR.

Karapermba Coffee Curing Wks., Calicut.

Madura Co., Ltd., Calicut.

Mangalore Coffee Curing Wks., Calicut.
Wamallu Coffee Works., Feroke „

MADURA.

Ayyanar Coffee Works, Vangalakada 1 St
Kumbum Hamidia Tea Town Hall Rd.
Narasu's Coffee Works, West Tower St.
Narayana Coffee & Tea Works, Town
Hall Road
Stanee Coffee & Tea, Vittavasal.
Solai Nadar & S. P., East Masl St.
Vasan's Coffee Works, West Masl St.
Venkanna Chettiar & Sons.

SOUTH KANARA.

Deccan Co., Mangalore
Joseph G. L., Muthiah, Mangalore.
Mangalore Coffee Curing Wks., Mangalore.
Pierce Leslie & Co Ltd., Mangalore.
Saldhana Sons, A. J., Mangalore.
Saldhana & Sons, P. F., Mankanady.
Severina Sohna Coelo, Mangalore.
St. Joseph Weaving Establishment, Kadiri.

SALEM.

Coffee Curing Company., Yercaud.
Muthialu Chettiar & Bros., G., „
Narsus Coffee, Salem.
Venkateswara & Co., Salem.

TANJORE.

Indian Tea Market Expansion Board.
Raja Table Coffee Works, Kumbakonam.

TINNEVELLY.

Dason Tea Depot, Great Cotton Rd,
Tuticorin.

TRICHY,

Ganesh & Co.
Hunsur Coffee Estate, Depot
Kandhadar & Co.
Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.
Kantha Coffee Mart
Modern Tea & Coffee Depot.
Naidu's Tea & Coffee.
Rose & Co. Ltd.
Stanee Depot

Contractors.

COIMBATORE.

Asher and Co., P. D., Tiruppur.
Crystal and Co., P.
Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co.,
Ltd.,
Engineering and Genl. Suppliers.
Grewal and Co., Pollachi.
Harrisons and Crossfield and Co., Ltd
Indian Cotton Co., Ltd.
Master F. G., Tiruppur.
Ry. and Genl. Engineering Co. Ltd.,
Rally Bros.
Volkart Bros, Agency, Avanasi Rd.

MALABAR.

Heerjee and Co., F. N. Cananore.
Inderson and Bros., C. „
Weil and Co., „

MADURA.

Ganon Dunkerly and Co., Ltd
John S. Daniels, Electrical Engineers, and
Contractors, "Mirabilia,"
John S. Daniels, Electrical Engineers
Manager, Sri A. N. Bhasker, Thomas
Cottage, Kodaikanal.
Jeevarathnam Pillai, Railway Contractor.
Raval and Co., Madura.

NILIGIRIS.

Abraham and Co., Engineers, Ooty.
Eastern Electrical Co., Cash Bazaar, Ooty.
Johnstone, J. D. Kotagiri.
Parey and Sons, M. K., Ooty.

RAMNAD.

Chinnaswamy Nadar Ramnad.
Lakshmana Nadar, A. L., Ramnad.
Mariappa Nadar, M. K. Sivakasi.
Narasimhalu Raju.
Thandavan Asari V., Sivakasi.

SALEM

Arthanari and Bros., A. P.
Chinnaya Pillai, Municipal Contractor.
Krishnaswami Chetty and Sons.
Narayana Pillai, S. R.
Sivalingha Chetty and Sons, S. G.

TRICHY.

Gnanadikkam, Pillai.
Ramjee Mooljee Seshasayee Ltd.,
Railway Contractors.
Shaik Mohideen, Cantt.

Cycle Dealers**ARCOT.**

Krishnaswamy and Co., S. G., Vellore.
Sarathy and Co., V. P., Vellore.

COIMBATORE.

Chinnaswami Naidu, N., Avanashi Rd.
English Tyre Co., Ltd., Trichy Rd.
Raja and Co., Avanashi Rd.
Radhakrishna Cycle Co.
Swami and Co., Variety Hall Rd.

MADURA.

Abdul Rahiman Cycle Co., S., Kilaveli St.
Kasim Cycle Co.,
Ghouse Cycle Co., West Tower St.
Pioneer Cycle House, West Tower St.
Rajaput Cycle Co., West Avanimoola St.

SALEM.

Arthnani Chetty A. T., Jalakantapuram.
Dharmapuri Cycle Works, Dharmapuri.

Diamon Cycle Co., Salem.
Saraswathi Cycle Co., Shevapat.

TANJORE.

Chari & Co., K. R. S., Kumbakonam.
Raman Cycle Co., Town High School
Road, Kumbakonam.
Rajam & Co., Town High School Road,
Kumbakonam.
Ramanujam Iyengar T. S., Town High
School Road, Kumbakonam.
Saraswathi & Co., Ry. Station Rd.
Subbiah Iyer, Cycle dealer.
Venkateswar Cycle Co., Kumbakonam.

TINNEVELLY.

Doss Bros., Palamcottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Natesam Pillai, Theradikadai, St.
Waheed Khan & Co., A., Big Bazaar.
Velusami Pillai, T. P., China Bazaar.

Electrical Goods Dealers.**ARCOT.**

Rajam & Co., S., Tirupapuliyur.

COIMBATORE.

Associated Engineering Co., Avanashi
Rd.
Asian Textile Engineering Corporation,
Cox Street.
Crompton Engineering Co., (Madras) Ltd.,
Avanashi Rd.
Electric Co., Ltd., Alfred Herbert (India)
Ltd.
Meeran & Co., P. K.
Parry & Co., Ltd., Agents for A.E.G.
Rajam & Co., Ltd., M. T., Avanashi Rd.
Rajagopal K. B., (of K. L. & Sons.,)
Rangia Gowder Street.
South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd.,
Avanashi Road.

MADURA.

John S. Daniels, Electrical Engineers &
Contractors, "Mirabilha"
John S. Daniels, Electrical Engineers &
Contractors., Manager, Sri A.N. Bhasker,
Thomas Cottage, Kodaikanal.
Rajan Co., M. T., Electrical Engineers.

NILGIRIS.

Eastern Electrical Co., Cash Bazaar,
Ooty.
Murthy & Co., Coonoor.
Reliance Motor & General Engineering
Works., Ooty.
Shanmugam & Co., Coonoor.
Stanes & Co., Ltd., General Engineering,
Coonoor.

RAMNAD.

Industrial Engineering Co., Rajapalayam.

SALEM.

Meenakshisundram & Co., Salem Main
Bazaar.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Associated Electric Co., Big Bazaar.
City Electric Stores., Big Bazaar.
Southern Electric Co., Big Bazaar.
South Indian Electrical Co., Big Bazaar.
The Trichy Tanjore Electric Stores Ltd.,
Big Bazaar.
The Trichy Srirangam Electric Supply
Corp. Ltd.

TINNEVELLY.

Ganapathy Iron Works., Vannappet.,
Tinnevelly.

Factories.

ARCOT.

East India Distillery and Sugar Factories Ltd., Ranipet.
Kangundi Industrial Works., Kuppam.
Modern Perfumery Essential Oil Co., Kuppam.
Parry and Co., Kuppam.
Squirrel Match Factory, Vaniyambadi.
Swan Match Factory, Vaniyambadi.

CHENGLEPUT.

Big Conjeevaram Urban Weavers Union Ltd., Conjeevaram.
The Madras Stone Product Co., Pallavaram.

COIMBATORE.

Abdul Latif S., 401, Bone Merchants, Lord Napier Road, Erode.
Coimbatore Bunion Co., Raja Street.
Coimbatore Coffee Works, Raja Street.
Coimbatore Manure Works., Raja Street.
Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
Coimbatore Tile Works.
Chetty and Chapoorjee Race Course Rd.
Coimbatore Engineering and General Suppliers.
General Knitting Factory, Tiruppur.
Harrisons and Crossfield, Ltd.
Modern Knitting Co.
Marshall Sons and Co.
Radhakrishna Foundry.
Rally Bros.
Sri Rengavilas Ginning Factory and Forwarding Works.
Sri Vedanayaki Dye Works, Bawani.
Sait Soap Works., Vysials, Street.
Stanes Motors Ltd., Pollachi.
P. S. G. Charities and Industrial Institute, Peelamedu.
South India Rubber Works, Ltd.
South India Saw Mills.
St. Joseph's Industrial School, Big Bazaar.
Sri Krishna Vermicelli factory, Rangiah Gowder St.
Gururaja and Co., Slide and Sign Board Makers, Raja St.

MALABAR.

Balakrishna Weaving Co., Cananore.
Basal Mission Weaving Establishment, Cananore.
Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cananore.

Devasahayam Weaving Establishment, Baliapatam.
Islamiah Weaving Establishment, Cananore.
Lakshmi Sahaya Weaving Establishment, Alavil, P. O.
Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. Cananore.
Malabar Weaving Co., Cananore.
Rajarajeswari Weaving Establishment.
Azhikod Shimoga Weaving Establishment, Azhikode, Bahapatam.
South Indian Weaving Establishment, Cananore.
Sri Krishna Weaving Works, Kahar.
Vijayaram Weaving Establishment, Cananore.
Wen's Weaving Establishment, Cananore.
West Coast Weaving Establishment, Chowa.

MADURA.

Analine Dyes and Chemical Co.
Chari and Ram, Ramnad Rd.
Ramaier and Sons, C. R., East Perumal Maistry St.
Subramania Chettiar, Al. Sp. Pl. East Marat St.
Tatajee Takji and Co., Ramnad Rd.

NILGIRIS.

Bayly and Brock Ltd., Kotagiri
Coonoor Eucalyptus Oil distillery Coonor.
Cast Trading Co., Ooty.
Devarajulu Naickan Bros.
Fern Hill Essential Oil Distillery Co., Ooty.
Giriappa and Co.
Government Cordite Factory, Aravangadu
Krishna Vilas Stores.
Narayana Menon Bros.
Natesan and Co.
Padma stores.
Parry and Co., Ltd.
Siddha Gowder and Sons., K.
United Breweries Co., Ltd., Rose and Brown Breweries, Kaity.

RAMNAD.

Devakotta Ice Factory and flower Mills, Devakotta.

SOUTH KANARA.

Albuquerque and Sons, P., Lighthouse View, Bolar.
Imperial Tile Factory, Bolar.
Kudroli Tile Works, Bolar.

Mercantile Machine Branch Tile Works,
and Import Depts., Mangalore.
Morgan and Sons, J. H., Jeppo
Naick and Sons, C. V., Kudrodī.
National Tile Wks., Bolar.
Pinto and Sons, A. V., Bolar.
Rebello and Sons, Mangalore.

SALEM.

Impregnated Match Wks.
Industrial Woolen Carpet Mfg., Co.,
Knitting factory Hosiery.
Magnesite Syndicate Ltd.
Mysindhia Co.

Perumal Padayachi, Clay model.
Ponnu Chettiar Wood Works.
Sengoda Wood Works.

TANJORE.

Gurunathan Chalk Works, Kumbakonam.
Krishna Chalk Works, Kumbakonam.
National Crayon Works, Kumbakonam.

TRICHY.

Dalmiah Cement Factory Ltd., Dalmiah
Nagar.
The Trichy Mills Ltd.

Furniture Makers.

ARCOT.

Abdul Kareem Sahib, T., Wallajapet.
Bangalore V. Sadasiva Mudaliar, Vellore.
Mallappa Chetty K. S., Wallajapet.

COIMBATORE.

Abdul Karim Sahib, Variety Hall Rd.

MALABAR.

Calicut Furniture Co., Calicut.
Dutt's Steam Saw Mills, Calicut.
Malabar Carpentry and Iron Wks.
Malabar Industrial and Furniture Works.,
Kallai.

Sahayi Lopez, Calicut.
Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., The, Kallai.

MADURA.

Ardhanari and Co.

SOUTH KANARA.

Kanara Rice & Saw Mills, Ltd.,
Coondapore.

SALEM.

Dewan Mohideen & Co.
Ponnu Chettiar & Co., Shevapet.

TRICHINOPOLY.

All Saints Industrial School, Puthur.
K. R. & Sons, Big Chowk.
P. L. Baluswamy, Big Bazaar.
Ramachari, A. K., Big Bazaar.
Standard Furniture & Company, Cantt.
St. Joseph's Industrial School, Cantt.

General Merchants.

ARCOT

Abbas & Sons, Long Bazaar, Vellore.
Alaganatha Mudaliar, K., Cuddalore.
Bombay Co., Ltd., Cuddalore.
Boy & Co., Alipurah St., Vellore.
Kasim & Co., H. M., 38, Duplex Rd.,
Pondicherry.
Kuganar & Co., Arni.
Maracair, M. O. M., Betelnut Merchant,
Panruti.
Mosque & Co., Panruti.
Navaneedham Chetty & Co., Pondicherry.
National Cycle Mart, Vaniyambadi.
Rajagopala Naidu & Co., Vellore.
Rowji M. W., Stewartpet, Arkonam.
Ramaswamy Iyer, V. T., Groundnut
dealer, Valavanur.
Sultan Maraciari Bros., M. N. G.,
Portonovo.
South Indian Trading Co., Pondicherry.

Tirumalai Chettiar, R., Groundnut dealers,
Valavanur.

V. V. & Sons, Kuppam.

CHENGLEPUT.

Md. Ansuriideen Sahib, Lime, Merchant,
Saidapet.

COIMBATORE.

Burjor Ardesjier & Co., Edayar St.
Chetty & Shapoorjee, Cement Merchants,
Race Course Rd.
Coimbatore Swadeshi Emporium,
Avanasi Rd.
D. S. V. & Sons, Avanasi Rd.
Ella Naicker, Bamboo Merchant,
Fisher St., Erode.
Ganesh Stores, Market Rd., Pollachi.
Ganesh and Bros.
Japan Trading Co., Avanasi Rd.
Khader Sahib, Salt Merchant, Valakkara
St.

Muthuswami Chettiar, Pollachi.
 Parameswar and Co., Cement Merchants.
 Raju and Co.
 Ramakrishna and Co., Erode.
 South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd.,
 Avanasi Rd.
 Sorapjee and Co., Ghee Manufacturer,
 Oppannakara St.
 Vincent & Co., Ltd., Trichy Rd.
 Vaidyalingam Iyer, Paper merchant.

S. KANARA.

Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., Kasaragod.
 Modern Stores, The, Kampankatta,
 Mangalore.
 Nagara Srinivasa Row, Mangalore.
 Nagarkar & Sons, Kampankatta,
 Mangalore.
 ORR & Sons P., Udipi.
 Parry & Co., Udipi, Mangalore Malta.
 Pierce Leslie & Co., Mangalore.
 Raphael and Co., Udipi.
 Rudolf S., Simons, Merchants, and Agents,
 Udipi.
 Sri Sattinarayanan Stores, Baindoor.
 St. Joseph's weaving establishment and
 weaving school, Kadiri.
 Volkart Bros., Mangalore.

MALABAR.

Bagvandoss Ganesh Pai., Cananore
 Dayram Kesavjee Sait., "
 Hydros Hajee Sahib T., "
 Heerjee and Co., F N., "
 Heerjee and Sons, M., "
 Jeethabhai Henraj., "
 Khaij Sivji Sait., "
 Krishna Rao Purushotam Sait., "
 Mohandoss Dyal Sait and Co., "
 Parry and Co., "
 Sanku Bros. C., "

MADURA.

Andavan Stores, Palmi.
 Beardsell and Co., Ramnad Rd.
 Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Kodaikanal.
 Chotabhai Jawahar Bai, South Masi St.
 Gopaljee Shamjee and Co., Assafoetida
 Merchant, Ramnad Rd.
 Haverro Trading Co., East Velu St.
 Jeeva Hajee Kanisha, Ramnad Road.
 Madura Co., Ltd.
 Madura Firewood Trading Co., Ltd.
 Parry and Co., Manure.
 Pambar House, Poultry Farm, & English
 Bakery, Kodaikanal.
 Rajagopaker Doraiswami and Co., Yarn
 Dyeing merchants.

Rasayana Sala, Ramnad Rd.
 Rally Bros., Manjana Kara St.
 Rajamani Stores, Kodaikanal.
 Vellayan Motor Service Bus
 S. I. R. Out Agency, Nadar Services
 Motor Royal Mail Service. Kodaikanal

NILGIRIS.

Bailey Bros., Ooty.
 Central Stores, Coonoor.
 Coonoor Emporium, Coonoor.
 Devarajulu Naidu and Bros., A. V., Ooty.
 Ibrahim Sait, H. A., Curio dealers,
 Coonoor.
 Giriappa and Co., Ooty.
 Jaffer and Co., Ooty.
 Jhonstone and Co., Kotagiri.
 Krishna Bros., Ooty.
 Moosa Sait and Sons, Ooty.
 Spencer and Co., Ltd., Ooty.
 Thompson H. S., Coonoor.

RAMNAD.

King and Co., Karaikudi.
 Raval and Co., Tile and Marble Merchants,
 Karaikudi
 Raghava and Co., Srivilliputtur.
 Sukhandhi and Co., Rameswaram.
 Subbiah Nadar and Co., Virudhunagar.
 Vincent and Co., Ltd., Virudhunagar.
 Volkart Bros., Virudhunagar.

SALEM.

Abdul Rahiman Sabeel, S. K., Nursery.
 Ardhanari and Bros., Jalakantapuram.
 Bommanna Chettiar, Guhai.
 Diwan Mohideen and Co., Bazaar St.
 Genl. Trading Co.
 Head Nursery Gardens.
 Kaveri and Co., Shevapat.
 Parry and Co., Ltd.
 Sama Dharma Stores.
 Subbier and Sons, A. N., Bazaar St.

TRICHY.

Addison and Co., Ltd.
 Adam Sait and Ismail Sait, Cantt.
 Akbar and Co., Palakara.
 Davey and Co., Ltd., Cantt.
 Desa and Co., Rockfort.
 English Ware House, Cantt.
 Hail China Star, China Bazaar.
 Hamsa Stores, "
 Indian Goods Depot., "
 Merior and Co., "
 Ratnam Pillai N. P., "
 Spencer and Co., Ltd., Cantt.

TANJORE.

Abdul Salim Saheb and Co., M. L. K.,
M. L., Sugarcandy Merchant, Kumbakonam.

Ismail and Co., Station Rd.
Ganapathi Pillai and Co., Negapatam.
General Stores.
General Stores, Mayavaram.
Indo-forwarding Trading Co., Negapatam.
International Trading Co., Mannargudi.
Govindasamy Pillai M., Soap Works.
Kannappa Chetty, M.

Muhammad Ghouse and Co., K. M.,
Kumbakonam.

Nadar Trading Co., Ltd., Negapatam.
Naidu and Bros, Mannargudi.
Parry and Co., Ltd.

Premier Provisional Stores, Mutt St.,
Kumbakonam.

South Indian Commerce Co., Bennington
Road.

Subbramanya Muppanar, M. R.
Sitarama Raja and Sons.

Venkatakrishna Chetty and Sons,
Mayavaram.

TINNEVELEY.

Asher Sampat and Co, Tuticorn.
Bombay Co., Ltd., Tuticorn.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corp. Ltd.,
Kalladaikurichi.
Comorin Investment and Trading Co., Ltd.,
Beach Rd., Tuticorn.
Devadoo and Co., G. K.
Edward and Co., Palamcottah.
Ganesh and Co., T. S.
Ganesh and Co., 215, Great Cotton Rd.,
Tuticorn.
Joffery Commission and forwarding
Agents, Ltd., Tuticorn.
Krishna and Co., R. S., Tuticorn.
Krishna and Co., Tenkasi
Muchado, I. S., and Co., Tuticorn.
Madura Co., Ltd., Tuticorn.
Mota and Sons, J. H, Tuticorn.
Newton and Co., A. T. Y., Senna leaf
dealers, Tuticorn.
Paul and Co.
Periera and Sons., F. X., Tuticorn.
Palni Andavan and Co.
Subbiah and Sons.
Swaminatha Mudaliar and Sons.
Swedeshi Stores, Ambasamudram.
Volkart Bros., 144, Tuticorn.

Gramo-Phone & Musical Instrument Dealers.

ARCOT.

Bahadur Bros., Dupliex Rd., Pondicherry.
Krishna and Co., G., Vellore.
Sarathy and Sons, D. P., Vellore.
Sri Ram and Co., Vellore.

CHENGLEPUT.

Norman Watch Co., Conjeevaram.

COIMBATORE.

Anderson and Co.
Galava Art Studio.
Mahomed and Co., P., Big Bazaar St.
Rajagopal K. B., Rangiah Gowder St.

MADURA.

American Optical Co., Amman Sannadhi.
General Trading Co., South Masi St.
Jayaram Co., Jadamuni Koil St.
Madura Radio Co., West Chitrai St.
Maniram and Co., South Masi St.
Progressive Concern Ltd, Radio dealers
South Masi St.
R. R. and Sons, Amman Sannadhi.
Youssoof and Co., Amman Sannadhi.
Western Watch Co., East Chitrai St.

NILGIRIS.

Fakir Mahomed and Sons, M. B., Coonoor.
Misquith and Co., Ooty.
Shaik Mohideen and Co., Coonoor.
Spencer and Co., Ooty.

RAMNAD.

A. V. N. Sons, Karaikudi.

SALEM.

Balakrishna Chettiar, A. K.
Diwan Mohideen and Co., Salem Main
Bazaar.
Somasundaram Chettiar and Sons, Bazaar.

TANJORE.

Colombia House,
Lakshminarayana Chetty A. V., Big St.,
Kumbakonam.
New Bombay Hall, Kumbakonam.
Singaram Pillai, T. V.
Veerasamy Naidu and Bros., T. K.

TINNEVELLY.

Doss Bros., Photographers, Cycle Dealers,
Palamcottah.
Odean Music Emporium Kalladaikurichi.
Tinnevelly Cycle Mart, Tinnevelly.
South Indian Radio House, Tuticorn.

TRICHY.

Ghandarva Music House, Big Bazaar.
Hail and Co., China Bazaar.
Kannan and Co., Big Bazaar.

Noor and Sons, Big Bazaar.
Radio and Television Ltd., China Bazaar.
Radio House, Singaratope St, Trichy.
Tawkers Musical Product, Big Bazaar,
Vincent and Co., Cantonment.

Hotels & Boarding Houses.

ARCOT.

Ambi's Cafe, 10, Barracks Maidan Rd.,
Vellore.
C. R. Doss Hotel, Long Bazaar, Vellore.
Kumbakonam Lodge, Tiruppapuliur.
Madras Coffee House, Vellore.
Sri Ganesar Lunch Home, Vellore.
Sri Ganesar Lunch Home, Villupuram.
Sri Krishna Lodge, Tiruppapuliur.

COIMBATORE.

Bima Central.
Chayis Hotel
Grand Coffee Hotel, Imperial Bank Rd.
Hotel Davy Imperial Bank Rd.
Hotel Majestic.
Jambunatha Iyer's Club, Pollachi.
Krishna Bavan Hotel Near Ry. Station.
Modern Hindu Lodge, Raja St.
Sarada Vilas, Opp. Taluq Office, Tiruppur.
Sri Krishna Bavan, Lodging Home.
Tripura Sundaravilas, Avanasi Rd.
Venkatesa Lodge, Imperial Bank Rd.

MADURA.

Carlton Hotel, (Europeans) Kodaikanal.
Koya Hotel (Mohemadans) East Veli St.
Madura Lodge.
Udipi Hindu Restaurant and Hotel.
Y. M. C. A., Cosmopolitan.

MALABAR.

Abdul Rahman Cutty Hajee Abdul,
Cananore.
Esplanade Hotel, Cananore.
Hotel Western Cliff. "
Kadar Hajee Sahayi Lopez, "

NILGIRIS.

Aryabavan, Ooty.
Blue Mountain Hotel, Kotagiri.

Criterion Hotel, Ooty.
Davies and Co., D. R., Ooty.
Grace Hotel, Ooty.
Glenview Hotel, Coonoor.
Hillgrove Hotel, Coonoor.
Maple craft Boarding House, Ooty.
Modern Hindu Hotel, Ooty.
Paying Guest House, Coonoor.
Savoy Hotel, Ooty.
Sri Krishna Vilas Restaurant, Coonoor.
Westward Hotel, Ooty.

RAMNAD.

Arya Bhavan Coffee Club, Karaikudi.
Barathivilas, Tiruppur.
Sri Ganapthy, Tiruppur,

SALEM.

Annapurna Lodge.
Bharatha Vilas Club.
Krishna Vilas Coffee Club.
Manamohan Coffee Club, Rasipuram.
Manoranjitha Coffee Club.
Victoria Lodge.

TANJORE.

Arya Bavan, Big St., Kumbakonam.
Muslim Hotel, Kumbakonam.
Modern Hindu Hotel, Kumbakonam.
Pankaja Lodge, Karaikal.
Sri Mangalambika Lodge, Opp. Clock
Tower.
Sri Ramakrishna Vilas, Kumbakonam.

TINNEVELLY.

Chandra Vilas, Tinnevely Jn.

TRICHY.

Ramakrishna Boarding and Lodging.
Saival Lodge, Teppakulam.
Saravana Bavan Boarding and Lunch
Home, Trichy Jn.

Iron Safe Manufacturers.

ARCOT.

Chinnappan and Co., P. Long Bazaar,
Vellore.

COIMBATORE.

P. S. G. and Sons, Peelamedu.

MADURA.

Government Technical Institute, Tirup
parangundram Rd.
Mahalakshmi Vilas Iron Works., Sout
Avani Moola St.
Sri Krishna Iron Works., South Avar
Moola Street.

RAMNAD.

A. K. P. and Co., Paganeri P.O.
Iswaramuthu Asari, Sivakasi.

TRICHY.

Appavu Pillai and Sons, Big Chowk.
Chidambaram Chettair, S.T.R.M.,
Chinakadai St.

TANJORE.

Negapatam Iron Steel Trunk factory,
Holland Rd., Negapatam.

Negapatam Steel Trunk Co., East Main
St., Negapatam.

Negapatam Iron Steel Trunk factory Opp.
Ry. Station, Negapatam.
Ratnasami Asari and Bros., Mayavaram.
South Indian Iron Wks., Mayavaram.

TINNEVELLY.

Ganapathy Iron Wks, Ltd.
Lock Mart, West Car Street, Tinnevely.

Jewellers.

ARCOT.

Kamiah Chetty, Kota Wallajapet.
Ponniah Seshiah Chetty, Vellore.
Rikaldoss Kanarlal, Vellore.

COIMBATORE.

Balasubbramaniam, Big Bazaar St.
Bombay White Metal Co., Big Bazaar St.
Krishnasamy Chetty and Sons, M. M.,
Erode.

Narayanadoss Sait, Vysia St.
Krishna Chetty and Bros., A. B., Big
Bazaar, St.

K. R. and Sons, Big Bazaar St.
Mannar Ramakrishna Gupta, Pollachi.
Natesan and Co., Big Bazaar.
Raju Chetty P. A., Big Bazaar.
Ramasamy Chettiar A. S. G., Big Bazaar
St.

Sarada Jewellery Mart, Big Bazaar.
Sundaram Asari and Sons, Big Bazaar.
Vairava Asari, Big Bazaar.

MADURA.

Bombay Jewellery Mart, South Masi St.
Chakkrapani Chetty G. N., East Avani
Moola St.
Somasundaram Chettiar A. S. S. M., South
Avanimoola St.
Dhanalakshmi Jewellery Mart, East Avani
Moola St.

NILGIRIS.

Barton Sons, and Co., Ltd., Ooty.
Jewellers Ltd., Ooty.

SOUTH KANARA.

Bettikerai Nimiraja, Indra, Mudbidri,
Mangalore.
Bharat Jewellery Works, Mangalore.
Kanara Jewellery Works, Mangalore.
Waman Venkatesh Bros., Jewellers,
Mangalore.

SALEM.

Alagappa Chettiar & Co., Shevapet.
Jemnadass Sait & Sons, T. V., Shevapet.
Narayanasami Naidu, M., Shevapet.
Ramudu Iyer Bros., K. V., Shevapet.
Sami and Bros.
Sivaperumal and Bros, M. K.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Chellam Chettiar and Sons, Big Bazaar.
Gopal Doss and Co., Rockfort.
Hajee Md. Dewan Sahib and Sons, Big
Bazaar.
Jewellery House, Rockfort.
Kantilal Vaidyal P. Mehta, Rockfort.
Kasturirangan Chettiar, S., Big Bazaar.
Narayanasami Chettiar, P. R., Big Bazaar.
Radhakrishnan Chettiar, Big Bazaar.

TANJORE.

Annasamy Iyer S. V. V., Rajagopalayya
Big St., Kumbakonam.
Chokkalingam, Chettiar, K. S. M., Kum-
bakonam.
Chakkrapani Chettiar, T. V., Kumba-
konam.
Danapal Chettair V V., Kumbakonam.
Danapala Chettiar, V., Mannargudi.
Gopal Doss and Co, Kumbakonam.
Kanagasabai Chettair, A. S, Big St.,
Kumbakonam.
Ranganadham Chetty, C. B., Kumba-
konam.
Sunderesa Iyer, V., Big St., Kumbakonam.
Somasundara Chettiar P. T., Kumba-
konam.
Venkatarama Chetty, Big St., Kumba-
konam.

TINNEVELLY.

Ganapathy Bros., 19 French Chapel Rd.,
Tuticorin.

Metal And Hardware.

ARCOT.

Doraisamy Iyer W., Wallajapet.
Govindaraja Mudaliar, Wallajapet.
Thangavelu Chettiar, V., Wallajapet.

COIMBATORE.

Ahmedalli A., and Co., Fraser Square.
Bombay White Metal.
Chantha Bava Rowther, Vysia St.
Dharmalinga Chettiar, and Co., R.,
Podanur.
Dandayuthapani Foundry, Papanayakan-
palayam.
Govindarajulu Chettiar, Pollachi.
Rangaswami Chettiar, P. N., Avanasí Rd.
Vincent and Co., Ltd., Trichy Rd.
Vellayappa Chettiar, Brass Vessel Mer-
chant, Big Bazaar.
Volkart Bros. Avanasí Rd.

MADURA.

Ayya Nadar and & Co., P. P. S. M., East
Masí St.
Mukunda Nadar and Co., M. K. N. S.,
East Masí St.
Ponniiah Nadar & Co., P. P. S. M., East
Masí St.
Soniya Nadar, East Masí St.

NILGIRIS.

Griappa & Co., Ooty.
Nilgiri Hardware Stores, Ooty.
Noor Muhammad, Coonoor.
Pereira & Sons, M. K., Ooty.

RAMNAD.

Ibrahim, Aruppukottai.
Thangappa Nadar A. V., Sivakasi.

S. KANARA.

Krishna Naick and Sons, M, Mangalore.

SALEM.

Angappa Asari, Brass Merchant.
Alagiri Swami Chettiar.
Balaramiah Chettiar, P. N., Rasipuram.

Kandasamy Asari and Bros, Shevapet.
Natesan Pillai K. V. I., Shevapet.
Narayanasaamy Naicker and Co, Shevapet.
Salem Engineering Wks., Sooramangalam.
Viswanatha Gupta A. K.

TRICHY.

Kaliappa Nadar K. A. M. A.
Pichai Mohideen and Co.
Sherfuddin A. K.
Syed Mohemmad Rowther.
Singaram Servai.

TANJORE.

Arumuga Pattar, S., Kumbakonam.
Govindapillai Iron, Works, Kumbakonam.
Jambalakshmi Ammal, N. K. R. „
Narayanasaamy Naidu A. K. R. „
Negapatam, Steel Trunk Factory,
Negapatam.
Nallan Chetty and Sons, S. V.,
Kumbakonam.
Sarangapani Alwar, N. M. P.,
Kumbakonam.
Sri Krishna and Bros., Big St.,
Kumbakonam.
Sri Krishna & Bros., Big St. Kumba-
konam.
Sri Krishnalwar & Co., Big St., Kumba-
konam.

TINNEVELLY.

Ayyanadar & Co., P. P. S. M., Tata
Dealers, Tuticorin.
Chidambara Nadar, M. A. C., Tuticorin.
Kaliappa Nadar, K. A. M. A. K., Tuticorin.
Ponniappa Nadar, V. A. M. S., Tuticorin.
Rajagopala Chetty A. P., Tuticorin.
Rajamani Nadar, P. T. R. D., Tuticorin.
Sankarakumara Nadar, S. L. A. K.,
Tuticorin.
Sankaralinga Nadar, P. M. T. M., Tuti-
corin.
Sri Ganapthy Iron Works, Vannarpet.

Mills in Southern India.

ARCOT.

Anglo-French Textile Co., Ltd., Cotton
Mills, Pondicherry.

COIMBATORE.

Cambodia Mills, Singanallur.
Coimbatore, Cotton Mills Ltd., Anuppur-
palayam.
Coimbatore, Spinning & Weaving Co.,
Ltd., 270, Mill Rd.

Coimbatore, Tile Wks., Coimbatore.
Coimbatore, Weaving Syndicate,
Coimbatore.
Cotton Mill, Singanallur.
Kaleswar Mills, Ltd., Anuppapalayam.
Krishna Tile Wks., Coimbatore.
Lakshmi Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore.
Pioneer Mills, Keelamedu.
Radhakrishna Mills, Ltd., Keelamedu.
Somasundara Mills.

Srirangavilas Mill.
 Sriram Sugar and Distillery Wks., Podanur.
 Tiruppur Cambodia Cotton and Planting and Khadar Mfg., Co., Tiruppur.
 Volkart United Press Co., Ltd.
 Velingiri Gownder and Bros., V. C., Rice Mills and Jaggery Merchants.
 Venkatesan Oil Mills, Pollachi.

MADURA.

Madura Mills Co., Ltd.
 Meenakshi Mills, Co., Ltd.
 Mahalakshmi Mills Co., Ltd.
 Madura Knitting Co.
 Pandyan Mills, Ltd.
 Raja Mills, Co., Ltd.

ARCOT.

Motor Transit Service, Wallajapet.
 Sri Pandurenga Motor Service, Wallajapet.
 Sri Venkatesa Perumal Motor Service, Wallajapet.

COIMBATORE.

Annamalai Bus Transport, Pollachi.
 Chellam Motor Stores, and Co., Avanasi Road.
 Coimbatore Engineering and Trading Co., Ltd.
 Engineering & General Suppliers, Bazaar Street.
 General Motor Stores, Uppilpalayam.
 Krishna Motor House.
 Motor Engineering Works, Trichy Rd.
 Sri Lakshminarasimha Motor Stores.
 Stanes Motors Ltd.
 United Motors Ltd.
 Rajagopla and Co., V. S., Avanasi Rd.
 Kasturi Automobiles, Imperial Bank Rd.
 General Agency Corporation, Old Post Office Rd.

MADURA.

Chakkrapani Chetti & Co., Tamil Sangam Road.
 Sundaram Iyengar and Sons, T. V. S., Ltd., Goodshed St.
 Shenbaga Nadar A., Valasubbramanianadar, P.V.P., Tirupparangundram Rd.
 Sona Motor Works, Sp. Kn. Sp., Goodshed Street.

TANJORE.

Champak Rice Mills, Co., Ltd., Mannargudi.

TINNEVELLY.

A. L. V. R. St. Sugar Mills and Distillery, Thachanallur.
 A & F. Harvey Mills, Tuticorin.
 A & F. Harvey Mills, Ambasamudram.
 Coral Mills Co., Ltd., Tuticorin.
 Tinnevelly Mills, Co., Ltd., Tinnevelly.
 Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., Koilpatti.

TRICHY.

South India Sugar Co., Ltd., Pugalur.
 Trichinopoly Mills Ltd.

Motor Dealers.

MALABAR.

Lingham Stores, Sultanpet, Palghat.

NILGIRI.

Devasahayam and Sons, Coonoor.
 Reliance Motor General Engineering Wks. Ooty.
 Selvamuthu Asari and Bros., V. A., Ooty.
 Simpson and Co., Ltd., Ooty.
 Soomer Sait and Sons, Coonoor.
 West Engineering Motor Wks., Charing Cross, Nilgiris.
 Vyapuri Pillai K. A., Kotagiri.

RAMNAD.

A. V. and Sons, Karaikudi.
 Lakshmi Motor Wks. Karaikudi.
 Murugan Co., Ltd., Karaikudi.
 Sundaram Iyengar and Sons, Karaikudi.

SALEM.

Elphinstone Co., Ltd.
 General Trading Co.
 Lakshmi Automobiles.
 Rajaram and Co., V. D.
 Rajagopal and Co., V. S.
 Salem Cycle and Motor Driving Co.
 Sheriff and Co.
 Sri Lakshminarasimha Motor Stores.
 Subbier V. N.
 Subburao P. N., Motor Dealer.

TRICHY.

Addison and Co., Ltd., Cantt.
 Chakkrapani Chettiar, G. N., Muthusamy Chettiar K. S., Cantt.

Motor Warehouse, Palakkarai.
St. Joseph's Industrial School, Cantt.
Simpson and Co., Ltd., Cantt.
Trichinopoly Automobiles Ltd.

TANJORE.

Iyer and Co., Kumbakonam.
Ibrahim Sahib, T. R., Clock Tower.
Modern Motor and General Trading Co.
Noor Motor Stores.

Rajam and Co.
Srinivasan and Co.

TINNEVELLY.

A. B. A., Shenbaga Nadar.
Bravi Motor Wks., Automobiles, Tuticorin.
Middleton Stewart and Co., Beach Rd.,
Tuticorin.
Narayan and Co., Tinnevely.
Ramana Automobiles Co.
Sri Padmanaban Motor Wks.
Tinnevely Petrol Supply Agency.

Perfumers.

ARCOT.

Dawood Sahib & Sons, K. S.,
Chidambaram.
French Perfumery Mart, West Car St.,
Chidambaram.

COIMBATORE.

Asoka Betel Nut factory, Coimbatore.
Oomer Rowther M., New Market,
Coimbatore.
Rajam Betelnut Works, Pollachi.
Rising Asoka, Coimbatore.
Royal Betel factory, Coimbatore.
T. S. K. Scented Betelnut Powder,
Coimbatore.

MADURA.

Bharath Industrial Wks., Palace Rd.
Kather Sahib & Sons, M., East Chitral St.
Malaikonar & Sons, M., East Avanimoola
St.
V. K. & Sons, East Marat St.

RAMNAD.

Doraiswami & Bros. Aruppukottai.

SALEM.

Salem Asoka factory, Salem.
Venkatachalam Pillai & Co., Salem.

TRICHY.

Abdul Guffer Sahib, Palakkarai.
Babjee Sahib, Big Bazaar.
Doraiswami Iyer, East Andar St.

Hyed Khan Bros., Market.
Sri Karunanidhi Parimala Sala.

TANJORE.

A. N. Ratnam & Co., Sivapuri Bhukalai
Factory, Tiruvalur.
Abdul Rahiman, Kumbakonam.
Abdul Karim Sahib and Bros., S. M.,
Vijayapuram.
Dawood Sahib & Sons, Kumbakonam.
Indian Supplies, Co., Tanjore.
Jalalkhan & Co., Tanjore.
Kalyanasundram, Tiruvarur.
K. R. R. & Co, Kumbakonam.
K. R. V. & Co., Kumbakonam.
Radhakrishna Raja K T., Vizayapuram.
T. S. R. & Co., Kumbakonam.
Tahsildar K. A. R., Ramasamy Chettiar,
Tiruvarur.
Mohideen Parimalasala, Ayyampet.
Mohamed Yakub Sahib K. M, Alliyur,
Negapatam.
Sambasivam Pillai T. S., Big Bazaar,
Negapatam.

TINNEVELLY.

Babjan T. M., Great Cotton Rd.,
Tuticorin.
Muthukrishna & Co., Tuticorin.
Muthukrishna & Co., Tinnevely.
Vaithalingham Pillai S., Tinnevely.
Vellialingham Pillai S., Tuticorin.

Silk Merchants.

ARCOT.

Balakrishna Reddiar A. K.,
Big Conjeevaram.

COIMBATORE.

Ramasamy Chettiar, V. K., Pollachi.
Subbaraya Chettiar, Pollachi.

NILGIRIS.

Kishinchand Chellaram, Silk and Curio
Merchant, Coonoor.

TANJORE.

Adaikkalam Chettiar, V., Kumba-
konam.

Timber Merchants.

COIMBATORE.

Anganna Mudaliar, Erode.
 Assain Md. Sahib N., Lord Napier Rd.,
 Erode.
 Ebrahim Sahib K., Fisher St., Erode.
 Government Forest Depot., Pollachi.
 Palaniswami Naidu Coimbatore.
 Palaniappa Mudaliar, K. S., Erode.
 Maravaiappa Chettiar, Pollachi,
 Naina Md. Rowther, Lord Napier St.,
 Erode.
 Srinivasan and Co.
 Sayyed Md. Basheer, A. L.
 Venkataswami Naidu V.

MADURA.

Arunagiri Nadar, Chandaipet St.
 Chinnappa Rowther S., Chandaipet St.
 Ganeshan and Co., Sambanda Murti St.
 Muthuswami Iyer and Sons, Chandaipet.
 N. P. C. S. S. and Sons, "
 Thomas Stephen and Sons, "
 Varisai Muhammad Rowther, S. C.,
 Sambandamurti St.
 Vellaiappa Nadar, Chandaipet St.

MALABAR.

Ahamed Rbathan A., Palghat.
 Asanar Rowther S., "
 Krishnappa Chettiar, "
 Mummi Kunhi Haji Khan Bahadur, O.
 Sundara Iyer and Bros.
 Syed Md. Rowthan.
 Slew Ezhavan.
 Unni Kannub Sahib, V. K.

RAMNAD.

Maileri Nadar S., Aruppukottai.
 Muthu Nadar K. S., Aruppukottai.

SOUTH KANARA.

Kanara Rice and Saw Mills Ltd.,
 Coondapore, Mangalore.

SALEM.

Angappa Asari, Shevapat.
 Abdulla Sahib Shevapat.
 Arumugam Chettiar, A., Shevapat.
 Arumugam Chettiar P. S., Shevapat.
 Dhandavaraya Naicker, & Co., Shevapat.
 Kuppanna Asari & Sons, Maramandy
 Shevapat.
 Manickam Chetty & Bros., Shevapat.
 Ramaswamy Chettiar & Sons, N. B.,
 Shevapat.
 Vyapuri Chettiar M. S., Shevapat.
 Vyapuri Chettiar V., Shevapat.

TANJORE.

Krishnamurthi & Sons, V., Kumbakonam.
 P. R. K. & Co., Tranquebar &
 Kumbakonam.

TRICHY.

Arumugham Pillai & Sons, T. C.,
 W. B. Road, Trichy.
 Appadurai Ayyar & Sons, M. " "
 Appadurai Pillai & Sons, C. S. " "
 Natesa Maistry, T. M., " "
 Omanthu Pillai T. P., " "
 Venkatesa Iyer, N. V., " "
 Srinivasan & Co., " "
 Gopalakrishnan & Co. A. S., " "

TINNEVELLY.

Arumuga Nadar K. R. S. T. P., Tuticorin.
 Balaguruswamy Nadar M. S., Tuticorin.
 Pathanmuthu Nadar A. K. S., Tuticorin.
 Mandira Nadar K. T., Tuticorin.
 Ratnasamy Nadar A. S. K., Tuticorin.
 Sivasangu Nadar A. S., Tuticorin.
 Shanmuga Nadar G. A. S., Tuticorin.
 Subbiah Nadar, A. R. A. S., Tuticorin.
 Velayutha Nadar, P. V. S., Tuticorin.

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WHO'S WHO
IN
SOUTHERN INDIA



Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari.

WHO'S WHO

Abbas Ali Khan, M. A., Bar-at-law; Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, since 1928. b. 19th April, 1891; M.A., LL.B., Edinburgh; Post Graduate studies in Cambridge and the Ecole-de-Economic, Paris; called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1912; practised for some time in Madras, then at Cuddappah where he was an M. C. for one year. Then came to Madura in 1919. Toured the Continent extensively and returned in 1924. Was Public Prosecutor, Ramnad at Madura, for three terms; Member, Legislative Council.

Add: 'Court House', Egmore.

Abdul Kareem Sahib Bahadur, Janab Sowcar, A., Khan Sahib, a prominent Merchant of Madras. b. 26th Oct. 1883, Madras. Proprietor, Kareem Beedi Press and Factory. Member, Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Mohamedan Educational Association of South India; Life Member, Madras Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

Add: 58, Sembudoss St., Madras.

Akbar Hydari Rt. Honourable Sir. P.C., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar's Executive Council, was born on the 8th November 1869 and graduated from the Bombay University at an exceptionally young age. He joined the Indian Finance Department in 1888 and was lent as Accountant General to the State of Hyderabad in 1905. Two years later he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Nizam's Government and in 1911 was appointed Home Secretary. In 1919 he became Director-General and Secretary, Commerce and Industries, and upon reversion to British Indian Service in 1920, was appointed Accountant General in Bombay. Soon afterwards, recalled to the State of Hyderabad, he was appointed Minister for Finance and Railways (1921), carrying latter, in addition, the portfolio of Co-operative Credit and Mines (1927). He was honoured by His Exalted Highness the Nizam with the title of Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, was given a Knighthood, and was recently appointed

by His Majesty the King as member of the Privy Council, a unique distinction held only by three other Indians. The Oxford University conferred on him in June 1937 the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Sir Akbar Hydari is Chairman of the Inter-University Board in India, President of the Nizam's State Railway Board, has been chief delegate of Hyderabad to the three Indian Round Table Conferences which were held in London in 1930, 1931 and 1932 and to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms in 1933. In March 1937 he relinquished charge of Finance portfolio of Hyderabad and was appointed President of the State's Executive Council. He is author of several Addresses on Education in which he outlined a scheme of educational reforms which later became the basis of the educational re-organisation recently brought about by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. He is also Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh and Osmania Universities.

As Home Secretary, he conceived and organised the Osmania University in Hyderabad based on the principle of instruction through the medium of the vernacular. The principle was for the first time in India introduced in this new University in which Hindustani, which may be said to be the language of all-India, has been successfully employed as the medium of instruction for imparting education in the arts and sciences from the lowest to the highest stage.

To Sir Akbar Hydari the State of Hyderabad also owes its Archæological Department which occupies a distinguished place in the sphere of archæological research in India.

As Minister of Finance, he has largely been responsible for the financial stability which the State has in recent years attained. It is due to that financial stability that it became possible for the State to purchase in 1930 an extensive railway system of over 1200 miles without any undue strain on the State's resources.

Perhaps Sir Akbar Hydari's chief claim to fame and greatness is the

distinguished and decisive part played by him as the Nizam's representative in the three Round Table Conferences and in the Joint Select Committee which followed for the purpose of considering the scheme of Indian Constitutional Reform as outlined in the White Paper. His expression of sympathy, as a protagonist of the States towards the ideal of an All-India Federation turned the scales in favour of a federal constitution for India and much in the Government of India Act, 1935, relating to the States can be traced to the principles enunciated by Sir Akbar Hydari. His position as the delegate of the premier Indian State has since been further strengthened by his able advocacy of the claims of Indian States in general through the medium of the Informal Committee of Ministers, - a Committee which has since December 1934 played a distinguished and decisive part in the final discussions leading to the Government of India Act. It was largely due to his powers as a negotiator that Hyderabad succeeded in obtaining from His Majesty's Government a revision of the status of Berar and a new Agreement was concluded in 1936 between His Majesty the King and His Exalted Highness the Nizam which, while entrusting the administration of Berar to the Government of the Central Provinces, reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar, abolished the perpetual lease and recognised certain essential rights of Hyderabad in that part of the Nizam's Dominions.

The area of the Nizam's Dominions, including Berar, is 100,506 sq. miles, the population being roughly 18 millions. Hyderabad is the largest State in India with an advanced and progressive administrative machinery, an independent judiciary, an army, postal system, currency and customs of its own.

Altekar, P. V., has worked in many studios in Bombay and joined the National Movietone Co., Madras as its Director. Directed Pathi Bakthi for the Madura Original Boys Co., and Parvathy Kalyanam for National Movietone Co. Has directed Bhishma at Calcutta for Salem Films Ltd., Directed Rajamohan. He is a keen director with a great wit. Add; National Movietone, Madras.

Ammukkutty Amma, L., Srimathi (Lady Rajagopalachari) b. at Trivandrum. Married to late Sir P. Rajagopalachari in 1913. Extensively toured India, England, Italy, France, Belgium and



other continental countries. A renowned contributor to all leading journals. Distinguished guest at the Buckingham Palace. Attended Parliamentary Sessions. Life Member, 'Mahila Mandiram'. Was Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Humanitarian Conference at Trivandrum under the Presidency of Dr. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi. President, Hindu Ladies' Conference, 1930. An eminent social worker.

Add: 'Ambuja Vilas', Trivandrum.

Andrews C. F., born February 12, 1871. Educated at Pembroke College 1890-1896. Head of the Pembroke College



Mission 1896-1899. Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge 1899. Professor, St. Stephens College, Delhi, 1904. Fellow of Punjab University, 1906. Visited South Africa 1913-1914. At Shantiniketan

Asram 1914. Visited Fiji 1915-1917. Second visit to East Africa and South Africa 1919. Third visit 1921. Visited Malaya 1920 and 1924. Visited China with Tagore 1924. Visited Trinidad and British Guiana 1930. Visited South Africa 1927, 1931, 1934. Paid many other visits to Indian settlers in the Colonies on different occasions. Vice-President of Shantiniketan Asram. A great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi.

Add —Shantiniketan.

Annamalai Chettiar, A. Merchant and Landlord b. 28th August, 1887, educ. Pachiappa's School, Madras. Senior Trustee of Sree Kandaswami Temple, Madras. Director of Saiva Samaja Bhaktha Jana Sabha. Member, committee of the South Indian Athletic Association Ltd, Madras, a prominent member of the Beri Chetty Vysia Community.

Add Annamalai Chettiar Street, P. T., Madras.

Annamalai Chettiar, Raja Sir, of Chettinad, LL.D., a prominent member of Nagarathar Community, b. Sep. 1881. Has extensive business in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malaya States, Cochin-China and other countries of the Far East. M. L. C. 1916. Governor, Imperial Bank of India Life Member, Madras University. The renowned founder of the Annamalai University at Annamalai Nagar. Has given Madras, Willingdon Club and Chettinad, the Lady Pentland Women and Children's Hospital. Rao Bahadur, 1902, Dewan Bahadur, 1922. Knighted in 1923, and hereditary Raja in 1929.

Add. Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras.

Anantakrishna Iyer, Kt., Sir. Rao Bahadur, C. V., Retired Judge, Madras High Court, b. 1874, Educ. Madras Christian College and Law College Madras. Carmichael and Innes prizeman in Law, 1897, High Court Vakil, 1898, Election Commissioner, 1921-23, Member Law College Council (Resigned), 1930 Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27 officiated as Judge, High Court, Madras, 1928. M. L. C., and F. M. U., 1928, Examiner for M. L., 1926-28, Judge of the High Court, Madras, 1928-34. Knighted 1934. Club. Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. Add 'Ananta Sadan'—The Luz, Mylapore and Chittur—Cochin.

Apparao, D. Dr., L. I. M., b. in 1907 in Ventrapragada, Kistna Dt.,



L. I. M., 1931. Invented Tonsinol, an extraordinary remedy for curing Tonsils without operation. His Patent tested and recommended by eminent doctors and officials. Add Tonsil Specialist, Tonsinol Laboratory, Madras.

Arasaratnam, G. D. J., Born in Trivandrum. Educated in Travancore and



finished his college career in Ceylon after which he entered business. A gifted

pianist from a very early age when he received recognition from the Royal House of Travancore. He has published song-dance music which were featured in London. Nominated to the Municipal Council, Quilon in 1932.

Add: "Retna Lodge", Quilon., S.India

Arthur Bagavathar, D. A., Kavi-prasangam Kremmarpuram, Madura. b. March, 17th, 1905 at Negapatam. Educ. C. M. S., Secondary School,



Sachiapuram, Bi-hop Sergeant Training School, Palamcottah. Learnt Indian Carnatic Music. His songs were recorded in the Taso-Phone Co., and Twins Record Co, 1933 and 1936. Conducting Kalakshepam throughout Tamilnad, Burma and Ceylon. Principal Summer School of Indian Carnatic Music, Y. M. C. A., Kremmarpuram. Is the author of Sangeetha Bhushanam, Pa Malaigal, and Harikatha Kalakshepams.

Avinashilingam T. S., born on 5th May, 1903. Graduated in the Pachaiappa's College. Became an advocate in 1926. Practised for 4 years. Joined the Salt Satyagraha in 1930. Was sent to jail for 6 months. Again courted imprisonment in the Second Civil Disobedience movement and was sentenced to one year. Is responsible for starting and running the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya,

Periyanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore Dist. It is a residential educational institution on modern lines, laying emphasis on character building. The boys are brought up in an atmosphere of freedom and independence. Differences of wealth and caste are not



observed in the institution. Continues as Secretary of the Vidyalaya along with Mr. N. M. R. Subbaraman, M. L. A., Madura. Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1934, on behalf of Congress Coimbatore-Salem and North Arcot Constituency.

Balasubramaniam, K. M., b. 8th Dec. 1908. Son of late S. Muthuswami Pillai, Head Accountant. Educ. St. Joseph's College, Trichy and Law College, Madras. Became a Vakil at the



age of 22 in 1931. Married Soundaravalli d. of Rao Bahadur (Capt.) S. K. Pillai, P. A., to Surgeon Genl. After practising for one year, went to Madras and after apprenticing under Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliar C. I. E., was enrolled

as an Advocate in 1934. Showed remarkable power of speech even as a student. Joined the Justice Party immediately after leaving college, and soon began to assume a leading role in its affairs. Edited Citizen in the year 1932 at Trichy. Carried on a single handed propaganda for the Party in 1934 throughout the Tamil districts. A Member of Central Executive besides being Vice-President of S. I. L. F., Trichy, and President, Non-Brahmin Youth League, Trichy. One of the speakers of Y.M.C.A., Athenæum, Madras. Took a very prominent part in the Self-Respect Movement and has presided over many a Social Reform Conference. Is a Tamil poet. Has written an original Treatise in Tamil 'On Divorce for Hindu Women', besides translations such as the *Lines of Voltaire* and *John Hampden* etc. Is a remarkable writer in English and has published two books 'South Indian Celebrities' Vols. I. & II which have won the appreciation of the wide reading public and eminent leaders like Lord Willingdon, Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir R. K. Shanmugham etc. Laid the foundations of the Peoples' Party under the leadership of the Maharaja of Pithapur in 1936. Was the Secy. of the Party and the soul and moving spirit of the same and organised it with remarkable success and swiftness. Stood for election to the Madras Legislative Assembly in the Trichy Rural Constituency and was defeated at the Polls. Became one of the leaders of the Anti-Hindi Movement and was elected a member of the Committee of Action and was arrested and convicted to six months S.I. for making speeches inciting picketing. Served in Jail for two months, and was released by the High Court. Is practising as an Advocate at present. Add. Jaya Vilas, Lalithapuram, Royapettah, Madras.

Bagavathimuthu Pillai, T., aged 55, leading member of the Travancore Vellala Community. Holds extensive lands in Travancore and British India. Is well-known for his judicious Philanthropy. Owns and manages private temples, and religious endowments. Founder of the Saraswathivilas Library at Puhurai. His family has been traditionally famous for its unflinching loyalty to the Ruling House of Travancore Add: North House, Padicakal St., Puhurai, Shencottah.

Balasundaram Naidu, M., Diwan Bahadur (1936), C. I. E., b. 1876. Educ. at the Christian College, Madras. A leading businessman and exporter of Hides and Skins. President, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Vice-Chairman, Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association.

Add: "Ram Bagh", Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.

Chelliah, S M., aged 38 yrs., Councillor for the last five periods. Elected continually without any break. Now Vice-Chairman Kodaikanal Municipality.



Member, Indian Club, Kodaikanal and its Committee member for the last 11 yrs. Secretary to the Principal, Kodaikanal School.

Add: Kodaikanal.

Chidambaram Chettiar, The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ct. M., Banker b. 2nd August 1908, eldest son of late Sir M. Ct. Muthia Chettiar, one of the prominent and richest member of the Nagarathar Community; educ. at Christian College. Member, Council of State; Chairman United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Chairman, The United India Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Director Indian Bank Ltd., Director, The Travancore State Credit Bank Ltd., Madras; Chairman, Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Madras; Director, Little's Oriental and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Director, The India Gold Prospecting Syndicate. Director, The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., President, Managing Committee of Sir Muthia Chettiar's High School, Pura-walkam, Madras. Trustee, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras, Trustee Hindu Theological High School, Trustee, Madras Agricultural Bank Ltd., Trustee, Monegar Choultry and Connected Trusts; Executive Committee Member, Southern India Chamber of Commerce. Treasurer, The

Madras Amateur Boxing Association, Clubs National Liberal Club, London, Madras Race Club, Madras Flying Club and Cosmopolitan Club Madras.

Add 'Bedford House', Vepery, Madras.

Chettiar, V R M., B.A., b. 1900. Has toured extensively Indo-China. His book 'My Shelly' has flared a radiant path in the literary skies and won him international fame. He is the author of 'Thoughts', 'Literary Speculations', 'Le Profundis—An Appreciation', 'Autobiography of Fountain Pen' etc. His brilliant book of verses 'Lucid Moments', published by Messrs. Arthur Stockwell Ltd., London, is highly appreciated in literary circles. A subtle thinker and a great Penman.

Add Varadaraja Perumal Koil St., Trichinopoly.

Cornelius Thomas Joseph, M.A., Chicago. Graduated from Oberlin, (Ohio), U.S.A., M.A., from University of Chicago in 1922, General Secy. Y. M. C. A., Son of Mr. Thomas Cornelius. b. Madras. Indian worked as personal Asst. to late Mr. K. T. Paul, and Dr. S. K. Dutta,



accompanied Dr. Sherwood Eddy, L.L.D., to America in 1919 as his Secy. Spent 3 years in Canada and America and 6 months in England. Did Deputation work among the Y. M. C. As in England, America and Canada for over a yr. having been appointed to the position by the foreign committee of the National Council, Y. M. C. A., of England and by the international Committee, of Y. M. C. A., of

U.S.A., and Canada. Genl. Secy. Y. M. C. A., Madras from 1929 to-date. Treasurer of the Executive Committee Physical Educational Assn. of Madras and Ramnad Dt. Is the Hon. 1st. class Bench Magistrate, Madras. Member of the All India Christian Council.

Chinnuswamy Naidu, P. K., Engineer. b. 1902. Educ. in Coimbatore and afterwards took his Mechanical and



Electrical training at Bombay. A self-made man. A well-known personality among the mill-owners in Southern India.

Add Jail Road, Coimbatore.

Desikachariar Col. Sir T., Dewan Bahadur, 1909, B.A., B.L., Kt., 1920, K. I. M., (Gold) 1920. Advocate, Trichy. b. Sept. 1868, Educ. Pachappa's and Presidency College, Madras. President of the National College Council, Trichy. Nominated member in M. L. C. Was a member of Civil Justice Committee and Malabar Tenancy Committee. Chairman of the Trichy Srirangam Electric Supply Corp. Ltd., the Trichinopoly Mills and The East Tanjore, The East Ramnad, Karaikal Electric Supply Corporations Ltd. President of the Dt. Health Assn. President of the Peerdhan Juharmal Bank Ltd., the Trinity Bank Ltd., and the Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. Deeply interested in archaeology, and compiled Pudukkottah inscriptions. Clubs. Cosmopolitan, Madras, and Union Club, Trichy.

Add. Venkata Park, Cantt., Trichy and Enderley, Coonoor.



Dewan Bahadur Col. Sir T. Desikachariar

Dinakar Gnanaolivu, M.A., was born on Christmas Day (December 25th) 1904, of the well-known Indian Christian Gnanaolivu family. After getting his early education in Ahmednagar, Madras, Madura and Tichy, took his B.A., Honours Degree in English Language and Literature from the Madras Christian College in 1925. Was a Sergeant in the 5th (Madras) U. T. C. Battalion, and a First Class Shot in Musketry. Failing in the I.C.S. Examination at Allahabad in 1926, was selected by the Madras Government as a Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police in an open selection in the same year. After serving in Vellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Gooty, and Jammalamadugu, and getting confirmed in the post, had a complete breakdown in health, after



repeated attacks of malaria was invalidated from service early in 1929. After recovery of health, underwent mechanic's training in the Ford Workshop at Bombay late in 1929. Early in 1930 was Assistant Professor of English at the Guntur Andhra Christian College. Later in the same year, was re-employed by the Government in the Revenue Department, as Motor Vehicle Inspector for Tanjore District. In 1932, was sent by the Government to General Motors Service Training School, Bombay, for special training in the inspection of Motor Vehicles. In 1934, these posts were confirmed and taken into the Police Department. Was Chairman of the Reception Committee

of the Provincial Physical Education Conference at Tanjore in 1937. In October 1937 was selected by the Government for appointment as a Municipal Commissioner, and posted to Cuddalore. This was the first appointment made by the Congress Cabinet. Has knowledge of Western music, and is a good singer of English songs. The H. M. V. Gramophone Company has also recorded six Tamil songs of his, accompanied by the Tanjore Stringed Orchestra of Dr. A. J. Pandian. Everywhere takes prominent activity in social clubs.

Gopalaswami Ayyangar, N., B.A., B.L., Diwan Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E., b. in March 1882, Educated at Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras Asst. Professor, Pachaiappa's College



1905, Collector and District Magistrate since 1920; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1927, Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, 1932-34, Member, Board of Revenue, 1935-37, President, Indian Officers' Association, Madras, 1935-37, Has travelled the Continent deeply and now the Prime Minister of Kashmir. Add May to Oct Srinagar; Nov. to April; Jammu (Tawi), Permanent Adyar Madras.

Gopala Iyengar, K. b. 8th Nov. 1890. Son of late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu." Educated in the Presidency College, Madras. He is the Joint Proprietor of "The Hindu."

Add: Farm House, Moubray's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

Gopalachariar, A. V., M.A., B.L., b. at Srirangam on May, 1873. Educ. at Christian College, and Law College, Madras. Called to the Trichy Bar in 1895. A great Sanskrit Scholar and enjoying All-India Celebrity. Title of Mimamsa Ratna conferred upon him by Sanskrit Parishat at Benares. Author of several Sanskrit work, and written luminous commentaries on Sri Desika's and Kalidoss's works. An authority on Sankara's Philosophy. Editor of Sri Desikarivuktu Samrakshini. Frequent contributor to all leading Sanskrit Journals in India. Chairman of the National Bank of Trichinopoly. Manager of the Srirangam High School for more than forty years. Chairman of the Srirangam Municipality, 1905 to 1909. His monumental work on 'Isavasyopanishad' is being published and admired in New York literary circles. An eminent member of the Bar.

Add. Gokulam, Cantt, Trichinopoly.

Govinddoss Chaturbujadoss, Diwan Bahadur, b. 1873. Indian Merchant in Madras. Sheriff of Madras, 1914. A great Philanthropist Vice-President of the S. P. C. A., and President Southern India Chamber of Commerce. Member, Port Trust for several years. Director, Madras Telephone Co., Ltd. President, Hindu Central Committee, Madras, Vice-President, Servants of Dharma Society, Madras. Tel 'Diamond', Add 459, Mint St., Madras.

Gopal Naidu, v., Miradai and Merchant, Coimbatore Son of Chavadi Thottam Venkatasamy Naidu, Kamma by caste. A self made man. Born 1888, has been interesting himself in Co-operation and in the Textile Industries. Is a Director of the Coimbatore District Urban Bank Ltd., and Director in the several Textile Mills is Managing Partner of the Radna Krishna Mills Ltd., Murugan Mills Ltd., and the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Add Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

Guruswami Mudaliar, Fr., M. R., B.A., M.B., CH., b. 16th June 1883. Joined service in General Hospital in 1910. Went to England on Deputation to study Therapeutics, 1929-30.

Add. Poonamalle High Road, Madras.

Kalidoss Iyer, T. N., B.A., B.L., Advocate b. Oct. 1893. He took a great part in the collection work in the Punjab Relief Fund and Jallianwalli Bagh Memorial Fund. He organised the first Railway Passengers' Conference at Tanjore, 1921, was local Government Pleader, Tanjore from 1924 to 1935 and elected member of the Senate of the Annamalai University for two terms. He is the elected President of the Railway Passengers' Association at Tanjore (the oldest registered body of its kind in India), and is the member of the South Indian Railway Advisory Committee instrumental for a good number of Railway amenities provided within the last decade was nominated by Government in 1929 on the Cottage Industries Committee and his recommendations published in G. O. 864 in April 1930 largely responsible for shaping public opinion on the construction of overbridges in Madras City.

Add South Rampart, Tanjore.

Kalifullah, P, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Khan Bahadur. Educ. at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Had been to England for purposes of study in 1913.



Returned to India prior to War. Thrice elected Chairman of the Trichinopoly Municipality. Member, Trichinopoly Dist. Board for some years and Member of the old Senate of the Madras University.

Member, Madras Legislative Council and Assembly. Elected Member of Madras Parliamentary Committee Board and the Simon Commission. President, District Temperance Committee and the Muslim Literary Society, Trichinopoly. Minister for Development in the Interim Ministry, Madras. Leading Practitioner, Trichinopoly. Leader of Muslim Thought in South India.

Add. Kalif Mahal, Trichinopoly

Kesari, K. N., Dr., started the famous Kesari Kuteeram in the year 1900 with the sole object of rendering succour to suffering humanity and within the easy means to cater to its wants. His specifics are genuine and prepared scrupulously according to the directions of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia. His Pharmacy is enjoying a very wide reputation on account of the remarkable efficacy of the medicine, chiefly the three gems, Lodhra, the uterine tonic, Amrita, the blood purifier, Arka, the fever cure. Has won thousands of testimonials and first class certificates of merit and gold medals at various Exhibitions.

Add Kesari Kuteeram, Royapettah, Madras.

Kesava Pai, M., Rao Bahadur (1921) M.D., O.B.E., 1932, Director. Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, Madras, Bacteriological Department from 1904-21. b Dec. 1879. Educ. at Government College, Mangalore, Medical College, Madras, Member of the Plague Commission, 1905-07 Asst. to the Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 1907-11. Ag. Asst. Director, King's Institute, Guindy, 1914-20, Director Tuberculosis Institute from 1924.

Add Harris Road, Madras.

Krishnamachari, T. T., B.A., (1921. Merchant, Madras: is the son of Dewan Bahadur T. T. Rangachari. b. 26 Nov. 1899, at Madras. Educ. Christian College. Married and has four sons. Took to business in 1922. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Indian Commerce Constituency in 1935. He is representing Lever Bros., Ltd, and their associated companies in the Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin for South India and besides other British and American Manufacturers. Member, South Indian

Chamber of Commerce. Has branches in Cochin, Cocanada, Madura, Trivandrum,



Tuticorin, Coimbatore, Calicut and Bangalore. Club. Cosmopolitan, Madras.

Add 11-14 Armenian Street, Madras.

Krishnaswami Barathi, L., M.A., B.L., b. July 1904, Tinnevely Dt. Had his high School and College Education in Hindu College, Tinnevely and his Collegiate course in the Presidency College, Madras. Took his M. A., degree at the age of 20 and B. L., in his 22 and was enrolled as an advocate in



Madras High Court Set up practice in Madura 1927. Took a prominent part in the C. D. Movement and was imprisoned for one year. Congress Municipal Councillor at Madura and a member in the Madras Legislative Assembly. A good speaker. Writes articles to the press and also composer of certain Tamil Poems.

Krishnamachariar, Rao Bahadur Sir, V. T., C.I.E., b. 1881. Entered service as Deputy collector in 1903. Dewan Peshkar, Cochin, 1908-11. Asst. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, 1913-16, Under Secy. to the Govt. 1916-19, Trustee, Vizianagaram Estate 1919-22, Collector of Ramnad, 1922-24 Secy. to the Govt.



Law Department, Dewan of Baroda since 1927, attended Round Table Conference, London knighted in 1933. K.C.I.E., 1936, Delegate, Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva 1934-1936. Attended Coronation of H. M. King George VI, 1937, Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937.

Add 'Dilaram', Baroda

Krishnaswamy Iyer, Dewan Bahadur Sir., Alladi, B.A., B.L., Advocate-General since 1929 Madras. After apprenticing to the late Justice P. R. Sundara Iyer, was Fellow of the Madras University for 6 years. Knighted in January 1932, delivered the Andhra University Convocation Addresses, 1930. In 1933 he extensively toured the Continent.

Add 'Ekambara Nivas', Luz Church Road, Mylapore Madras.

Krishnaswami Karayalar, S., aged 44, scion of the famous Karayalar family in Shencottah. He is the Chairman of the Shencottah Municipality. Is a wealthy mittadar and well-known contractor, Plays Tennis.

Add South Car Street, Shencottah.

Krishnan, N. S., Comedian. b. 1909, Nagercoil first acted in Markandeya School Drama. Earned reputation as the prince of comedians. Was in contract with the Bala Shanmugananda Sabha. Entered cinema Maiden hit, Sati leelavati, a success. Then appeared in Menaka, Vasantasena, Chandrakanta, Balamani, Iulasidas, Dhakshayagna and Ambikapathy. His recent appearance is in Tenaliraman. His songs have been recently recorded in many Gramophone Companies and they are very popular among the middle class. His action in the comic scenes enrapture one and all. He rises to every occasion and rightly he is acclaimed the prince of comedians. The recent success of many a Film is due to his inimitable action and admirable portrayal of comic characters.

Add Nagercoil.

Kumara Rajah of Chettinad, M.A., Muthiah Chettiar, B.A., son of Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar. Elected to Madras Legislative Council by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, 1930, chief whip of the Justice Party and Chairman, S.I.L.F., Director of many great public institutions. A great Philanthropist. In Bobbili's Cabinet was appointed as Minister in place of Kumaraswamy Reddiar Educational Minister, 1936, Interim Ministry. Now Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly.

Add Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras.

Kuppuswamy Iyer, K., M.L.A., b. 1875 in Madura. Had his early education, Dindigul and Madura. Graduated from the Madras Presidency College After Passing the B.L. Examination was apprenticed to the late Eardly Norton and was working in his chambers for some time. Was practising in the Madras High Court till 1907. Then continued his practice at Dindigul Was Municipal

Chairman from 1910 to 1921. One of the founders of the Dindigul North Urban Co-operative Bank and was its President from 1920-26. Took active steps for founding the Dindigul Co-operative Sales Society and is now its President. Is also



now the Secretary of the Dindigul Bar Association. Elected unopposed to the Madras Legislative Assembly on the congress ticket from the Dindigul Taluk General Constituency.

Lakshmi Naidu, Mrs, alias Srimathi Rukmani Ammal, B.A., b. 1891. Secy. of Bharatha Stri Mahamandal, Delegate to the 10th International Women's Suffrage Alliance Congress at Paris in June 1926. Imprisoned for breaking Salt Law at Vedaranyam in May 1930. Went to jail again in 1932. A great interpreter of Indian women's cause in the East and her invincible patriotism has convinced the nation of what self-sacrifice the Indian womanhood is capable of. Elected to the Legislative Assembly and is the Deputy Speaker. Add Harris Road, Madras.

Lakshmi Naidu, R. V., Mirasdar and Merchant, Uppilpalayam, Coimbatore Dt. Born 1892. Educated at St. Michael's College, Coimbatore. Son of R. Venkatasamy Naidu. Kamina by caste, has been interesting himself in Local Self Government. Has successively been Panchayat Board President. Taluk and Dt. Board

Member for several terms. Was President of the Coimbatore Taluk Board before its abolition. At present is the Vice-President of the Dt. Board, Coimbatore. Member of the Executive Advisory Committee, Coimbatore. Is interested in Co-operation & Rural Uplift. Is Vice-President of the Coimbatore Sugarcane Growers Co-operative Union. Is the Managing Agent of the Coimbatore Kamala Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.

Add Bhaktha Nivas, Trichy Road, Singanallur P. O. Coimbatore.

Lakshmana Rao, the Hon'ble Justice Dewin Bahadur, Kaniyagod Patanashetti, B.A. B.L., b. 15th Dec. 1887. Joined Service in August 1916. Asst. Professor, Madras Law College, 5th July 1920. Dt. and Sessions Judge, Cuddappah, served as Dt. and Sessions Judge in Trichinopoly, Ramnad. Judge, Madras High Court, 4th September 1930. Addl. Sessions Judge, Cuddalore, 19th Jan. 1931. Dt. Judge, Ramnad, 27th Mar. 1931, Judge, Madras High Court, 13th July, 1931. Dt. Sessions Judge, Rajahmundry, 24th Nov. 1931. Tinnevely, 9th Nov. 1932, Judge, Madras High Court. Add: Madras.

Marudachalam Chettiar A. N., b. on 18th June, 1891. Entered business on his 16th year, firstly as an agent of Asiatic petroleum Co., Of (India) Ltd. He got



the Burma Oil Co., Agency at Tiruppur and Dharmapuri, got silver Medals and merit certificates for the efficiency of business. Was the Agent in the Malabar

Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd, Kallai, Kaleeswarar Mills. Formed the Chellam Motor Stores most popular in South India. Having petrol bulk, erecting a garage by name Chellam Garage for the bus stand and made all convenience for the public. In 1933-34 started Chellam Talkies. Under his personal supervision Bhama-vijayam and Dumbachari were produced. Formed the Manorama Films and produced Sati-Leelavathi at Vel Pictures Ltd, Madras, getting Ellis R. Duncan from Hollywood. Arranged for the erection of the Studio known as the Premier Cine-tone Ltd., and produced Sathi-Anusuya and Sree Kandaleela. He is now producing Sow Bagyalakshmi. Conducted a theatre at Pollachi called Chellam Talkies. A Municipal Councillor for the last nine years. Constructed a Vinayaga Temple. Has also contributed a donation of Rs. 500 for R. S. Puram Club. Life Member of P.S.G., & sons, Charitable institution and also for the Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu, Coimbatore Dt. Director of the Sree Ranga Vilas Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd, and he is also a Director of South Indian Genl. and Fire Insee., Ltd. Director of Gajalakshmi Bank, K D P. Bank and others. Vice-President of the Co-operative Societies Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Film Conference held last year at Madras. Was President of the Young Mens' Association, Trichinopoly, 1937.

Mathuram, Dr. A., Rao Sahib, Member of the Chemical Society of London and America. Sub-Assistant Surgeon. b. 29th June 1877, Son of Dr. Samuel Mathuram, Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Pioneer of the S. P. G. Medical Work in South India for 42 years, from 1872. Belongs to the Indian Christian Nadar Community. His Guru Specialities have won him international fame and market and his knowledge in the Allopathic and Ayurvedic medical science is very deep. He was the member of the Municipal Council for 9 years. Director of the former Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly for 12 years. Donated Rs. 5,000 for maternity ward near Municipal office. Director Trichinopoly Mills Ltd. A great Philanthropist, Rao Sahib in 1937.

Add. Guru Medical Hall, Puthur, Trichinopoly.

Mirza M. Ismail, Amin-ul-Mulk Sir K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore, was born on the 23rd October 1883. He comes of an ancient and aristocratic Persian family. His grand-father, the late Mr. Ali Asker, was personally known to Sir Mark Cubbon and was a devoted friend of His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar III of Mysore. His son, the late Mr. Aga Jan, was an A. D. C., to the late Maharaja, Her Highness the late Maharani, C.I., during the period of her Regency, and later to His Highness the present Maharaja. His son is the present Dewan of Mysore, the subject of this sketch. He received his early education in the Wesleyan Mission High School at Bangalore and later joined the Royal School. He graduated from the Central College at Bangalore in the year 1905, and in the same year he entered the Mysore Service as Assistant Superintendent of Police. Three years later he joined His Highness' personal staff and in February 1914 was appointed Huzur Secretary to His Highness. He was appointed His Highness' Private Secretary in March 1922, which post he held until the 1st May 1926 when he was called to the office of Dewan of Mysore. His services were recognized by the conferment on him of the title of "Amin-ul-Mulk" by His Highness in the Dasara Durbar of 1920. The British Government have also marked their appreciation of Sir Mirza Ismail's public services by bestowing on him the titles of O.B.E., in January 1923, C.I.E. in June 1924, Knighthood in January 1930 and K.C.I.E., in January 1936. He attended the First Indian Round Table Conference in England as the representative of the South Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukottah and the Second Round Table Conference as the representative of the States of Mysore, Jaipur and Jodhpur and the Third Round Table Conference and the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms as the representative of the Mysore State.

At the invitation of His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Mirza Ismail delivered the Convocation address of the Annamalai University on October 31, 1935.

In June 1936, he accompanied His Highness to Europe and returned after a



Sir Mirza M. Ismail.

three months, holiday trip in England and on the Continent.

Sir Mirza Ismail also led, at the request of the Government of India, the Indian Delegation to the Inter Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene convened under the auspices of the League of Nations at Bandoeng in Java between the 3rd and the 13th August 1937.

The dignity of "Commander" (Associate) of the Venerable Order of St. John was conferred upon the Dewan in September 1937 in appreciation of his services in the cause of the relief of suffering humanity which is such a prominent feature of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Sir Mirza Ismail also delivered the Convocation Address of the Madras University on August 5, 1938 at the invitation of His Excellency the Chancellor.

He has married Zebeenda Begum Shirazi, daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Mirza Shirazi of Bombay, and has one son (Mr. Humayun Mirza employed in the Mysore Civil Service and at present Dewan of Banganapalle) and two daughters

Munisamy, the Hon. Mr. Vellore Iyaswamy, Minister for Agriculture, son of V. K. Iyaswami Pillai b. on the 23rd Feb. 1889 at Ootacamund. Educ. at the Coimbatore College up to the Matriculation class. Head of the Indian Staff from 1910-25 under Messrs. Barber and Pa-coe, Planting Agents. Member, Madras Legislative Council from 1926. Member of the Senate of the Madras and Annamalai Universities. Asst. Secretary, Nandanar Kalvikazagam, President, Madras Provincial Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha, President, All-India Depressed Classes Federation Working Committee. Hony. Secretary, Nilgiris Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha. Trustee, Lawley Institute, Ootacamund. Municipal Councillor. Member, District Board, Scout Council, and Secondary Board and Vice President, District Educational Council, The Nilgiris. One of the Panel of Chairman, Madras Legislative Council in 1929 and in 1934. Now Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of Madras. Address: Madras.

Narasimhachariar, A. B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur. b. at Kumbakonam 4th July 1888. Educ. Town High School Kumbakonam, Pachappa's College, and Law College, Madras, entered bar on 27th Nov. 1911. Won Muthuswami Iyer's scholarship. Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Tanjore since 1934. Rao Bahadur, 1933. Leader, Tanjore Bar. Founder, Poor and Destitute Home. A distinguished Freemason. Was Director, Tanjore Permanent Fund Ltd. A great Philanthropist.

Add Lakshmi Vilas, Extension, Tanjore.

Narayana Pillai, S. R., b. in 1899 at Singalardapuram village, Salem Taluq. He is the eldest son of Ramaswami Pillai. Directed his energies towards



stone masonry contracts and soon became a successful contractor. He stood for the Salem Municipal Councillorship on 2nd April, 1938 in the 10th Ward, came out victorious. Soon after he was elected Vice-Chairman by the Salem Municipal Council.

Narayanaswamy Pillai, T. M., M.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur, b. 1891. Educ. at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Entered Bar in 1918, M. L. C., from 1924 to 36. President of the Trichinopoly District Board 1928-36. Chairman, Trichinopoly Municipality, 1927-28. President, Dt. Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. from 1934. Public Prosecutor from 1932 to 38. Dt. Scout Commissioner from 1935, Director, Tamil

Nad Central Bank Ltd. has served on the Economic Enquiry Committee on Northern Circars. Greatly interested in Co-operative Movement. Independent in outlook. An illustrious exponent of youth's movements.

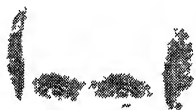
Add. Andar Street, Trichinopoly.

Naidu, G. D., Merchant and Bus Owner
Son of Mr. Gopalasamy Naidu. Born in 1893 at Kalangal Village near Sullur in Coimbatore Dt. Self educated. In 1908 started a small business in watches and patent medicines with a capital of Rs. 75, prospered and did cotton business from 1910-1919, lost heavily in it at Tiruppur and Bombay. In 1920 started a Motor Bus service with one bus, drove the bus himself for two years, invested the savings

from which he miraculously escaped with his life. Recently he founded "The G. D. Naidu Industrial Education Trust" under which 73 percent of the profits from his bus transport services is to be set apart and distributed as scholarships for deserving students of institutions in several parts of the Presidency, and utilised for industrial education. Is a Councillor of Coimbatore Municipality, and member of the Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore.

Add 'Gopal Bagh', Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

Natesa Iyer F.G. b. Nov. 1880 in Pudukkottah. Educ. Maharajah's College, Pudukkottah, The Wesleyan College, Negapatam and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Began his service in the S. I. Ry., as an unpaid probationer and



in the business itself and gradually increased the number of buses formed eleven private limited bus transport companies and to-day owns and controls one of the biggest and best organised bus services in the East with a fleet of more than 200 buses running through five Districts of the Presidency, daily covering an average of 15,000 miles carrying 5,000 passengers a day and touching more than 62 towns and villages. Toured extensively in Egypt, England, France, Switzerland, Austria, America, Japan, China and other foreign countries. Is one of the four Indian survivors of the S. S. Georges Philpar fire tragedy near Aden in 1932

had his appointment as a temporary clerk in the Construction of Travancore and Pamban Branch Railways. Joined the Traffic Department in the General Traffic Manager's Office as a Clerk on Rs. 35 and worked his way up to the post of Office Superintendent on Rs. 360. Asst. Traffic Supdt. in 1926 and later confirmed as D. I. S. Was in charge of Publicity and Catering Departments. Responsible for the publication of well designed posters and booklets and advertisements while his work for last Ardhodyam Festival won admiration from the Public. A well-known figure in Indian and European circles. Secretary of Rasika Ranjana

Sabha for the past 24 years. Was a member of the All-India Congress Committee in 1917 which he resigned as a result of the ban placed by the railway authorities on the staff taking part in political activities. Dt. Scout Commissioner, Trichinopoly for 12 years. Was Chairman of Trichinopoly Municipal Council 1923-24. He retired from Railway Service in 1935 due to age limit, full of honours and appreciation from the authorities. Joined the Indian National Congress. President, Dt. Congress, Committee 1936-37. A good public speaker and a good sportsman. A frequent contributor to leading papers on subjects like Indian Renaissance, Art, Cinema etc., Author of some dramatic publications, chief of which is 'Gnanasoundari'. Blazed a luminous trail on Cinema firmament by his brilliant action in a Tamil Talkie SEVASADAN produced, by the Madras United Artistes' Corporation. On his retirement he is serving the public and the motherland in all spheres religious, social, educational and political.

Add: Manchara Vilas, Worium,
Trichinopoly.

Nagappan, C., Editor 'Kesari', b. 1912 at Erode in an ancient family of Okkalia as the first son of Chowdappa Gowder, Banker. Took to business in 1935 and



conducting a monthly journal named 'Kesari'. A social reformer and he takes a special interest in uplifting the helpless. He is also conducting a printing press for imparting professional training for the poor and orphan boys.

Add 'Kesari', Coimbatore.

Nanjunda Gowder, B., b. 1882. He comes from one of the oldest and respectable families from Coimbatore. His grand-father was one of the leading men in his days,

hence a big street in Coimbatore named as Rengiah Gowder St. He started his life as Village Munsiff and served for five years. In 1911 he became Secretary



of the Town Bank Ltd, Coimbatore. He continued his service for 22 years and improved the Bank in all directions, so much so it became one of the leading banks in Coimbatore. He was a Municipal Councillor for 15 yrs. without any break. Taluk Board Member for 8 yrs. Now he is one of the leading merchants dealing in cloth at Coimbatore. Managing Director of the Coimbatore National Bank. Is one of the Managing Agents of the Murugan Mills. Is the Trustee of Koniamman Koil Devasthanam. Besides the above, he has done several charitable works to the public.

Add Bright Shop, Coimbatore

Narayanan, A., The Pioneer Film Producer and Director, in Madras. Started in 1925 the Exhibitors Film Service. In 1928 went to England and America. In America exhibited Anarkali, the first Indian picture to be exhibited in America. Returned to India and started the General Pictures Corporation and produced some silent pictures. His first talkie was Dharma Patni. When the G. P. C. failed he started the Exhibitors Film Service and Srinivas Cinetone. He produced Srinivasa Kalyanam, Droupadi Vasthrapabaranam, Rajambal, Gnanasoundari, for Sakuntala Films, Thooku-thooki, Tharasa-sangam, Viswamitra, Indra Sabha and Mira Bhai, etc.

Add. Sundaram Sound Studios, Madras.

Narayandas Girdhardas. Partner of Chathurbujadas Kushaldas and Sons, and the pre-eminent firm of Bankers in Madras. b. 1894. Educated at Pachappa's School: elected to the first Legislative Assembly under the reforms representing Indian Commerce Constituency of Madras. Member, Port Trust, Corporation of Madras, representing S.I.C.C., 1920-22. Director, Indian Bank Ltd., Madras. Was Member, Board of Industries and Vice-President Madras Stock Exchange. Chief Agent in Madras for the Jupiter General Assurance Co., Ltd., Add Khoosaldas Buildings, Kilpauk, Madras.

Natesan, Rao Bahadur, G.A., b. August 1874. Editor of the 'Indian Review' and Proprietor of G. A. Natesan and Co. Nominated Member, Council of State 1921-25 and 1927-30 and 1931-33. Extensively toured the continent, Canada



and Great Britain as a delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Association. Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Member of the Indian Tariff Board 1933-34, Director, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. Now the Sheriff of Madras.

Add: Mangala Vilas, Luz, Mylapore.

Ouwkerk, L.C.M., Miss, M.A. (Cantab). b. in London on 31 January 1904. Educ. at Cambridge, Second Class in Economics.

Professor of History and Economics, Maharajah's College of Arts, Trivandrum. Head of the History Department, University of Travancore. President, Trivandrum International Fellowship. Member, Trivandrum Club and S.M.R.V. Union Club.

Address: Xanadu, Trivandrum.

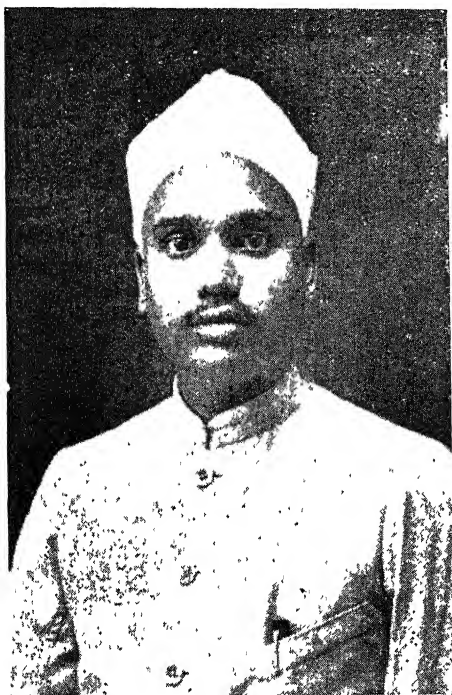
Paul Anbammal, Mrs. Retired Head Mistress of All Saints' Training School for Mistresses, Puthur, Trichinopoly. Born at Bangalore Surandai, Tinnevely Dt. Educated at Surandai at first, then at Sarah Tucker College Palamcottah, Tinnevely District. Leant Hindustani in the same School and was a Hindustani Teacher in Muhammadan Girls' School, Tinnevely Town for about a year. Married to Mr. Solomon V. Paul. Then they both, husband and wife, were working in Lady Hobart Girls School, Fort, Trichinopoly. Then went to Salem as the Head Mistress of Govt. Girls' School, Salem. After a year joined Mission Girl's School, Hasthampet, Salem as Head Mistress and worked eleven years there. Published two books: named Alagammal and Swarnabai. The second book was recommended by the District Board Members, Tanjore, to be used to Board Schools, Tanjore Dt. for II & III Form as extra Reader. Came to Trichy as the Head Mistress of All Saints Training School for Mistresses. She and her husband have retired and are doing many honorary works. At present she is the Secretary of Mother's Union; connected with All Saints Church and conducting Sunday School. She is one of the Ladies' Committee Members, Health Association, Trichy Municipality & doing Social works with other members and helping the Lepers. Is the mother of R. D. Paul M.A., Commissioner, Municipal Council, Madura and Sundaram Paul B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer. She is an active Member of the S.P.G., Church, Puthur and along with her husband she is carrying on her Missionary activities devotedly.

Add: Puthur, Trichinopoly.

Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur Sir A.T., born 1888, was appointed Public Prosecutor of Tanjore; President Dt. Bd. for

three terms. Member of the Round Table Conference. Member, Madras Legislative Council since 1930. Was Law Member of the Madras Government: Member of the Interim Ministry in Sir K. V. Reddy's Cabinet for a Short time.

Palaniappa Mudaliar, M. S., B.A., Born at Malayandipatnam in 1905. Graduated from Presidency College, Madras in 1927.



After serving for some time as Inspector in the Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service, he took up the post of Treasurer in the Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd, in 1930. Became a Director of the India Life Benefit Society, Coimbatore from its inception and took very keen interest for its conversion into a pucca Life Office under the changed name of the India Life Benefit Assurance Society. He was elected as its Managing Director in June 1936. He is well connected with many of the Local Mills and Co-operative Institutions. He is the Secretary of the newly started Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, I.t.d., Coimbatore.

Residential Address: 125, Raja Street, Coimbatore.

Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir, A. P. K.C.I.E., K.T., is a land holder and agriculturist. High Court Vakil; associated with the working of Local Self-Government Institutions for many years. Ex-Education Minister to the Government of Madras. Represented Ganjam in Madras Legislative Council from 1921 to 1936. A successful administrator. Author of 'Studies in Local Self Government,' Education and Sanitation and Rural Economics. Visited England in 1913,



extensively toured the continent. Made special study in the economic conditions of rural parts in the Province. Is an old congressman. Responsible for Madras University Re-organisation Act 1923 and Andhra University Act. Was Minister for Education Public works and Excise 1921-26. President, S. I. Liberal Federation, Madura in 1926 Chairman of All-Parties Conference, elected at Delhi Feb. 1930. Elected President and leader of the All-India Committee of Justice Movement in 1931. Delegate to the Round Table Conference 1931-32. Delegate substitute of India to League of Nations, Geneva, 1931. Member Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms 1933. Member of the Council of State, Central, 1937.

Add: Kesava Baugh, Royapettah Madras.

Pillai J. T. V. M.D. M.D.
(Bio) 1911, aged 30 foremost Homoeopathist of the southern districts and an efficient naturopathist. Belongs to an



aristocratic family. Is running a free Homoeopathic Dispensary at Shencottah for the benefit of the poor. Plays Tennis. Horticulture is his hobby.

Add West Car St., Shencottah

Ponniah JOHN, Proprietor of the Ponniah Photo Studios, Trichinopoly. A self-made man and a great artist. His Bromide Enlargements have received appreciations from Rajas, Governors, Viceroys and Zamindars of this and foreign countries. The first Glass Studio was erected by him in this province. Started his life as Drawing Master in the S. P. G. High School and through his perseverance and hard work, he is now owning the biggest Photographic Studio in Southern India. Many of his works have won several gold medals. Was a Municipal Councillor and is presently the Hon. Registrar for marriage.

Add Academy View, Ippakulam, Trichinopoly.

Ponnuswami, Ph D, M.A., B. L., b. in Tinnevely and Matriculated from St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah. Took his M.A. and B. L. degree from H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts, and the Law College, Trivandrum respectively. Served his Law apprenticeship under Mr. B. Sitarama Row of the Madras Bar. Is a rich landlord and is the scion of an ancient and respectable family. He is now actively engaged in adopting Scientific methods of Agriculture in his vast Estate. A keen student of Hindu Law. Plays Tennis. Hobby, Gardening. Add. Padiekal Mansions, Pulari Shencottah.

Prakasam, the Hon'ble, Mr. T., called Andhra Kesari for his leading part as the Andhra Non-co-operator. Sacrificed his lucrative legal practice for the sake of serving the country and joined the Non-Co-operation movement. Was Managing Director of the Swarajya Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., and toured Malaya States. Elected member to the Legislative Assembly 1926 and went to jail in Salt Satyagraha Movement. Now elected to Madras Legislative Assembly and is the Revenue Minister to the Government of Madras.

Add Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

Rajagopalachariar, the Hon'ble Mr., C. B.A., B.L., b. in a village near Hosur, Salem Dist. Studied in Central College, Bangalore, Presidency and Law College, Madras. Joined the Bar in 1900. Had a big practice at Salem. Gave up the



Bar and joined the Satyagraha Movement 1919 and Non-co-operation in 1920 and entered jail. Edited 'Young India' during Gandhi's incarceration. Member of A.I.C.C. in charge of Khaddar work in Tamil Nadu, started Tiruchengodu Asramam. Jailed in 1930 during Salt Movement and again imprisoned in Civil-Disobedience Movement in 1932. Took a leading part

in anti-untouchability campaign. Is one of the chief Lieut. of Mahatma and is a great leader. Retired from Congress with Gandhi but the fires of his patriotism shot up in him and flung him once again into active politics. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly and became the Prime Minister of Madras. His Reforms are winning universal admiration and Acts like Agricultural Debt Relief Bill, Prohibition are lifting the peasants from the mire of depression.

Raja Of Bobbili, Ravu, Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Rao, Ex-Chief Minister to the Government of Madras.

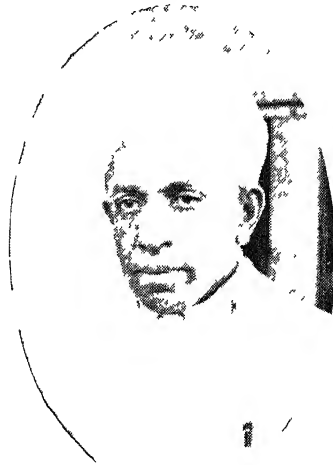


b. Bobbili, aged about 37 years. Member of Cosmopolitan Club.

Add. Branson Bagh, Cathedral Madras.

Rajan, Dr, The Hon'ble, T.S.S. M.R.C.S., (Eng), and L.R.C.P., (Lon), L.M.P., (Madras). Surgeon Rajan's Clinic, Trichinopoly b. August, 1880 at Negapatam. Educated in St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly, Royapuram Medical School and Medical College, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London, won Prize in Surgery, practised Medicine at Hospital and proficient in all subjects. Built Rajan's Clinic General Hospital with X-ray and electrical equipment and accommodation for 30 in-patients. Acted as General Secretary, Indian National Congress. Imprisoned for one year in anti-drink

campaign 1922-23. Organised Salt Satyagraha at Vedaranyam and imprisoned 1930-31 was elected member of Indian



Legislative Assembly, Delhi (representing Tanjore and Trichy) in 1934. Nominated to the Legislative Council and Now Minister for Health to the Government of Madras. Add. Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly.

Rajah, M.C., b. 1883. Nominated to Legislative Assembly as representative of Depressed classes, educated in Madras Christian College, Member, Madras University Senate, President, All-India Depressed classes Conference 1928, 1931. Signatory to Poona Pact. Vice-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha Member, R.T.C. A most prominent leader of the Depressed classes. Author of Untouchability Bill, 1938. Add. St. Thomas Mount, Madras.

Rajagopalachari, S. P., B.A. B.L., Rajamantrapravina, was born in June 1883. After a brilliant scholastic career, he was enrolled as an Advocate in Madras and later on joined the Mysore Civil Service in 1906, after passing Competitive Examination. He joined the Secretariat to Dewan in 1912 and worked as under Secy. to Dewan. He was taken over to the Personal Staff of His Highness in 1919 and continued there till 1927 when he became Excise Commissioner and then Revenue Commissioner. He was elevated to the Executive Council as Second Member in 1933 and became First Member in October 1935. He represented Mysore at the Ministers' Conference regarding Federation held during the last few years. During

the absence of the Dewan in Europe in 1936 and Java in 1937, he was looking



after the Dewan's Work. Add Lakshmi Bhavan, Basuvangudi, Bangalore.

Raja Sandow The actor Director. A native of Pudukkottai. Has appeared in many Tamil and Hindi Pictures in the



Silent & Talkies. Has played chief roles in Ranjit with distinction. Been in the

film line for the last 2 decades. Has been with National, Imperial and Ranjit Film Companies. Ran the Associated Films, Madras Directed many pictures in Hindi. Directed the Tamil Talkie Menaka, a roaring success Chandrakanta, Vasantasena, Vishnu Leela in which he stars were directed by him. Presently he is engaged in directing Thiruneelakantanayanar in which Thyagaraja Bhagavathar stars.

Rajagopal, P. K., born 29th Oct 1902. After scholastic career entered journalism in 1921 under the guidance of his uncle and has been contributing news and



articles to a number of vernacular and English papers besides assisting his uncle's own journalistic works till 1932 when the latter handed over entire charge of running the Indian State Gazette. Since then he is continuing on the publication regularly. He is a theosophist and of very liberal outlook. He is a very reserved man by nature.

Raju P. G., passed B.A., Hind class in 1929 (Allahabad) M.A., 1st Class, (1931) (Calcutta University), Ph.D., in 1935 (Calcutta) Sahitya Samiti, (1930) Govt. Sanskrit College, Benares. Now in the Philosophy Department of the Andhra University. Interested in the up-to-date developments of Philosophical thought. Publications: a large number of articles in the International Journal of Thesis (Chicago), Philosophy (London), The Philosophical Quarterly, (Amalner), The Review of Philosophy and Religion, (Poona), The Calcutta Review, The Indian Review, The Hindustan Review, the Vedanta Kesari, The Aryan Path, Triveni, etc. etc. Published a book Thought and Reality (George Allan and Bunnis Ltd., London.)

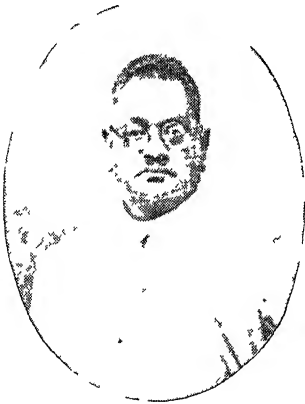
Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das, Raja Bahadur, Raja of Puduklotta, b. 23rd June, 1922.

Add: Palace, Pudukkottai.

Rajan, Sir, P. T., B.A., (Oxon.), Bar-at-law, Ex-Minister of Public Works, Govt. of Madras. b. 1892. Studied in Lay's School, Cambridge entered Jesu- College Oxford and Graduated in 1915, with Honours in Modern History. Joined Bar in 1917. Set up his legal practice at Madura 1919. Elected to the Madras Legislative Council for the first three terms and again elected unopposed a fourth time.

Add: Minister for Development in Bobbili's Government. 'Palayam House', Thallakulam, Madura.

Ramalingam Chettiar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Born at Tiruppur in May 1881. Educ. at the Presidency college, and Law College. Secured the presidency first class in Tamil and won Gold Medal B.L. Degree in 1905 set up practice at Coimbatore. He became member of the Coimbatore Dt. Board in 1912, Vice-President in 1930. First non-official President of the Dt. Board was also Chairman of Coimbatore Municipality in 1919. The Pollachi-Poanur Railway



owes its existence to the energetic initiative of Mr. Chettiar; Member, Madras Legislative Council upto 1937 with a short break. Piloted Madras Debt Conciliation Bill as a private measure which was placed on the statute book. Unanimously elected as member of the Upper Chamber of the Madras Legislature in 1937 on the Congress Ticket. Member, Town and Committee on Co-operation. President,

Coimbatore Dt. Urban Bank, Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society. Is at the Board of the Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Central Bank. President, Tiruppur Co-operative Loan and Sale Society. An ardent Lover of Tamil Literature and erudite Scholar. Contributed to Tamilian Antiquary on the age of Pathupattu in 1910, was one of the representatives of the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations. Was a member of the First Bar Council. A member of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. President of the Coimbatore Dt. Agricultural Assn. Murugan Mills. Radhakrishna Mills, and the Cotton Mills, Director of Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore. Rao Bahadur in 1921. Dewan Bahadur in 1935 which he relinquished in response to the Congress Mandate. Now retired from the Legal Practice, Devoting himself to the public service. A great philanthropist.

Raman, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata, Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph. D. (Friburg), Hon. LL. D., (Glasgow) and (Bombay); Hon. D.Sc., (Calcutta), (Benares), (Dacca), (Madras) and (Paris), F.R.S., Nobel Laureate in Physics (1930). Born on 7th November 1888. Married Lokasundarammal. Educated in Presidency College



Madras, M.A. 1st Class, and joined Indian Financial Service 1907-1917, Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University 1917-1933, Hon. Secretary, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1917-1933; President, 1933-1935;

General President, Indian Science Congress, 1929, Visiting Professor, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena 1924; Matteucci Medalist, Rome 1929; Hughes Medalist of the Royal Society 1930; Hon. Fellow., Zurich Physics Society, Royal Philosophical Society, Glasgow, Royal Irish Academy and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934.

Add Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal P O. Bangalore.

Ramanathan, S. The Hon. Mr. b. 30th Dec. 1895. Educ. at Board High School, Tiruvarur, Pachayappa's College & Christian College, Madras. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1920. Joined N.C. Movement. Abandoned his profession. Served as Secy. to P. C. C. Secy. Tamil Nad



Branch of A. I. S. A. Took part in Self Respect Movement. Edited "Revolt" and "Rationalist." Toured Europe, 1931-32. Contested Mayavaram Shiyali General Constituency on Congress Ticket. Opposed Muthiah Mudaliar, Ex-Minister. Emerged triumphant from Elections. Secy. Madras Legislative Congress Party. Now Minister for Administration Reports and Public Information.

Add. 2/66 Lloyd's Road, Cathedral P.O. Madras.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir C.P., K.C.I.E., cr. 1925, C.I.E. 1923; Dewan of Travancore since 1936; Fellow of Madras University. b. 12 November 1879; o.s. of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards a Judge, Madras City Court, m. Sittammal g.d. of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras, Educ. Wesleyan High School, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as an advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912; Member of Madras Corporation 1911; served on many committees; Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee Pachaiappas' College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford. Gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council Madras, 1919; Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reform Act 1919; Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate General for the Presidency from 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee 1928; member of Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R.T.C. 1931; acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser of the Government of Travancore; Member of the Consultative Committee



Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K. C. I. E.

of the R. T. C., delivered the convocation Address of the Delhi University 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure 1935; title of Sachivothama conferred, 1936 by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore. Was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness. He has put Travancore on the industrial map of the world by augmenting a policy of vigorous industrialisation of the State. Publications: contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics; interested in French literature. Recreation: lawn-tennis, riding and walking. Address. Bhaktivilas, Trivandrum, Travancore, India: The Grove Mylapore, Madras; Delisle, Ootacamund, India. Clubs: National Liberal, Royal Automobile; Madras Cosmopolitan etc.

Ramaswami Sastri, K. S. Dewan Bahadur b. at Kumbakonam on 16th August, 1878. Educ. Native High School, Kumbakonam, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Government College, Kumbakonam and Law College, Madras. Practised as Advocate at Madras from 1902 to 1907 and became a District Munsif on 5th July, 1907. He retired as District and Sessions Judge on 15th August, 1933. He has always been a keen sportsman and plays a good game of Tennis. He contributed to various journals and delivered various lectures on cultural and social and religious subjects. Very much interested in Sanskrit and Tamil and has always been a keen student of English literature. Literary works in English The Epic of Indian womanhood, Rabindranath Tagore, Vol. I, Rabindranath Tagore, Poet, Patriot and Philosopher; Indian Aesthetics; Kalidasa: his varied personality and poetry; Bagavadgita, the divine path to God, Famous Orientalists; Eminent Indians; Manu the friend of man; The future of the Brahmin; Sanditya Bhakti Sutras.

The Gita, the Ideal of Devotion, the Science of the Soul: Kalidasa, Hero and Herome, Books for boys, Stories from the Upanishads, Sri Sankara: Bhaktima, Saiva Samajacharias, etc. Literary works in Sanskrit: Rati Vijayam; literary works in Tamil: Kalidasa, Bhoja. He has recently started the Sahitya Katha Sangam. Published a book of verse in London and has carved his name in memorable letters on the literary edifice. Club: Cosmopolitan, Madras.

Ranachandran Chettiar C.M., B.A., B.L., (Rao Bahadur) F. R. G. S., (Lond). Born at Coimbatore in 1888 in an ancient family of Devangis. His father was a prominent merchant of the town. He was the first graduate in Arts and Law in his community in the District. Set up



practice in Coimbatore in 1912. Took to social work from his young days. Started the Young Devanga Association of which he is the President. Became Manager of Sri Sarada Girls School. Elected Municipal Councillor in 1914 and continued as such till 1928. Was Vice-Chairman and Chairman Delegate. Was Secretary of District Service League, S.I.H. & W. Association (District Branch) Flood Relief Committee 1924, and Moplah

Distress Relief Committee. Was Assistant Secretary to the 1st District Conference and Secretary for the 2nd All-India Devanga Conference. Was a member of Taluk Board, Secondary Education Board, and the Senate of the Madras University. Has been the President of District Educational Council for 5 terms. Was Honorary Organizer of Village Panchayats and Lecturer for Jail Prisoners. Was Official Receiver for nearly 5 years. Is the Secretary of Koval Tamil Sangam and Editor 'The Kongu Malar' a tamil monthly. Is the President of Students Literary Association and of the Local branches of the Hindi Sabha and Geographical Association. Joined the Board of Directors of the India Life Benefit Society, Ltd., in 1932 and took very keen interest in its conversion to that of Pucca Life Office. He is now the Chairman of the Board of Directors. An eminent Tamil Scholar who has written several books and articles mostly historical and of religious interest. Is connected with several educational, religious and social service Conferences in the Presidency. Conferred the Title of Rao Sahib in 1931. Was elected as a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London in March 1937. In recognition of his work as President of the Dt. Educational Council His Majesty conferred on him the title of "Rao Bahadur" in January 1938.

Address: Mill Road, Coimbatore.

Rama Iyengar Dr. V. B. A., L.M.S. the son of Dewan Bahadur V. Bashyam Iyengar, Retired High Court Judge, Madras. b. in 1897. Had his early education at Pachappa's College, and then proceeded to Presidency College, where he took his B.A. Degree in 1918. Latter he joined the Medical College, Madras and took his degree in Medicine and Surgery in 1923. Soon after he joined late Dr S. Ranganchari the well-known Doctor of this Presidency and was his first Assistant till the year 1931, running his nursing home. He set up independent practice in the same year and ever since he is conducting a private hospital at "Kohinoor", Poonamalle Road, Madras. He has got also consultation rooms at Venkatanarayana's Road, Thyagarayanagar. He is one of the popular general practitioners at Madras. He is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club.

Add: "Kohinoor",

Poonamalle High Road, Madras.

Ramesham, The Hon'ble Justice Sir Vepa Kt, B. A., B. L., Became the Government pleader, Madras, 19th August 1919, Judge, High Court, Madras, 11th Nov. 1920. Acting Chief Justice from 13th July 1931 to 12th September, 1931. Judge 26th November, 1932.

Add: Madras.

Raghunathachariar, N.R., M.A., b. at Kottacheri, in 1895. Educ. at Government College, Kumbakonam and Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Staff of American College, Madura. Professor of Natural Science, A.V.N., College, Vizagapatam for two years. Professor of Natural Science, Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram. Has written books, on 'Animal Life', 'Human Physiology', etc., A frequent contributor to Kalamagal and other leading journals. A great social worker and a keen enthusiast for educational cause. Hobby: Cricket and research work.

Add: Vizianagaram.

Rengachari, Dewan Bahadur, T, C.I.E., High Court Wakil, Madras, b. 1865 of a family of Brahmin Land-holders, Tanjore District. Educ. S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly; 1886-90 studied in Chambers with Mr. H. C. Wedderburn, Advocate-General before enrollment as wakil in 1891. Professor, Law College, Madras 1897-99, entered the Madras Corporation as an Elected Commissioner in 1907; represented the Corporation in the Madras Legislative Council. Member of various Associations, Vice-President of the Central Urban Bank, Madras, Member of the Marine and Indian Bar Committees, the Kenya Committee, 1924. Went to Australia as the representative for India to be present at the opening of its new capital city, 1927.

Add: 'Ritherdon House',

Vepery, Madras.

Rengarajan S., B.A., B.L., b. 9th Sep. 1916. Educ. National College, Trichy and Law College, Madras. Awarded Moot Prize, 1937. Won Wallace Medal for Thesis on 'Scope of Convention in a Written Constitution'. Called to the Bar in 1938. An advocate of great promise.

Add: Gokulam, Cantt. Trichinopoly

Rengaswami Iyengar, G., M.A., M.L., F.T.S., b. Jan. 1907, Vakil. Took Honours Degree, Madras University 1928. Legal Adviser to many Companies. President, Young Mens' Association and Railway



Passengers' Welfare Assn. Founder President, Trichinopoly Film League, 1937-38. Secy. Town Hall Club. Fellow of the Theosophical Society. Councillor, West Tamil Theosophical Federation. Add: Singaratope, Trichinopoly.

Rengaswami Naidu, P. N., b. 1901, Peelamedu, Coimbatore Dt. Self-made man. One of the leading Hard-ware merchants and engineering contractor in Coimbatore. Started a workshop on a smaller scale. Then worked in a leading cotton business concern in Sales and Purchase Dept. Joined Radhakrishna Mills for the promotion of the concern. Acted as Agent to Mes.rs. Joseph & Co., Ltd., of Calcutta. Took up the contracts of Murugan Mills, Kamala Mills and Tirumurti Mills and completed 1936 and 37. Took up building in Steel Super Structure which is under progress. Further he is attempting to organise the Blue Organite Syndicate at Coimbatore and near Madras. Add: Avanasi Rd., Coimbatore.

Ranjitham, A., M.A., L. T., b. 1891. Educ. at Pasumalai, High School, and American College, Madura. Took M.A., and L.T. First seven yrs. Asst. Head

Master in various High Schools. 1923 as Professor in American college. 1927 Ag. Principal, American College. Organised and started Madura City Co-operative Bldg. Society and the present Secy. of



the same. The Society though Xian in name, is non-communal in character. The Society is the biggest and has a largest transaction in the Presidency. Has Been elected to the Municipal Council. Add: Manuel Lodge, Ponnagaram, Madura.

Rao, P. v., Cine Director from Silent days and was connected with India Films, Star of East Films, Peninsular Film Service, General Picture Corporation, Associated Films, and Rajeswari Films (Travancore then in existence). Directed



Valli's Wedding which was the first and foremost successful Talkie with Miss T.P. Rajalakshmi as Valli. Directed Krishna Leela which proved a great box-office hit. a great actor: Director, Mathurai Veeran.

Rao, Y. V., aged 37. First entered films as an actor in Lakshmi Pictures at Bombay in 1923. Starred in Nera Asha, etc.; later worked as Assistant Director in Royal Art Studio; sold two scenarios to the same company and acted



also in one; had training under Director Choudry. Later came to General Pictures. Pandava Agnathavasam his best was produced in 12 days. Was the Director of General Pictures and is responsible for many Pictures. He produced Hari Maya with Gubbi Veeranna. Has produced Naganatha in Hindi and Marathi at Samrat Cinetone, Kolhapur. His Satharam in Canarese with Aswathamma and Gubbi Veeranna was a great success. His latest Royal Talkies, Bhama Parinayam has been praised much for its high technique. Starred in Chintamani and Mira Bai. A very good linguist. Always cheerful, smiling and enthusiastic.

Sachi, C. K. a law graduate of the Madras University. Had his training under Mr. Tandon. Directed Radha Kalyanam for Minakshi Talkies. Assisted Mr. Tandon in the production of Adarsh Chitras, Shame of the Nation. A simple and affable young man. A gentleman in every respect with zest for work.

Sait, Loomchand Juharmal, Managing Director, Peerdhan Juharmal Bank Ltd., Tennore, Trichinopoly. Son of Mr. Juharmal Sait. b. 1906 at Trichinopoly; Jain. Was the Regimental Banker in Trichy, for over a quarter of a century and spread the money-lending business in and about

Trichy Town which was subsequently been developed into a Bank and registered in 1933 under the Indian Companies Act. He has 4 brothers all of whom are Bankers and well-known in Bombay and Madras. Organised the Humanitarian League to prevent dumb animals being taken to slaughter houses and has been mainly responsible for the co-operation of the public to inaugurate and maintain a Pinjarapole where old and infirm animals are fed and cared for. It was mainly through his exertion that the Pinjarapole had a building of its own. He is also the Secy. of the above society.

Add: Tennore, Trichinopoly.

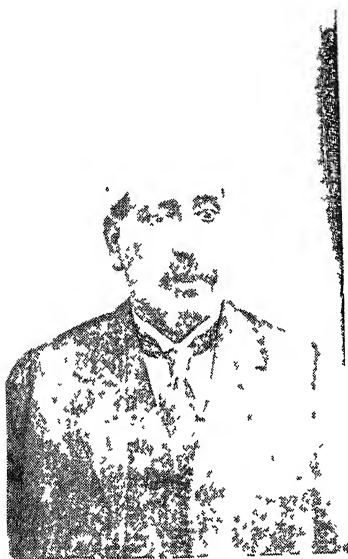
Sambanda Mudaliar, P. Rao Sahib 1916, Rao Bahadur 1927, B.A., B.L., Retired Judge, Small Cause Court, Madras (1924) b. 1st. Feb. 1878. Enrolled as High Court Vakil, 1898. Educ. Presidency College, Madras. One of the illustrious founders of 'The Suguna Vilasa Sabha'. Vice-President, S. I. Athletic Association: was Trustee; Chennapuri



Andhra Samajam and Trustee, Mylapore Temple for Several years. Flared a luminous path in literary skies by his monumental dramatic productions like, Two Sisters, True-love, The Demon Land, The Bandit Chief, Manohara and others in Tamil: 'Harischandra', 'Yayathi' in English: was Chairman, Temperance Propaganda Committee, Madras: at present a member of the Censor Board, Madras.

Add: 70, Acharappan St., G. T. Madras.

Sambanda Mudaliar M M, B A., B L, b Coimbatore, 1872. Son of Mr Muthukrishna Mudaliar, Tahsildar at Coimbatore for a number of yrs, was a student of the Madras Christian College, took his B A, degree in 1892, then he continued his studies for B L degree exam and appeared in July 1895, but was not successful. He then floated a sugar refinery in Podanur and was its secy. for a few years. He was however anxious to enter legal profession and passed B L, degree exam in 1901 and set up practice in 1902. In 1910 he was elected as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council under Minto



Marley reforms He was elected to the Imperial Legislative Assembly, Delhi in 1920. He was Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipality for two terms. He acted as Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader on two occasions. He had lucrative practice. Was appointed as Commissioner of Hindu Religious Endowment Board in 1930 and continued in that office for a period of 5 yrs. During this period he acted twice as President of the Board. Is connected with various Banks in Coimbatore City as Director and President. Is also Director in Pankaja Cotton Mills. Councillor of the Coimbatore M C, for many yrs. Held other offices of Trust and responsibility.

Sambamurthi, Bulusu & The Honble Mr. great Andhra Patriot. Was a leading leader at Cocanada. Sacrificed his lucrative practice for national cause and plunged himself heart and soul into the vortex of Political events for freedom. Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress Session at Cocanada, 1925. A prominent participator in the Salt Satyagraha went to Jail several times. Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly since 1937. Add Cocanada

Sanjivi, T R, M. A Ph D, Litt. D, D Sc., D P Sc., (Hon) I. B H L, M R A S, b. 30th Sept. 1880, Tinnevely, Member Societe Academique D' Historie Internatio-



nale President the Latent Light Culture, (1905) Director 'Order of Krishna', Editor, The Kalpaka' Author of Yogi and Psychic works

Add Tinnevely

Sanjeevi Reddi T S, D 1901 & great social worker. President H P Committee the City. Started public life very early in age. Was responsible for starting many social and political institutions in the city. His social work has gained appreciation from persons like Sri R. K. Shunmugham Chetty K C I I, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, a talented artist. Is also a good writer and a lecturer.

Add Reddy St, Bheemanagar, Trichinopoly.

Sastri, The Right Hon'ble Srinivasa, P.C., b. 12 Sept, 1869, Hindu, Brahmin. Joined Servants of India Society in 1907 and succeeded the late Mr G. K. Gokhale in his Presidentship, Member, Madras Legislative Council 1913-16, A member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20 closely associated with Mr. Montague

during his tour in India in 1918. Represented India at the Imperial Conference in 1921 and at the League of Nations and Washington Conference on the Reduction of Naval Armaments during the same year. Was appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London in 1921. Toured the Dominions as a representative of the Government of India in 1922. Elected Member of the Council of State 1921-24, Agent of the Government of India to South Africa, 1927-29. Member of the Round Table Conference 1930-31. Member of the Whitley Commission, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University.

Sattanathakarayalar, I., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., father's name, Lakshmana Karayalar, S., b. 1910 at Tinnevely. Attended English High School, Shencottah. Then joined H. H. The Maharaja's College, of Science at Travancore from where he took his degree. While there he was suspended from college in 1930 for organising the celebration of independence day. Took his Law degree from the Madras Law



College and then served as apprentice under Mr. B. L. Ethiraj of the Madras Bar. He was enrolled as an advocate of the Madras High Court in April 1934. He got elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly on the Congress ticket, from the Kollipatti Constituency where his opponent Mr. Sundarappa Naidu lost his security amount. Two months back he

toured extensively in Ceylon doing congress propaganda in company with Mr. T. S. Chockalingam M. L. A., Editor of Dhinamani. On Sept. 12, 1938, married Miss Sakuntala, daughter of Mr. Toodadradas of Tinnevely. Mr. Karayalar belongs to a well-known and rich Tamilian family of Travancore. He is one of the youngest members of the Madras Legislature. He is an effective Speaker in English and Tamil. Is one of the important leaders of the Yadava Community. Plays Tennis and Billard. Member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

Add South Street, Shencottah.

Satyamurti, S. B.A., B.L., b. 1887. Was Member of the Madras Legislative Council for seven years. Toured England twice, once in 1919 on behalf of the Congress and again in 1925 on behalf of the Swaraj party. For 12 years a Member of the Madras Corporation and Alderman. Went



to Jail many times for the cause of national freedom. Elected Member, Central Legislative Assembly in 1935. Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly. A great speaker and an unchallenged debator in Tamil and in English.

Seshadri T. R., M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Manchester) F.I.C., (Great Britain) b. in Kullalai on the 3rd of February 1900. Attended school in Srirangam and Trichinopoly. Studied Chemistry in the Presidency College, Madras, with the support of the Ramakrishna Mission. Was Research Scholar of the Madras University for about 4 years working in collaboration with Prof. B.B. Dey, D. Sc, F.I.C., was awarded 2 research prizes by the University. Went to Europe early in 1927 as Government of Madras Scholar for the advanced study of Chemistry and Technology relating to Drugs. Carried on research work and higher studies with eminent Professors in Manchester,



London, Edinburgh and Graz (Austria) and visited factories and Universities all over Western and Central Europe. After return from Europe towards the middle of 1930 was for about 3 years Research Chemist in the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, doing work on soils. In August 1933 joined the staff on the Andhra University as the Head of the new department of Chemistry. Has been responsible for organising the departments of Chemistry and Chemical Technology which are amongst the most well-equipped and the most progressive in India. Has published about fifty memoirs containing the results of his original investigation in Chemistry in Indian and foreign scientific Journals. Most of his work relates to the Chemistry of drugs and dyes obtained from natural sources. He is the leader of an active school of young and enthusiastic Chemists, some of whom have

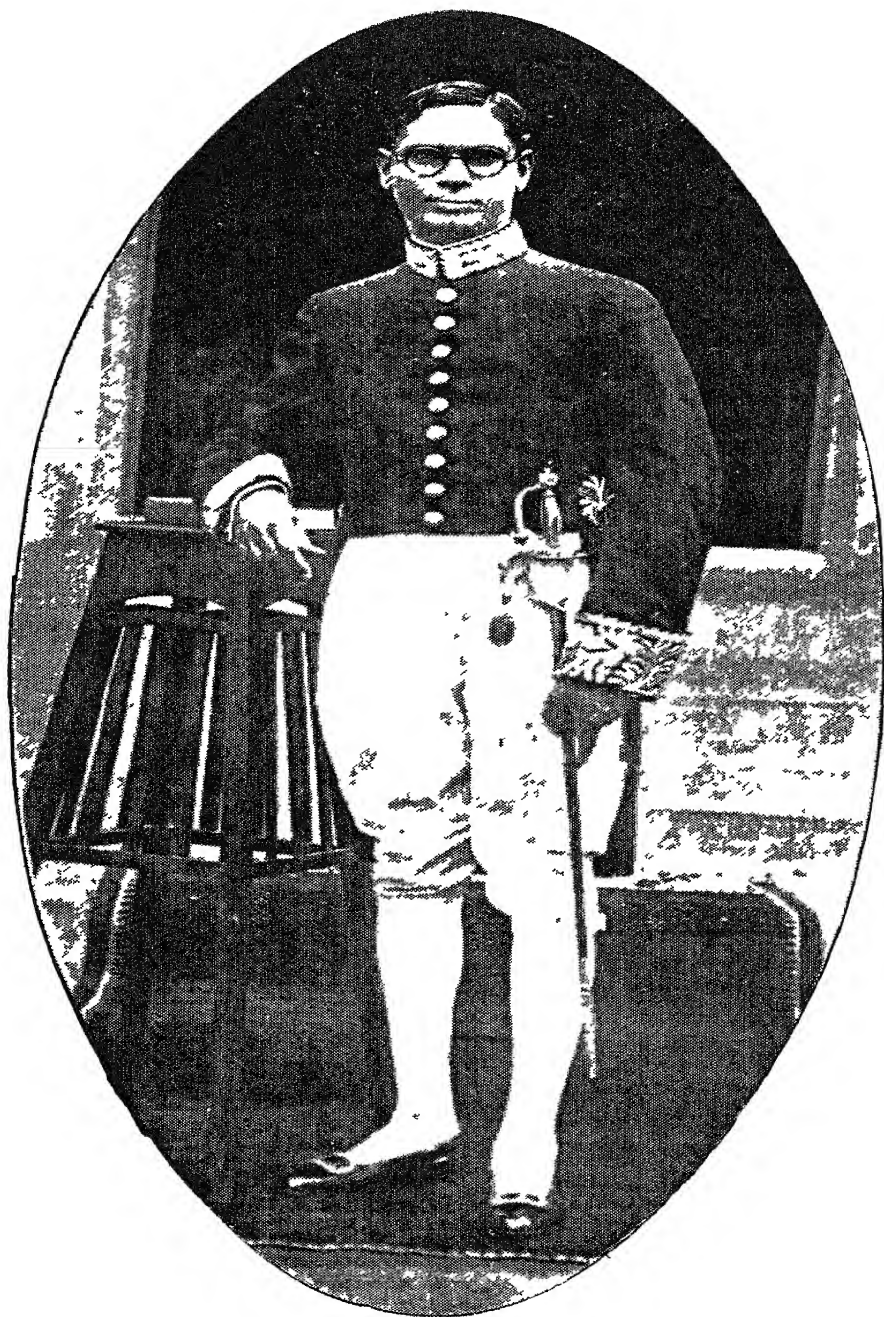
already won distinctions for their work. Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Departments of Chemistry and Technology. Add Andhra University, Waltair.

Seshasayee, V. Comp. I.E.E., Managing Director, Seshasayee Bros. Ltd., and Managing Agent for the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., the East-Tanjore Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., the East-Ramnad Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., the Sri Meenakshi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Devakottah, the Trichinopoly Mills Ltd., and Consulting Engineer for Tirumalai, Tirupati etc. Devasthanams Electricity Department. Educ. St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Club. The City Club and Union Club. An independent Nationalist. Add Tennore Trichinopoly.

Seturamalingham B. M.A., b. in Tinnevely. Matriculated from St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah. Passed his B.A., (Hons) degree examination in the IInd class from the St Joseph's College, Trichy. completed 1st year, Law course at the Madras Law College, took the M.A., degree in 1937. Very much interested in Journalism. A keen student of Economics and Politics. He has been awarded Medals and prizes for his histrionic talents. An enterprising Horticulturist. Plays Tennis.

Add Pulharai, Shencottah.

Shanmugham Chetty R. K. Sir K.C.I.E., (1933), B.A., B.L., Lawyer, and Dewan, Cochin State. b. 17th Oct. 1892. Educ. the Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of Legislative Council in 1920, was appointed Council Secy. to the Development Minister in 1922, was appointed by the Madras Government to report measures of Temperance reform in Bombay, Bengal and in the United Provinces Elected in 1923 as member Legislative Assembly. Visited England in May, 1924 as one of the members of the deputation sent by the National Convention of India. Visited Australia as Indian representative on the delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September, 1926, Was re-elected uncontested to Legislative Assembly in the Genl. election of 1926. Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the



Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty.

Legislative Assembly. Was nominated by the Government of India as the adviser to Indian Employers, delegate at the eleventh session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928. Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employer's in the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva. Was appointed as member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest. Was elected Deputy President, Legislative Assembly in 1931. Attended International Conference at Geneva in April, 1932 as chief delegate of Indian Employers, was nominated by the Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. Went to Geneva in 1938.

Add 'Hawarden' Race course, Coimbatore; Ernakulam, Cochin State

Shah, D., Govindlal B.A., L.L.B., b. 15th December 1911. Began his journalistic career as a free-lance, contributing articles to various journals in India and overseas, some of his contributions appeared in



"Unity" of Chicago, "Forward" of Glasgow, "Passing Show" of London, "English Post" of Czechoslovakia. Started

"New Outlook" in September 1935. Member, P.I.N., 'India Central,' Founder "The Writer's Guild". Author of many luminous Pamphlets and an illustrious Penman

Add Shantiniketan Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Sherfuddin, P. M.A., B.L., Khan Sahib, b. 4th Jan. 1902. educ. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras. Jt. Secy. H.E. The Viceroy Reception Committee and thrice H.E. Reception Committees Municipal Councillor for several years; elected member of the Senate, Madras University, by Karur-Srirangam and Trichy Municipalities. Memb. Dt. Educational Council and Dt. Educational Bd. Secy. Dt. Health Association for several years. Jt Secy. H. M. Silver Jubilee Committee and Assistant Secy. Quetta Relief Committee. Now Secy. H. M. Anti-Tuberculosis Committee. Memb. Executive Committee of the Dt. Leprosy Relief, Committee, Memb. The Managing Committee of Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and Adv. Bd. of The Govt. Islamia High School, and S. P. C. A. Non-official visitor of the Central Jail Vice-President, Anjuman-i-Himayat-ul-Islam. President Trichy Commercial League, Panagal Literary Debating Society, Tajul-Islam Association. Legal Advisor, Imperial Bank of India, and His Highness Prince of Arcot Endowment, Trichy. Khan Sahib-1937. Correspondent, Maglis-ullama. Add Kaliff Mahal, Trichy.

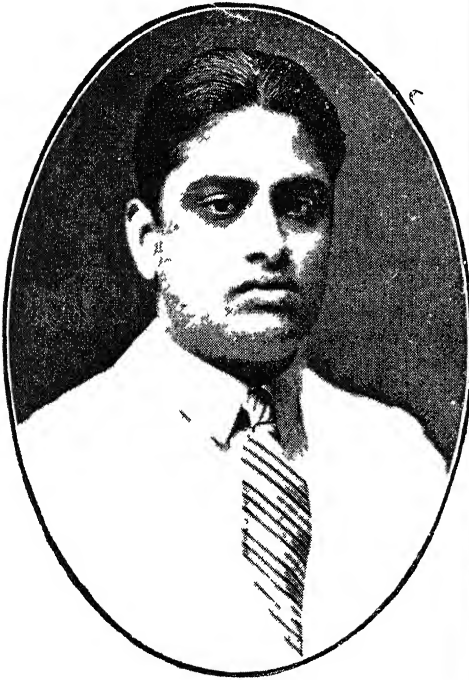
Sesha Iyer, S. A., B.A., First Grade Pleader, Palni. b Sept 1900. Graduated in 1924 from St. Joseph's College, Trichy. Completed the First Grade Pleadership in 1926, Law College, Madras. Set up practice in June, 1926 in Palni after apprenticing for a brief period in Madura under Dewan Bahadur C. Krishna Nair, Public Prosecutor, Madura and K.V. Rengaiyyengar of Madras Bar. As a candidate set up by Congress, elected as chairman of the Palni Municipal Council on 14th May, 1932.

Sivasankaran Pillai, P., aged 48, b. at Shencottah. Is a wealthy land lord and is widely known throughout Travancore. When the Great War broke out, urged by

an intense patriotism and overlooking the financial loss his absence would entail, Mr. Pillai proceeded to Mesopotamia and served under various capacities meritoriously for which he was awarded many medals, he is greatly interested in travelling. Is a keen upholder of Hindu Dharma.

Add West Car Street, Chencottah.

Sivasubramanyam, C. K., Son of C. M. Ramasamy Mudaliar of Thenchittur (Coimbatore District). Born in the year 1909. Belongs to a very noble and aristocratic Mudaliar family. Took B.A., degree of the Madras University in 1930. Served as Auditor in the Co-operative



field after technically qualifying himself. He was appointed as Secretary of the India Life Benefit Society Ltd., in February 1934. Was responsible for much of the spade work that had to be done for conversion of the Society into Pucca Life Office in 1935. Continues as Secretary of the Institution.

Address: Rathnasabapathipuram, Coimbatore.

Sivagnanam T., b. Feb 1901, Salem. Educ. London Mission High School, Salem and S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly. First employed in the Traffic Dept. of the S.I.Ry. Resigned after 10 yrs. service for political reason. Entered into public activity and was holding offices in many



Social and Political organisations in Trichinopoly. Has toured India extensively many times. During 1935 took to Journalism and is now the Managing Editor of the Shivaji Publications. Is the Secretary of the Critic Board, Film League, Trichinopoly and the Secretary of the Ry. Passenger's Welfare Assn. Trichinopoly.

Add. Bheemanagar, Trichinopoly.

Somasundaram, L., Professor b. 1890. Known as the strongman of South India. A disciple of the world renowned physical Culturist Leidermann of America, belongs to the Nattukottai community. A prize winner in an International Body Beauty contest. The title of Professor was conferred on him in 1938. Author of several books on Physical culture and Health. A frequent contributor to the Press on Physical and Health subjects. President, Society for the Propagation of Physical Culture. Member 'Health and Strength League' London.

Add: Keelasevalpattu, Ramnad Dt.

Srinivas, K., B.A., b. 26th July 1913. Educ. at National College and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Took to literary pursuits as early as his fourteenth year. His poems admired by his Professors. Encouraged by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Editor of Unity, New York—who says that his lyrics possess an excellent sense of poetic beauty—he has written exquisite verses, considered as unusual contribution to literature by his New York Literary Agents. Is the First Indian to get his Songpoem 'Heaven's Farm' published in Toronto, Canada and broadcast by Major Radio Stations in America and used by the Professional Singers and Musical Directors of Radio, Stage and Screen. Is also author of the Songpoem "On Top Of the Hill," set to music by Mr. Julian Wright, an author of international song successes. Is publishing his Poetic Works in New York. A frequent contributor to all leading journals in India and abroad. Edited *Gaiety and Opportunity Magazines*. Associate Editor, *S. I. E. C. & I. Directory*. Writes articles to Tamil Papers like *Kalaimagal* etc. Is contributing verses to London and New York Periodicals. A gifted Poet and a facile Penman. Hobbies: Music and literature.
Add: Park View, Trichinopoly.

Srinivasa Sarma M. S., M. A., Professor of Philosophy, National College, Trichinopoly, b. 18th July, 1897 at Tirupati. Educ. at Vorgees College, Vellore and Madras Christian College. M. A. 1919, Educational Adviser to Longmans Green & Co., Ltd., 1919-20. Professor of Philosophy, National College. Is a Tamil and Sanskrit Scholar and has contributed general, educational and philosophical articles to Tamil Magazines and News papers. Author of 'Murahari', 'Surendara and Lalita or the White Spectre', Tamil novels. Life member of the Indian Philosophical Congress and member of the All-India Oriental Conference. Contributes original papers to their annual sessions. Member of the Board of Studies in Philosophy and examiner in Philosophy in the University of Madras. Regular contributor to the Hindu and writes to Indian and foreign journals on religious and philosophical topics. Hobbies: Social work and lecturing. Club: City club.
Add: Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, S., B. A., B. L., Zamindar and H. C. Vakil, Madras; b. 11th Sept. 1874; educ., Madura and Presidency Colleges. Vakil 1898: member of Madras Senate, 1912-16, President, Vakil's Association Madras. President, Madras Social Reforms Association: was for some time Advocate-General which he resigned for political reasons; member, All India Congress Committee; resigned his title of C.I.E., and his seat on the Legislative Council in December 1921, as protest against arrest of Congress leaders; President, Madras Provincial Conference, held at Tinnevely, 1920; and Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926; takes keen interest in the political, social, industrial and Economic advancement of Indians; sacrificed a very large and lucrative practice at the Bar for political propaganda and national service; an ardent nationalist and Congressman and a sincere admirer of Mahatma Gandhi; has given largely his purse to help various institutions: his name is a household one in South India; President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and Swarajya Party; represented Madras City in Legislative Assembly. Pub. A book on Law Reform (1909).

Add: D'Silva Road, Luz Church Road, Mylapore Madras

Srinivasa Iyengar, K., B.A., b. 1887 son of the late Mr. S. Kasthuri Ranga Iyyangar. Managing Editor and Joint Proprietor 'The Hindu', Madras. In Oct. 1928 celebrated the Golden Jubilee. Extensively toured the Continent and England in 1931, 1933 and 1938.

Add. Sabarmati, Mowbray's Rd.

Royapettah, Madras.

Subrahmanya Sastri P. S. M. A., Ph. D., Principal, Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil studies, Tiruvadi. b. on 29th July 1890 Educ. at National High School (Infant Class to VI form), St. Joseph's College (F. A.) and S. P. G. College, (B.A.), Trichinopoly. Took B.A., degree 1912, with Mathematics for optional subject. M.A. in 1914 in Sanskrit. Ph. D. in 1930, Tamil. Mathematics Asst. in C. H. S. Tiruvadi (1912-14) (1915-16) and National High School, Trichinopoly (1914-15). Professor of Oriental studies, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, June 1917 to 1st Sept. 1926, Asst. Editor, Tamil

Lexicon, University of Madras (19th Sept. 1926 to 19th Jan. 1932), Principal Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil studies, Tiruvadi (20th June 1932 to date) Author of the following: History of Grammatical Theories in Tamil, Tamil language, Collatikarakurippu, English commentaries on Tolkappiyam—Eluttatikaram and Collatikaram, Kurippurai to Tolkappiam-Eluttatikaram, Balarurai to Tirukkural-Attappal. Was awarded the title of 'Vidyaratna' by Sanatana Dharma Mahamandal, Benares. Member of the Senate, Madras & Annamalai Universities.

Subbaraman, N.M.R., Shri, M.L.A. b. 1905 Madura. Has been taking part in Congress and other Public work. Was convicted and sentenced to undergo one year's imprisonment, 1930 and for a further period of 2 yrs. and to pay a fine of Rs. 200/- in 1932 during the Satyagraha movements. Was the Chairman of the reception committee of the 34th Tamilnad Provincial conference held at Madura in



1931. Is the Joint Secy. of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyala Periyannayakanpalayam, Coimbatore District, a residential institution run on modern lines and the President of the Madura Dt. Harijan Sevak Sangh. Elected to the Madura Municipal Council in 1935 on Congress ticket; in 1937 when the Genl. Election took place, elected to the present Legislative Assembly on congress ticket and is the present Chairman of the Madura Municipal Council.

Subramanian, A., M.L.A., b. on 25th Oct. 1907 in Salem Dt. In 1921 while studying in the High School, took active part in the non-co-operation movement, in 1923 he joined the Swarajya Nationalist Party during the Neil Statue Satyagraha movement in 1926; he resigned his post as an artist in the Electric Tramway Company. He took part in

organising the Railway workers strike in Salem Dt., in 1929 when Simon Commission arrived in Madras he was arrested by the British Government at Bangalore City and later was released by the Mysore Govt. in 1930. with the help of some of his friends he started Swathanthara Youth Sang during the Salt Satyagraha Movement and established the "Udayavanam" Ashramam and was its captain: then received lathi charges from the police and sentenced to one year imprisonment in 1932; he was again imprisoned for one year. He was some years the secy. of the Taluk and Dt. Congress Committee in Salem Dt. He was also president or vice-



president of many workers union, from 1925-37; he was a member of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and is now the member of the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee. He went to Ceylon to help the Indians there; during the last provincial elections he was elected to the present legislative Assembly on Congress Ticket,

Add: Big Bazaar, Salem.

Subramanian, G. Bala. R. A. A young Auditor with Lucrative practice. Has an excellent future before him. Vice-President, Oriental League.

Add: Park View, W. B. Road, Trichinopoly.

Subbaroyan The Hon. Dr. P. Minister for Education to the Government of Madras, elected to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Legislative Councils by Central Districts landholder. b Sept. 1889. Educated Newington, Madras Christian College, Wadham College, (Oxford), Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple,

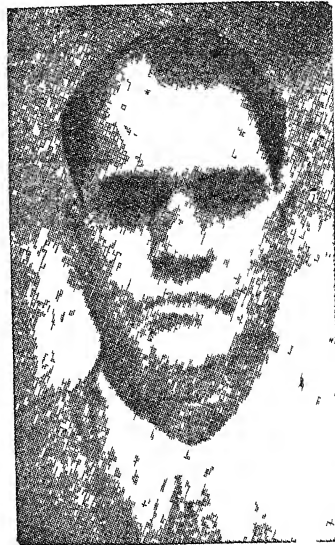


B. C. L., M. A., (Oxford) LL. D. Trinity College (Dublin), LL.B. University of London, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam. Married Radhabai, daughter of Rai Sahab K. Renga Rao of Mangalore. Three sons and one daughter. Council Secretary to the Minister for Development 1921-22. Chief Minister for Education and Local Self-Govt. 1927. Clubs Cosmopolitan, Indian Gymkhana, Marleybone Cricket Club. (London) Minister for Education since 1937.

Add. Irrawaddy House,
Tyagaraya Nagar, Madras.

Subbramanian K. R., M. A., Ph. D., Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram. b. 16th Feb. 1899 at Kaveripatnam, Tanjore Dt. Passed out from the Presidency College, high II class in 1919. Joined the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram 1919 Publication besides many articles, The Maratha Rajas of Tanjore (Author, 1928) The origin of Saivism and its history in the Tamil land (Madras University, 1929). Buddhist Remains in Andhra etc., (Andhra University 1932), Sankara Parvathi, prize man for research (Madras) Research Fellow (Andhra), Obtained Ph. D.,

(Madras) for a Thesis on the Eastern Chalukyas. Sometime Member of the Senate and Academic Council (Andhra).



(Member, 'Board of Studies' Andhra) Corresponding Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission from 1935.

Subramanyan P. N. B.A., B.L., b. on 9th Nov. 1901, B.A., 1923, and B.L., 1926. Was awarded a certificate of merit for elocution in 'The Lalgudi Educational Exhibition' in 1916. Acted as Inspector



in the Census of 1931, when by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Superintendent of Census Operations

expressed his appreciation of his good and willing service. Had taken part of the collection work for the "Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund" and for the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society", and has been appointed by the Inspector-General of Prisons as a moral and religious lecturer for Hindu prisoners confined in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly from July 1937. Is an ardent social worker and a journalist. Writes various humorous and other articles to Indian journals.

Sundaresan Gubil, L.N., b at Lalgudi, near Trichinopoly in 1897. Educ. at the E. R. High School, National College, and Bishop Heber College. Has travelled



extensively in India, Burma, Ceylon and the West. A frequent contributor to the Press and student of Indian archaeology and architecture.

Add Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Tandon, M. L., Hails from Allahabad. Took his course in Motion Pictures in the University of Southern California. Spent seven years in Hollywood working in various studios and studying Direction under Alfred E. Green, John Ford, Jacques Feyder, G. W. Pabst etc., etc. Technical adviser and Assistant Director of Son of India, Green Goddess, Road to Singapore etc. Acted in Bombay Mail, Perils of

Pauline, Texas Moon and Monkey's Paw. Protested many times against anti-Indian Films, incorrect costuming and atmosphere for Indian subjects. Directed Bhama Vijayam, Dumbachari, and Nandanar in Tamil, and Dalit Kusum in Hindi. Now Directing Yayati in Tamil, & Kanakavalli,



a Tamil comedy. His other Hindi Picture was Mushaira. Took stage acting and direction in the Hollywood Playcrafters under Harold Furney and special course in the Academy School of the Fundamentals of Sound Recording, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Hollywood. Aged 36.

Tevar, Ratnavelu, P. aged 50. Educ. at S. P. G. High School, Trichy and Christian College, Madras and Chairman, Trichinopoly Municipality 1924—27, 1932—34.



Re-elected to the council when it was reconstituted after supercession. During

his chairmanship, he had to face great opposition from the Government. Improved Water Supply in Trichinopoly. Courageous and firm in views. Elected to M.L.A. on Congress Ticket, 1937. Now Chairman of Trichinopoly Municipality. An undaunted spokesman of People's feelings and a great fighter for public cause. Mem. City Club, Trichy and Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

Add Wotnur, Trichinopoly.

Thangamma Jacob, K. Mrs. b. at Chengalore, Travancore. She was instrumental in starting the Coimbatore Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association. She has been its Secretary from 1924 onwards. She was a member of the Municipal Council from 1925 to 1935. She was a member of the District Board from 1933 to 1937 and represented that body in the Madras Senate for the same period. She has introduced hand craft work in the Club apart from recreation. Was a Secretary of the Girl Guide Association for four years. Now is the District Commissioner for the same. Secretary for the Child Welfare Association. Was married to Mr K. Cherian Jacob L. Ag. F. L. S. Asst. Botanist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Add Syrian Villa, Cox St., Coimbatore.

Usman Sir Mahomed, K.C.I.E., b. 1884, Acting Governor of Madras, 1934, Member of the Executive Council, Madras, Ex-Member of the Legislative Council, Madras, 1930. Sheriff of Madras 1924, President, Madras Corporation 1924-25, Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, Knighted June 1928.

Add. Teynampet, Madras

Vas, M. R. S. Eye-Specialist. b. 23rd June 1893, Educ. at Govt. College Kumbakonam. Had his training under late Dr. R. Ekambaram, Eye-Specialist, Kumbakonam. Established an Eye Infirmary at Trichy and is doing service to the suffering humanity with constant devotion. Proprietor, Ramakrishna Talkies. A philanthropist and a staunch Sanatanist.

Add Maruthi Mandiram, Tennore Road, Trichinopoly.

Vasudevan, K. Aged 25. Chairman Municipal Council, Srirangam, has toured throughout India several times along with his father Late K.V. Rangaswami Iyyengar. Has taken part in Political activities very early in life. Was responsible for successfully conducting students strike during Gandhiji's arrest in 1929. Also conducted toddy shop picketing in Srirangam effectively. Elected to the Muni-



pal Council in 1934. Unanimously elected Chairman, Srirangam Municipality in 1938. A staunch congressman and a public worker. Got elected to the District Board on congress ticket in 1938 and elected Chief of the congress party. Hails from a noted family in South India for its hospitality and charitable disposition. Address Siddar Ashram, Srirangam, Trichinopoly.

Venkataramana Ayyar K. R., Rao Bahadur, b. Jan. 1830. Educ. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Joined the Madras Subordinate Forest Service in Oct. 1898 with a view for deputation, at Govt. expense, to Dehra—Dun, for professional training in Forestry at the Imperial Forest College there, underwent training in that College between 1901 and 1903, and topped the list, with 'Honours' in 1903. Rejoined the Madras Subordinate Forest Service and worked till 1907 when he was deputed for a second time to Dehra—Dun for special training in Forestry for promotion to the Gazetted rank in the Dept.

Gazetted Officer in 1919 appointed as Dist. Forest Officer 1911, placed on special duty, at Delhi, in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1911, was one of the staff of the Madras Forest College, started in 1912, at Combatores, till July 1915. Was Dist. Forest Officer thereafter, in various districts, and was conferred the title of Rao Sahib in June 1918, and promoted under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, to the Indian Forest Service, as Deputy Conser-



vator of Forests. Is the author of a 'Forest Range Administration Manual' for which he was awarded an honourarium by Govt. Held the post of Forest Research Officer, when it was first created in 1920, and continued in it till 1922, resuming thereafter duty as Dist. Forest Officer till 1926 when he was promoted as Conservator of Forest, the highest post open to an Indian at the time. Was conservator of Forests in various territorial circles, and was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur in Jan. 1932. Retired from service in Jan. 1935 on a special pension for meritorious service. Interesting himself in local industrial and other activities, being a Director in two of the Textile Mills. Is an honorary Forest Adviser to the Tirumalai—Tirupathi Devasthanams where he has introduced various improvements in forest administration.

Venkatarama Aiyer, K. R., son of Ramabadra Iyer, b. in the village of Kadayam. Tinnevely Dt. on 11th April 1876. Educ. Presidency College, Madras, Took B. A.,

degree 1895, March, B. L. degree 1901. joined the Bar at Tinnevely in July 1901, Settled at Tuticorin, 1902. Practised there till Feb. 1910 and then settled at Madura where he has continued ever since. A member of the Madras Legislative Council for two terms, 1926-30, Madura Rural General Constituency. 1930-36, Member



of the Senate of the Madras University for a term. For sometime a member of the Madura Municipal Council and for a short time Chairman thereof. Now a member of the Madura Dt. Board. An advanced nationalist in Politics. A member of the Indian National Congress till 1920 and again now a member of the congress for the last three yrs.

Venkataramani, K. S., M.A., B.L., Advocate, Mylapore, Madras, b. 10th June 1891, at Neppathur, Tanjore Dt.; was member, (1924—1927) Senate of the Madras University, now member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Annamalai University, and Law Examiner, author of several books in English which have justly won for him an international literary reputation, they are specially remarkable for their original views and their singularly graceful style; the books are "Paper Boats," "On the Sand Dunes," "Murugan, the Tiller," "Highways of Astrology," "The Next Rung," "Renascent India," "A Day with Sambhu," "Kandan, The Patriot," "The Indian Village—A Ten year plan" and "Jatadharam & Other Stories," (April 1937) Some of these have been translated into Indian Vernaculars, Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam,

and "A day with Sambhu" has been rendered into Sanskrit verse by Mr. Y. Mahalinga Sastri; Mr. Venkataramani's services to Indian Literary Renaissance have been suitably honoured by the Madras Bar Association and by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peetam with the presentation of a Silver Plate and an Ivory Shield and a Sadra. Mr. Venkataramani toured North India in 1933 at the invitation of the Benares Hindu University and again in 1936 at the invitation of the Allahabad University. He has now founded Markandeya Ashrama for Rural Reconstruction and Indian Renaissance and editing a Tamil weekly "Bharata Mani".

Add: Svetaranya Ashrama, Mylapore, Madras or Kaveripatnam, Tanjore Dt.

Venugopal Pillai, Rao Sahib, Coimbatore b. Sept. 1874. Graduated 1895 from the Madras Christian College. 1st Class in English. Started life as clerk in the Commiserate Dept. in which his father Mr. M. Govindaraja Pillai had served in Kamptee, Burma and during the Egyptian war of 1882. Then tutor in English in the Madras Christian College. Then teacher in the same College, (School Dept.) Started practice as Lawyer at Coimbatore in 1903 and is one of the leading lawyers of the District, esp. on the Criminal side.



Was president of the Bar Association. Was Member of the District Board and Taluk Board for several yrs. Legal adviser of the S.P.C.A., Coimbatore, appointed as special public prosecutor in a sensational case of theft of Sandalwood. Conferred Rao Sahib in 1925. Was president of the third provincial Yadhava Conference held at Madura in 1927.

Venkatarama Sastry, T. R., B. A., B. L., c. I. E. b. 6th Feb. 1874. Educ. Kumbakonam College. Entered Bar on 6th

April 1899. Was apprenticed to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer; Advocate-General, 1924. Has very large practise in the Appellate side of the High Court, Madras. President, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society from 1107—24. Member, Legislative Council. Was Member, Senate of the Madras University. Enrolled as Advocate of Madras High Court, 1925. Member Executive Council, Madras, 12th March 1928, which distinguished post he resigned for constitutional reasons. A legal luminacy. Club. Cosmopolitan.

Add: Luz, Mylapore Madras.

Venkataramana Iyengar, C. V., B.A., B.L., Coimbatore, elected to the 1st 2nd and 3rd Madras Legislative Councils to represent the Coimbatore District and the Legislative Assembly in 1930 to represent Indian Commerce in Madras Presidency. While in the Council, he worked as a member of several select and advisory committee, and was for about three years Deputy Leader of the Opposition. He has also worked as a member on several Government Committees such as Unemployment Committee and Economic Depression Committee, Born, February 1873., Educ. Coimbatore College, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras. Graduated, 1893; B. L., 1896; enrolled as a High Court Vakil, 1897; was elected Member of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore, for three periods; elected Chairman of the Council, 1920; was Member of the Coimbatore Taluk Board, 1918 and of the District Board for 3 terms. Member of the Coimbatore College Committee. Retired from practice in 1918. Has been taking much interest in Swadeshi since 1906; was the Proprietor of a large Swadeshi Stores for three years in Coimbatore. Started the Coimbatore Mall Mills Co. Ltd., was Vice-Chairman of the same till it was amalgamated with the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. He is the Managing Director of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., & Director, the Kongu Khaddar Co., Ltd., Thirupur and Vice-President of the Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd.; President of several Nidhis. Hony. Secretary, S.P.C.A and President, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; President, Theosophical Society, Coimbatore; the Student's Literary Association, Coimbatore, and Southern India Textile

Association. He has dedicated lands worth about two lakhs of rupees for charity. Was twice elected to the Senate of the Madras University; was president; Secondary Education Board; Member, District Educational Council, Board of Industries etc. Is Honorary Member of the Coimbatore Chamber of Commerce and was for many years a Member of the Executive Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; was also its representative on the Madras Road Board. He is a Director of the Swadesamitran Ltd., Madras and of the Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, and is the Managing Director of Messrs. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Printers, Madras. He is also the Vice-President of the Ganesh Insurance Co., Ltd., and of the Educational Cinemas Ltd., Madras. He was for many years Treasurer of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and also a Member of the All-India Congress Working Committee and Vice-Chairman, Reception Committee of the last Congress held at Madras.

Add: 'Dharma Vilas', Coimbatore.

Victor Paranjoti, M.A., F.I.G.C.M., b. 24th May 1906, educated Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, Christian and Law Colleges and in England. Programme and Administration training at the British Broadcasting Corporation, England. Director, Madras Radio. Journalist, musician, and businessman. Hobbies: Music, Hockey, Boxing.

Visvesvarayya, Sir. Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., D. Sc., L.L.D., M.I.C.E., Retired Dewan of Mysore. b. 15th Sept. 1861. Educ. Central College, Bangalore and College of Science, Poona. joined P.W.D., Bombay, 1884. Suptdg. Engr., Government of Bombay, 1904. Retd. 1908. Spl. Consulting Engineer to Nizam's Government, 1909. Chief Engineer and Secy. P. W. and Ry. Depts., Government of Mysore, 1909. Dewan of Mysore, 1912—18. Served on three Committees of the Govt. of India. Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee, 1925. Chairman, Technical and Industrial Education Committee of Bombay Government 1921—22. Has toured Europe and America and Japan extensively. A great Engineering genius whose distinguished services are largely

sought for by many illustrious Indian States and Municipalities. He is deeply interested in making India industrially eminent and is now working heart and soul for the great Economic Planning, set on foot by Congress Leaders and Ministers. Publications "Reconstructing India" Etc.

Add: High Ground, Bangalore.

Vincent, S., A prominent business man; Cinema Owner, and film producer and distributor in S. India. He started this cinema business with a touring set in the year 1906. He first built the Variety Hall, the first cinema house in Coimbatore in 1914, and now owns 3 large cinema houses in Coimbatore, two in Calicut, one in Ernakulam, one in Kulitalai and 6 Touring Cinemas, and one Rice and flour mill. He has also produced some popular



Tamil Talkie Films, prominent among them being Valli's Wedding. He is a member of the Committee of the Coimbatore Indian Chamber of Commerce, and is also an Honorary 1st Class Bench Magistrate. He owns a big printing Press, named the Electric Printing Works. Before the introduction of Electric Lights to this city by the Pykara scheme, he was supplying Electricity to lights to the main portion of the city. His son Mr. P. Vincent is now helping him in his business.

Residence: Next to Tower Building.
Phone No. 6 and 6-A, Coimbatore.

Vijayaraghavachariar, C., of Salem, b 1852. Educ. Presidency College Madras. Elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1895—1901. Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913—16. President, Madras Provincial Conference at Calicut, 1900. President, Special Provincial Conference at Madras, 1918, convened for considering the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms. President, Nagpur Indian National Congress, 1920. A great Patriot and an unflinching fighter for National cause.

Add Salem.

Wiggins, Henry C. (Anglo-Indian.) b 1880 at Coimbatore studied at Stanes School and Govt. College, Coimbatore. Apprenticed at Stanes Cotton Mills in 1899 and proceeded to England for further studies in 1902,—1906, was employed at mills in Bombay, Baroda, and Central



Provinces, returned to Coimbatore in 1923, Manager of five Mills, and is now director and textile engineer of the Lotus Mills Ltd., and director of the Saroja Mills Ltd, is agent for Southern India for spinning machinery of Messrs. S. Dodd & Sons,

Oldham. Is the Anglo-Indian Member of the Dt. Board, is Honorary Secy. for the Bd. of Governors Stanes European High School Coimbatore. Vice-President of the local Branch of the All India Anglo-Indian Assn. Member of the cotton selection committee of the Central Jail factory, Coimbatore.

Add. New Jail Rd. Coimbatore.

Yakub Hassan Sait, Moulana, b at Nagpur in 1875. Educ. Mahommedan College, Aligarh. Commenced Commercial career at Bangalore in 1893, Madras, 1901. Nominated as Member of the Madras Corporation. Fellow of the Madras University. Elected Member of the Legislative Council, 1916—20. Represented S. I. C. of Commerce in the Harbour Trust. In 1920 resigned all as a protest against the Turkish Treaty of Sevres. Toured Europe in 1912. Gave Evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Grant of Reforms India in 1921, Incarcerated for 6 months for disobeying orders to leave Malabar or to furnish security. Sentenced to 2 years in Oct. 1921 for making editious speeches as President of the Provincial Conference, Tanjore, in Aug. 1921. Was one of the leaders of the Muslim League. A staunch Congressman. Elected to the Madras Legislative Council, 1930. While in jail, he has done a monumental work in compiling a classified commentary of Quoran for Printing of which H. L. H. the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 60,000. Now Minister for Public works Department.

Add. Mylapore, Madras.

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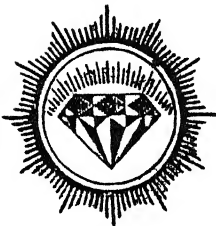
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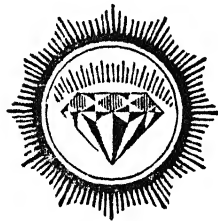


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